The Lancaster Intelligencer

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.
A. SANDERSON, Associate.

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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.

THE OLD DOCTRINE RE-AFFIRMED.

Notwithstanding that the Black Republican members of Congress, without exception, voted for the Montgomery bill, which left it to the people of Kansas to determine whether they would have slavery or not, the Detroit *Free Press* remarks that it is plain enough that the Black Republican party still cling to the doctrine of Congressional intervention. That party has just held a State convention in Illinois, where it re affirmed that it is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories. Thus, the Wilmot proviso is again set up against popular sovereignty, and the issue made distinct as it ever has, between the opposition and the democracy on this question. And not only is the Wilmot proviso set up against popular sovereignty, but it is set up against the decision of the Supreme Court and against the Federal Constitution. By the decision of the Supreme Court the proviso is absolutely unconstitutional, and Congress has no power to interfere with slavery in the Territories. The Black Republicans of Illinois, in their revised platform, have therefore placed themselves in antagonism with the government itself as well as with the Democratic party of the land, and with popular rights in the Territories. Doubtless the same thing will be done in every other State where there Black Republican organizations. So all the Black Republican professions that we have heard in favor of popular sovereignty have been delusive and false, and the Opposition factions in Lancaster county, headed by 'Squire Fisher, will have to try their hands at something else, as this latest gull will not entrap anybody.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

What means, says the Milledgeville Union, the recent ovation in honor of Senator Crittenden in the abolition city of Cincinnatti! What are we to understand by the singular circumstance of a Black Republican meeting in the city of Philadelphia, addressed by several prominent Black Republican members of Congress, and not a word spoken against Slavery or Slaveholders? There is something unusual in all this; and to those who have not closely watched the plots and counterplots of the opposition in the last session of Congress, there is something mysterious and unaccountable. But the secret of the matter is this: The Black Republicans, in voting for the Crittenden substitute acknowledged the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and sealed up their own mouths on a question that had heretofore stood at the bottom of their sectionalism. They demoralized their "no more Slave States" doctrine by voting to admit Kansas with a Slave Constitution if the people of that Territory should so decide. Having thus violated a principle which the more honest of them had in good faith sworn to defend and maintain, the Black Republicans lowered their flag and retreated in disgrace.

They have therefore determined to fight the National Democracy in 1860 on some other issue than slavery; and are now casting about for a leader who shall harmonize the varied elements that are to compose the party of the opposition. From present appearances, Mr. Crittenden is most in favor with the boss architects of the new Party. Tom Corwin, of bloody-hand memory, was master of ceremonies at the Cincinnati ovation. Greely, Webb, and Weed, the organ grinders of Abolition are loud in praise of Crittenden; and unless something "turns up" to change the programme, Crittenden will be the next candidate for the Presidency in 1860. Then we shall see one of those pieces of political mechanism, which Edmund Burke once described, a platform "checkered and speckled; a piece of joinery so crossly indented and whimsically dove-tailed; a cabinet so variously inlaid; such a piece of diversified Mosaic: such a tesselated pavement without cement; here a bit of *black* stone and there a bit of *white;* that indeed it was a very curious show, but utterly unsafe to touch, and unsure to stand on."

DEMOCRATIC CELEBRATION.

The Democrats of Philadelphia celebrated the 5th in Independence Square. Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE presided, and, upon taking the chair, made a lengthy and appropriate speech. Senator BIGLER also delivered an able address. CHARLES INGERSOLL, Esq., pronounced the oration.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted, sustaining the National and State Administrations, and endorsing the nomination of Messrs. PORTER and FROST. A number of letters were read from President BUCHANAN and other distinguished Democrats. A fine band of music enlivened the occasion.

BACKED DOWN.

The London *Times*, of the 19th ult., in a leader, congratulates the Government on having taken the advice of the law-officers of the crown, whose decided opinion is that by international law we have no right of search—no right of visitation whatever in time of peace. Upon that opinion, Lord Derby and his colleagues are prepared to act by the law of nations. No English cruiser has the smallest right to interfere with any ship bearing the flag of the United States, save in so far as that right has been conferred by treaty. They will, therefore, withdraw the blockading squadron from the Cuban waters, and there is an end of the differences with the United States upon this disgraceful subject.

☞ The Superintendent of Indian affairs in Utah has succeeded in negotiating a number of treaties of peace with Indian tribes who have been at animosity for years. This pacific settlement is infinitely more valuable to the country than any honors of victory purchased at the cost of bloody war.

THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOM HOUSES, POST OFFICES AND COURTS.—There are now constructing under the Treasury Department and the immediate superintendence of Major Bowman, engineer in charge, 47 new Custom Houses and Post-offices, 16 Marine Hospitals, 13 new Court Houses, with Hospitals, Mints, &c., constructing altering, amounting to an aggregate of 187 buildings. The cost of these government building will be over $7,000,000.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

We shall certainly hear, in a very short time, of the success or failure to lay a telegraphic wire on the bed of the ocean. We confess that we have very little hope of the success of the enterprise. The experiments that were made before the Niagara and Agamemnon set sail, were, in our opinion, failures. They did not determine anything. It the main undertaking does no better than the test trial, then the whole thing will be a signal failure. The enterprise now going on is an experiment which should have been thoroughly tested in an unquestionable way before the ships set sail to connect the two continents.

There are now 950 miles of telegraphic wire in the world that is laid under water. The first enterprise of this kind that may be said to have succeeded, was the line from Calais to Dover, a distance of twenty-four miles, across the Straits of Dover. This line connects England with France, and it has proved eminently successful. The submarine lines of the world may thus be given, in tabular form:—

Cables.	Miles.	Wires.	Date.
Dover and Calais	24	4	1851
Dover and Ostend	75	6	1852
Holyhead and Howth	65	1	1852
England and Holland	115	3	1853
Port Patrick and Donaghadee	13	6	1853
Second cable, do. do.	13	6	1853
Italy and Corsica	65	6	1854
Corsica and Sardinia	10	6	1854
Denmark across the Great Belt	15	3	1854
Denmark across the Little Belt	12	3	1855
Across the Frith of Forth, Scotland	4	4	1855
Varna and Balaklava across the Black Sea	340	1	1855
Balaklava and Eupatoria	60	1	1856
Across the Danube at Shumla	1	1	1857
Across the Hoogly river	2½		
Messina to Reggio	5	1	1856
Across the Gulf of St. Lawrence	74	1	1856
Across the Straits of New Foundland, Prince Edwards Island	10½	1	1856
Across the Bosphorus, at Kandill	1	1	1856
Across the Gut of Canso, Nova Scotia		3	1856
Six cables across the mouth of the Danube, at the Isle of Serpents, each one mile long and having one conductor	6	6	1857
Across the Mississippi at Paducah	1		1851
From Petersburg to Cronstadt	10	1	1856
Across the St. Lawrence to Quebec		1	1855
Across the Soland, Isle of Wight, England	3	4	1855
Small river crossings	20		
Total length of submarine cables	950		

If the Atlantic telegraph succeeds 3,000 miles will be added to the above, and we shall then have in operation, in the world, 3,950 miles, and no one knows how many more in a few years. This will be an invasion of the watery realm that Neptune never agreed to. In the division of the world of old the god of the Trident was to have dominion of the sea, and Jupiter was to the thunderer. As things now stand Jove is sending his lightning into the water and interfering very decidedly with the laws of that realm.

We fear, however, that this 3,000 miles of cable will not soon be added to the submarine telegraphic communication of the world.—Jonathan may not soon stand in the Exchange at New York and converse with John Bull at the Bank of England. The enterprise is one of vast magnitude, and several attempts may be expected to fail before success shall be attained or the enterprise abandoned. We should like to see the undertaking succed, and we are anxious to hear of its result, but we doubt not that the Niagara will inform the people of New York, in a very short time, that for the present, at least, they will have to get news from the olden world as they have been getting it heretofore.

THE ARMING OF FRANCE.

Notwithstanding the cordial alliance between France and England, says the Cincinnati *Times*, the British mind appears very uneasy under the extensive military and naval preparations made by France, and the press is beginning to inquire what it all means. The French army, which reached the enormous force of five hundred thousand men, has been recently increased by the addition of forty-two thousand more soldiers. Seventy thousand sailors have been called out to man the fleet, a greater number, probably, than France ever had in that service in peace or war. Forty steam line-of-battle ships are being built, the fortresses have all been strengthened and connected by lines of railways. All these movements indicate a hostile purpose and a foreign war, and the apprehension begins to be seriously aroused in England that this warlike preparation is meant for that country. England has considerable cause for alarm: with her coast fortifications greatly out of repair, with part of her army in India, and part of her fleet at Calcutta, she is is not in the condition to repel an attack upon the formidable scale which it will be made, if the French Emperor has any such hostile intention.

Loudly as England boasts of her invincibility, it is a curious fact, that whenever her soil has been invaded, she has generally fallen a victim; and in a single battle. William the Conquerer won the whole Kingdom in one day, at Hastings. So did Henry the Seventh, at Bosworth. So also, William of Orange, at Sorbay, and without even fighting a battle. All these cases, it may be said, were cases of disappointed succession; that there is no disputed succession now; that times have changed. Times *have* changed. England no longer has an independent yeomanry, a trained militia of unrivaled marches, from whom an army could be improvised in a week, as in the days of the Henrys and Edwards. Her fate, for a while, at least, would be at the mercy of the army she happened to have at home, and that army is generally small. Her merchants, bankers, shopkeepers and operatives are not a fighting class; some because they love ease too much, others from other causes. If the French Emperor does not die first, the Anglo-French alliance will not long survive: and the Anglo-French alliance will not long be terminated before England and France are at war.

INDEPENDENCE HALL.

In the course of an address delivered at Boston on the 5th, by the Hon. Edward Everett, he said:—"This day was indeed great and glorious, and without a parallel in the history of the world. A feeble group of colonial dependencies on it demanded admittance into the great family of nations. Eighty two years ago, this day, a deed which neither France or England, Greece or Rome, ever witnessed, was done in Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia—a deed which cannot be matched in all the history of the world.—[Applause.] That old hall should be forever kept sacred, as the scene of such a deed. Let the rains of heaven distil gently on its roof, and the storms of winter beat softly on its door. As each successive generation of those who have been benefited by the great Declaration made within it, shall make their pilgrimage to that shrine, may they think it not unseemly to call its walls salvation and its gates praise." [Great applause.]

☞ Kansas has been well termed "the grave of the Governors." A telegraphic despatch announces that Gov. J. W. Denver, the latest of the individuals who have figured in that arduous position, will resign his office after the August election. No reasons are given; but is known that he has had a difficult and perilous task, with small compensation. The list of Governors in that Territory includes Shannon, Reader, Geary, Walker, Stanton, and Denver; and then we have besides the regency of John Calhoun. What a trouble we shall get rid of when Kansas becomes a State!

We copy the above sensible remarks from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, a well conducted Republican journal. We are glad to see a disposition manifested on the part of the Republican party to get rid of the Kansas trouble. Let it alone, it will cure itself.

☞ Hon. Robert Dale Owen, United States minister at the Court of Naples, has written home to his friends in Indiana, that he has become converted to Christianity. Mr. Owen has heretofore been an infidel.

THE MONROE OBSEQUIES.

The obsequies of ex-President Monroe, on Friday week, in New York, were imposing and interesting, and were viewed by a vast concourse of citizens. The New York Society of the Cincinnati, in their notification to members to attend the ceremonies of yesterday, thus briefly sketch the public career of the illustrious deceased:—Mr. Monroe was a member of the Virginia Cincinnati. He joined the army of the Revolution in 1776 as a volunteer, in the 18th year of his age, and brought with him from Virginia a company of artillery, which he raised and commanded. At the battle of Trenton, Captain (afterwards Colonel) Monroe greatly distinguished himself. He received a severe wound through the breast, by which he was disabled for nearly a year.—After his recovery he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major General Lord Sterling, and continued in his staff for some time. He was subsequently elected a member of the Continental Congress, and was a member in 1783, when General Washington resigned his commission to that body. After the war, Colonel Monroe was appointed Minister to France, and subsequently Secretary of State and Secretary of War. He was elected President of the United States March 4, 1817, and held that high office for two terms. Mr. Monroe died in the city of New York, July 4, 1831, aged 72 years. The remains of the deceased ex-President were exhumed for the purpose of taking them to Richmond, Va., where they were re interred on the 5th inst. Governor WISE delivered an address on the occasion.—A monument is to be erected to the memory of the deceased statesman and patriot.

A letter addressed to Gov. Wise by Mr. Sam'l L. Gouverneur, son-in-law of Mr. Monroe, places the public in possession of some facts in reference to the honored ex-President, not generally known, and will serve to increase the respect and veneration hitherto felt for one whose public and private virtues were tested by the severest of human ordeals. We make the following extract from Mr. Gouverneur's letter:—

"The public life of James Monroe is written in the history of his country. The events of his private life—few years indeed—are known to a few surviving friends. On the 4th of March, 1825, he completed his second presidential term. He soon commenced to reap the bitter fruits of a life devoted to the best interests of his country, regardless of his own. As a private citizen he emerged from all his successive public trusts with poverty as the emblem of his purity and the badge of all his public honors. A loan from a near relative, reluctantly accepted, realized after his death, discharged the immediate demands in Washington, and bore him and his family to that residence in which he had fondly hoped to end his days. Pressed to a melancholy degree by debts, almost imperceptibly accumulated by time, with the occasional relief which two young relatives could afford, he struggled manfully with adversity for about five years. In the unexpected death of his devoted wife, in September, 1830, he realized the fact that his cup of earthly sorrow was full to the brim.

She had, with enviable graces of person and mind, adorned every public position he ever held. She had nobly participated in all his troubles, and with her sudden loss all the hopes of his declining years faded rapidly before him. A constitution of great original vigor exhibited symptoms of decided decay, and a mind nobly endowed in active sympathy, of gradual decline. His removal to New York was the result of stern necessity, not of choice. At the solicitation of his family, in the residence of his youngest daughter, and in the society of his wife's relatives, herself a native of that city, he found all the beautiful sympathies which earth affords. His presence commanded universal respect. Public meetings gave a new impulse to prompt action in Congress on those claims which, in deep conviction of their justice, he had made upon his country. In daily anxious suspense he awaited their decision. The partial allowance it made came too late for him. Postponements and angry debates, marked by that bitterness of party politics which ever seeks a shining mark, had broken down his noble spirit. The exhausted energies of nature could rise no more. On the 4th of July, 1831, amidst all the exulting evidences of national pride which mark that day, associated now with the deaths of Adams, Jefferson and Monroe, in humble resignation to the Divine will, without a groan or sigh, he ceased to live on earth.

Let not the people of Virginia believe that his honored remains were treated with neglect. In no 'public burying ground,' in no 'borrowed tomb' do they lie. In a vault, originally purchased by his daughters, in a beautiful 'private cemetery,' surrounded by many of the most respectable and virtuous of his day, they have awaited the call of his native state. Two sisters of his wife, one my own dear mother, with others, relatives of her family, have slept around him.

His death excited profound sympathy. The city authorities of New York asked not the right to honor his memory, but the favor to be permitted, with appropriate ceremonies, to bury him at the public cost. His body was attended by a train of mourning relatives and friends from the humble dwelling where he died, through streets hung with emblems of public sorrow, to the city hall. A noble tribute to his worth, from eloquent lips, lately closed forever, was pronounced over it in the city park. Funeral services before the assembled clergy, in one of the most venerable churches, were performed by the presiding bishop; a procession, civil and military, of countless numbers, witnessed the whole population of a city draped in mourning, and hushed into solemn silence, save when the plaintive dirge told the sad office they performed, bore him to his tomb. Other similar spectacles may have exceeded this in gorgeous display, but in imposing solemnity it never was surpassed.

When his remains shall again be brought to light you will find them distinguished by these few simple words:—'James Monroe, of Virginia, 4th of July, 1831; aged seventy-two years.' They pointed significantly to his native state. To her soil he was devoted; and to her people he was ardently attached. 'To them,' did he say, 'I owe every thing. They never failed to stand by me. They will, one day yet, do justice to my memory.' That day has dawned; his words are verified. If the sentiment your action announces has been slow in expression it will be rapid in progress. When 'the remains' of James Monroe shall have been deposited in his native soil, it will expand with time. His public and private virtues will yet be estimated at their real worth."

ORIGIN OF SLAVERY IN AMERICA.

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, in a late lengthy argument in the Senate of the United States, introduced high authorities showing that it was a vital error to suppose that slavery was established in the South by positive legislation. Slavery, he contended, was the creature of the common law of England, in which country it existed, and was protected by both common and statute law as far back as the days of Queen Elizabeth, who herself dealt in slaves. Our ancestors brought the laws and institutions from England to this Continent as their birth-right, and hence slavery was the common law of the thirteen original Colonies. He cited various historical data, tracing the history of slavery in both continents down to the American Revolution, at which time it was the common law of the whole Western Continent. Thus slavery, he further contended, was forced as the common law upon the thirteen original Colonies against the urgent remonstrace of the Southern portion, and had not the Northern States abolished it by positive legislation, they would have been slave States yet. How, then, he asked, can it be asserted that slavery is not recognized by the Constitution of the United States?

DEATH WARRANTS.

Gov. Packer on Thursday issued the death warrants of the following persons:

John Lutz, Allegheny county, to be execu- October 1st, 1858.

Wm. John Clark, Montour county, to be executed September 24th, 1858.

Mary Twiggs, Montour county, to be executed September 22nd, 1858.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Amongst the numerous letters read at the Democratic Celebration at Philadelphia, on the 5th inst., is the following from President BUCHANAN:

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1858.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your very kind invitation to be present at the meeting of my fellow citizens in Independence Square, to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our National Independence. Would that it were in my power to accept this invitation. This, however, is impossible. May we ever continue to celebrate, with ardent enthusiasm, through out the length and breadth of the land, each successive return of the day which gave us birth as a nation. Whilst we do this, and thus keep alive, from generation to generation, the memory of the common sufferings and the common dangers which our fathers encountered in achieving our independence, the Constitution and the Union will be preserved.

I congratulate you, with all my heart, upon the present hopeful prospects of our country. I humbly trust that a kind Providence has dispelled the angry clouds which but recently seemed to impend over it, and that we have nearly reached the end of those violent and exasperated sectional controversies which have threatened the Union.

When we contrast the present condition of our country with what it would have been at this moment, had Congress adjourned without enacting any law to mitigate the sectional strife which had been raging for years between the States of the confederacy, we have every reason to be thankful to the Supreme Ruler of nations, who has ever interfered at the hour of our greatest need to shield us from danger.

From your friend, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

To John Robbins, jr., Jesse Johnson, F. Campbell, Peter Rambo, and George R. Berrell, Esqs., Committee, &c.

LETTER FROM JUDGE PORTER.

The following letter, written by Judge Porter, the Democratic nominee for Supreme Judge, to the Democratic Mass Meeting in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on the 5th inst., is characteristic of the man, and will be heartily approved by the great mass of the people:

GERMANTOWN, July 3d, 1858.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your very kind invitation to join with the Democratic party of Philadelphia in celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence. It would afford me pleasure to accept the invitation, and particularly to hear the oration of my friend Mr. Ingersoll. I think it better, however, that a candidate for a judicial office, should abstain from all participation in political affairs. By this rule I have been governed since by nomination; and, although it occasionally works inconvenience, the mass of our fellow citizens have so much interest in the maintenance of the principle, that I feel it ought not to be departed from.

With entire respect, gentlemen,
Your fellow citizen,
WM. A. PORTER.

To Messrs. John Robbins, Jr., Jesse Johnson, F. Campbell, Peter Rambo, and Geo. R. Berrell, Committee on Invitation.

THE MORMONS.

It would appear from recent advices that the Mormons are not disposed to acquiesce in the Government arrangements as readily as was at first supposed. The truth is, the Mormon religion does not allow obedience to the United States or any other human authority, than the Saints designated by the Church.—To yield obedience to any other human authority is to violate a part of their religious creed. The spiritual portion of it, that relating to the worship of the Supreme being, the Government of the United States has no disposition to interfere with. To countenance the other portion of it, that relating to human government, would be, on the part of our Government, an encouragement to establish among us a power that does not acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States, but absolutely sets them at defiance. It is the latter offence, that has induced the Government to send an army to Utah; and the Mormons must be made yield obedience to the laws by which we are governed or leave the country. If they prefer fighting to emigration, so be it. The laws must and will be enforced over them, if they stay.

LEGISLATION IN THE OLDEN TIME.

Once upon a time—longer ago than we can recollect—men legislated for the public good. Even politicians were, in the days that are past and gone, honest and reasonable like other people. Their motto was, "Our country first, our friends next, and ourselves last."—Now the rule seems to be generally reversed, "Ourselves first, our friends last, and let our country take care of itself." A correspondent of the *Express* has been searching the records in Albany to discover the kind of legislation which prevailed in New York in the olden time. The following is one of the most curious specimens:

In 1694 it was enacted that,

No person may forestall any provisions or victuals coming into market, or buy them in any place but the market, on forfeiture of the goods, wherever they are found.

No huckster shall engross any poultry, eggs, or fresh butter coming to market, under penalty of ten shillings.

Contrast the above with the main scope of modern legislation in this country, which seems to favor jobbers and speculators, and even adulterers in all possible ways rather than restrain them. Now legislation and speculation, office-holder and peculator, have almost become synonymous terms.

☞ We see by the Harrisburg *Herald* that the portrait of Gov. Packer, executed by the distinguished artist, Mr. Canarroe, of Philadelphia, arrived on Tuesday afternoon, and has been placed in the position arranged for it, against the South wall of the Executive reception room. Of the Chief Executives of this State whose portraits are now delineated, the following have held the office since the Constitution of 1790: Thomas Mifflin, Thomas M'Kean, Simon Snyder, William Findlay, Joseph Hiester, John Andrew Shultz, George Wolf, Joseph Ritner, David R. Porter, F. R. Shunk, Wm. F. Johnston, Wm. Bigler, James Pollock, and Wm. F. Packer. Only six of these are now living, viz: Ritner, Porter, Johnston, Bigler, Pollock, and Packer.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The Pittsburg Union has been purchased by Mr. John B. Kennedy, who has also purchased the Chronicle and proposes to combine the two into a new paper to be called "The True Press." The Union has been discontinued, and the Pittsburg Post—the old Post—is now the only democratic paper published in that city. The Post should receive the united support of the party in Western Pennsylvania.

☞ The Greensburg *Democrat* has been purchased by Gen. James Keenan and his brother, William W. Keenan. Edward J. Keenan, the former proprietor, will continue as editor. The *Democrat* is an excellent journal, and should be heartily supported by the democracy of old Westmoreland.

☞ The Clarion *Democrat* made its appearance an the 1st instant in a neat dress of new type, and in an enlarged form. It is now one of the best looking journals in the State. We congratulate our friend Alexander on this evidence of his appreciation by the noble democracy of Clarion county.

☞ During the month of June, the coinage at the U. S. Mint, in Philadelphia amounted to $1,077,580 or 3,458,589 pieces; of the latter there were 2,600,000 coppers, 820,000 in silver, and 38,597 in gold. The gold coinage was all double eagles, and the silver all half dollars and quarters.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BANK INVESTIGATION.—The Commissioners, appointed by Governor PACKER under the act of 15th of April last, "to examine into and investigate the management and affairs of the Lancaster Savings' Institution," (namely Gen. E. C. WILSON, of Venango, BENJAMIN PARKE, Esq., of Harrisburg, and GEORGE SANDERSON, Esq., of this City—the latter to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of ex-Governor GEARY,) met in the Counting Room of the Institution on Wednesday last, and organized by appointing BENJAMIN PARKE, Esq., Chairman, and A. G. HELFENSTEIN, of this city, Clerk.

After an examination of the Charter, Books, &c., the Commission adjourned to Thursday when the examination of testimony commenced. The first witness examined was CHARLES BOUGHTER, Esq., late Treasurer of the Institution. His examination and that of Judge SCHAEFFER, Dr. STUBBS and JOHN S. GABLE, three of the former Trustees of the Institution, occupied the balance of the week, and at one o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, the investigation was adjourned until yesterday at 2 o'clock, p. m. It will probably occupy the whole of this week, or longer.

The investigation, under the Act of Assembly, is twofold: First, the causes which produced the failure of the Institution; and, secondly, the reasons why the assets have been diminished since the failure. The second branch of the inquiry, we apprehend, will be the most interesting to the creditors.

The principal causes of its failure, according to the testimony of Mr. BOUGHTER, were its insolvency at the time he became Treasurer—the expenses of conducting it—the large amount of interest paid on deposites—the large amount of dividends paid to the stockholders on stock not paid in to the Institution in full—and the loans made by himself from the concern, to the amount of some $65,000, which sum he was persuaded, by outside influence, to invest in various coal and other stocks, nearly all of which have turned out to be worthless. He also invested a considerable amount of money in real estate, all of which, with the stocks and his personal property, he assigned to the Institution when it failed.

The testimony in full will be given in the report of the Commissioners to the Governor.

DEATH OF A LANCASTER LADY BY DROWNING.—Mrs. ELIZABETH STEERS, wife of THOMAS STEERS, Esq., residing in South Prince street, this city, and who is largely interested in a contract in Virginia, was drowned whilst bathing at the Red Sweet Springs, in that State, on the 2d inst. She had gone thither, at the solicitation of her husband, with the hope of recruiting her somewhat impaired health. Mr. S. was absent at the time of the occurrence, but her brother, Mr. Benjamin Eshleman, who was sojourning at the Springs, was attracted by the screams of several ladies, and on proceeding to the bath house to learn the cause found his sister in the cold embraces of death, all attempts at resuscitation proving completely fruitless. Her remains were interred at the Springs, but, we learn, will shortly be exhumed and brought to this city for re-interment.

Mrs. Steers was about thirty years of age, and a lady of amiable and accomplished manners. She leaves a family of four children, and was a worthy, useful and highly-esteemed member of the Duke Street M. E Church. Rev. Dr. HODGSON, in his discourse on Sunday evening, feelingly and beautifully alluded to the heavy affliction which her family and the church have sustained by this sad bereavement. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death."

—Since the above was in type, we have learned that Mrs. S. was not drowned as reported, but is supposed to have died in the bath-room from apoplexy.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The pupils of the West Ward Male Secondary School, (Mr. E. J. Erisman's) gave an exhibition, at Fulton Hall, on Saturday evening. The hall, considering the intense heat of the weather, was well filled. The entertainment consisted of dramatic plays, dialogues, speeches, recitations, &c., and rendered in such a style as to reflect great credit on the teacher and pupils. The audience were highly pleased with the efforts of the juveniles. The proceeds of the exhibition are to be applied, we understand, towards an increase of the Library of that School. Truly, a noble undertaking, and one which might be followed with much profit by the other schools of the city. Let them try it.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.—The 82d Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated with a good deal of spirit and patriotism in this city and county, on Saturday the third, and Monday the fifth.

At Litiz, on Saturday, a dinner, music, oration, &c., were the order of the day. In the evening the charming Spring attached to that beautiful village was brilliantly illuminated, and a pyrotechnic display was made.

At Marietta, Manheim, Mount Joy and Paradise the day was appropriately commemorated by military and firemen's displays.

In the city on Sunday the Red Men, accompanied by the Jackson Rifles' Band, attended divine service at the Duke Street M. E. Church, and an able and appropriate sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. HODGSON. His text was: 147th Psalm, 20th verse—"*He hath not dealt so with any Nation.*" The discourse abounded with patriotic sentiments, expressed in glowing language, and was listened to with intense interest by the numerous audience.

Rev. D. STECK preached an eloquent and patriotic discourse the same day to the Fencibles, who attended service in full uniform, at St. John's Lutheran Church, Orange street. All who had the pleasure of listening to the sermon, pronounce it as one of surpassing power and beauty, and highly creditable to this young and gifted Divine. His text was: Deuteronomy 32—7. "*Remember the days of old; consider the years of many generations; ask thy father, and he will show thee: thy elders, and they will tell thee.*"

Rev. E. W. APPLETON, of St. John's Free (Episcopal) Church, Spring Garden, also preached an appropriate sermon from the text, Galatians 5—1. "*Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage.*" It is spoken of by the hearers thereof as an eloquent effort, and creditable alike to the head and heart, the piety and patriotism of the speaker.

Several of our other city clergy pronounced discourses suitable to the occasion, and the religious exercises of the day generally were conducted in a spirit of christian patriotism and philanthropy.

At Columbia, on Monday, a Firemen's procession took place, and an oration was delivered by Col. J. W. Fisher.

At Safe Harbor the Odd Fellows had a grand parade on Monday. About one hundred of the Order, accompanied by the Jackson Rifles' Band, went down from this city and participated in the festivities. They speak in glowing terms of their reception by the Harbor people.

In this city there was no special observance of the "glorious Fourth." The day was ushered in by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, bands of music filling the air with their glorious sounds, kindling of bon fires, &c. Hundreds of our citizens left for the country—some going to Safe Harbor, others to Wabank, and several private pic nic parties were on the tapis.

The Fencibles paraded at an early hour in the morning, and presented an extremely fine appearance. Salutes were fired by them in various quarters of the city. In the afternoon they made an excursion to Wabank, where a vast crowd of our city folks were assembled. The celebration at this delightful spot was presided over by Gen. GEO. M. STEINMAN, and after a fervent and eloquent National prayer by Rev. Dr. HODGSON, a beautiful and highly appropriate oration was pronounced by GEO. W. MCELROY, Esq. The Declaration of Independence was read by Col. J FRANKLIN REIGART, and O. J. DICKEY, Esq., in response to an invitation, made a few well-timed and happy remarks. In the evening a fine display of fire-works took place on the Conestoga.

The Fourth might be properly said to have commenced on the evening of the third—bon fires blazing in all quarters of the city, and displays of "all sorts" of fire-works, with an intermixture of "all sorts" of vocal and instrumental performances, which ended at midnight. But when the Court House and Factory bells tolled the hour of midnight on Sunday the "jollification" re-commenced, and such a noise! The sleeping community surrendered without discretion, and gave up their "snoozings." The city presented more the appearance of a Bedlam than anything else our pen can liken the scene unto. We were much pleased, however, with the music of the "soul-stirring drum and ear-piercing fife," in the hands of an amateur association of patriotic young men. In the same company were several fine vocalists, and the ears of the Junior were delightfully regaled, about 1 o'clock, a. m., from his chamber window, by the singing of a choice selection of National airs. An impression seems to exist on his mind that he recognized, among the voices of the "sweet singers," the exquisite tenor of a worthy *attache* of The Intelligencer.

The day could not have been lovelier. Glorious "Old Sol" gave forth his brilliant, dazzling rays to a cheering and melting extent. "Young America," and "Old America," too, gave full vent to a year's pent-up patriotism!

MILITARY.—A handsome and spirited volunteer company, to be called the "Maytown Infantry," was organized at Maytown on the 3d inst., with John F Gephart as Captain, Henry S. Book First Lieutenant, and Henry A. Haines Second Lieutenant. This, we believe, makes the fifth company organized in the county during the present spring and summer, and is evidence of the right kind of spirit amongst our young men.

DONEGAL HORTICULTURAL AND FARMERS' CLUB.—The *Mariettian* contains a full report of the proceedings of the last meeting of the club. There was quite a fine display of flowers, fruits and vegetables, although it was not expected that there would be much offered for exhibition, as the meeting was appointed more for the purpose of discussion. The President announced the following examining committees: *On Flowers*, Miss A. M. Rinehart, Miss H. Haines, Miss C. R. Rinehart and Miss C. Libhart. *On Fruits*, Mr. G. W. Mehaffey, Dr. A. Breneman and Mr. J. Windolph. *On Vegetables*, S. Book, Esq., J. G. Horner and Mr. J. N. Greybill.

The committee on flowers reported, as worthy of special notice, a beautiful boquet of annuals by Mrs. T. S. Thompson. A good specimen of wax plant (*Coya Cornosa,*) seven varieties of phlox, scarlet acacia, (*Robinia,*) by Mr. J. Musser. The committee on fruits report, as worthy of particular notice—the Cherry and Victoria Currants; the cherry very large and fine, more acid than the common red dutch; some very large although not mature; Gooseberries, the Whitesmith and Rifleman, very large and free from mildew, by J. J. Libhart. Victoria and large dutch white currants; native white raspberries from the Juniata, and a large green gooseberry by Mrs. T. S. Thompson. The black Tartaran, Reigart, and a seedling cherry, from Maytown, and well grown, by Samuel Brook, Esq. The Maytown seedling referred to will prove, we think, quite a desirable variety to the lovers of sweet cherries; it is medium sized, light colored, shaded on the sunny side with deep vermilion red, and abounding with a honeyed sweet juice and of excellent flavor. The committee on vegetables reported several varieties of Peas as very fine, by J. Musser, among which for size, Fairbank's Champion of England was pre-eminent.

The President stated that the pot of growing Cranberry plants which graced the centre of the table, was presented to the Club by Mrs. T. S. Thompson, for which, on motion, a vote of thanks was passed.

The next meeting of the club will be held on the third Saturday of this month, at four o'clock, p. m.

MILITARY VISIT.—Adjutant General E. C. WILSON, who is now in this city, as one of the Commissioners of Investigation of the Lancaster Savings' Institution, paid a visit on Tuesday evening last to the Armories of the Lancaster Fencibles and Jackson Rifles. In a few neat and pertinent remarks the General paid a high compliment to the soldierly demeanor of the Fencibles, and the well filled ranks of the Rifles, of whom there were some eighty, in line. Gen. W. was cordially received by the officers in command. He is a noble looking man, and will doubtless become very popular at the head of the military of the State.

COMMISSIONS RECEIVED.—Brigade Inspector AMWEG has received, from Governor PACKER, the commissions of Capt. Henry A. Hambright, 1st Lieut. Benjamin F. Cox, and 2d Lieut. John Rees, officers' elect of the "Jackson Rifles," of this city.

Also commissions of Capt. Isaac Hull, 1st Lieut. Diller L. Shirk and 2d Lieut. Jacob P. Holl, officers' elect of the "Earl Infantry," of New Holland.

Also commissions of Capt. John F. Gephart, 1st Lieut. Henry S. Book and 2d Lieut. Henry A. Haines, officers' elect of the "Maytown Infantry."

CHANGE OF RAILROAD TIME.—Under the new schedule, which went into effect on the 5th inst., the different trains leave Lancaster as follows:

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
Through Express,	2.00 a. m.	Fast Line,	1.30 a. m.
Mail Express,	10.45 "	Lancaster Accom.	6.00 "
Fast Line,	3.47 p. m.	Through Express,	9.48 "
Harrisb'g Accom.,	6.45 "	Harrisb'g Accom.,	3.28 p. m.
Lancaster Accom.,	8.30 "	Mail Train,	7.30 "
Emigrant Train	12.00 m.		

THE LATE VISIT OF THE SIOUX INDIANS TO LANCASTER.—The delegation of Sioux Indians, who were lately on a visit to this city, left New York city for their homes in Minnesota on Friday last week. On that day the Agent, Mr. JOSEPH R. BROWN, penned the following letter to HENRY E. LEMAN, Esq., of this city. It will be seen that the Red Men of the Western Wilds have not forgotten the kind treament received by them whilst in Lancaster, and we think never will. The letter, doubtless, will be perused with much interest by our readers:

NEW YORK, July 2, 1858.

HENRY E. LEMAN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have just succeeded in getting the Indians started off for their home on the Minnesota, and they exhibited much gratification at the prospect of getting back to their own country, their families, and the pure air of the Western Prairies. The excessive heat of the last few days deterred them from visiting many places in and about the city, which would have been both amusing and instructive to them. This was a subject of regret, as the Commissioner of Indian affairs had taken the necessary steps to secure instructions to the military and naval officers, which would have afforded every facility for the visit of the Indians to the several forts, vessels and naval depots in the harbor.

The Indians and others connected with the delegation have frequently referred, with grateful satisfaction, to the attentive politeness of yourself and other prominent citizens of Lancaster, during their short sojourn in your beautiful city. Their visit to Breneman's Garden, to the Wigwam of the Red Men, and to your Armory, the exertions used by the Messrs. Reese to promote their comfort, the invitations accepted from Mr. Markley and Mrs. Gruel, and the many others extended from your citizens to partake of refreshments, &c., have constituted the great topic of conversation among them ever since they left Lancaster, "*the hospitable city,*" as they term it in their familiar conversation with each other.

The favorable impression made upon the Indians by the people of Lancaster, when contrasted with the other towns through which they have passed, affords me, personally, much gratification. My earliest recollections are connected with Lancaster county, and I feel proud to know that the citizens of the metropolis of my native county possess greater sympathy for the deserving, though much injured Red Men of the Western wilds, than has been manifested elsewhere during our journey to and from the National Capitol.

I much regret that circumstances over which I had no control prevented the delegation from prolonging their stay in your city, and that my personal engagements while there precluded me from tendering to your citizens suitable acknowledgements in behalf of the Indians and officers of the delegation, for the many attentions they received and were proffered while there; and I hope you will convey to the many friends the Indians found in Lancaster, a grateful acknowledgement of the obligations conferred, with the assurance that the people of Lancaster will ever occupy a prominent position in the memory of each individual connected with the Sioux delegation.

Very respectfully your ob't servant,
JOSEPH R. BROWN,
Sioux Agent.

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

THE FIFTH IN COLUMBIA.—Our National Anniversary falling on Sunday was quietly observed in special discourses from most of our pulpits. The Columbia and Vigilant Fire Companies attended the Presbyterian, and the Susquehanna the Methodist Church, where appropriate sermons were preached. The jubilation was postponed until the fifth, which answered every purpose, and practically made a servicable "Fourth."

The feature of the day was the Firemen's procession, which occupied the morning and enlivened our borough not a little. The day was rung in at midnight, and the bells were merry until morning, when the drum and fife took up the strain and the town waked to a full sense of holiday.

The firemen were abroad at an early hour, in their accoutrements, ready for the march. The Mount Joy Brass Band arrived about 8 o'clock, and was received by a committee of the Vigilants. At 9 o'clock the procession formed at the Town Hall, and at the appointed hour moved down Locust street, the Columbia leading, with Binehour's Band, the Vigilant, with the Mount Joy Band, following. Col. Herr, as Chief Marshal, with Jos. Hogentogler and Sam'l F. Eberlein, as aids, headed the line. The Columbians drew their Hose Carriage, elegantly decorated, and polished to brilliancy, while the Vigilants marched with their engine, equally beautified and adorned. Each machine was surmounted by a portrait of Washington. The Columbia boys appeared in black trowsers, white shirts and black silk hats; the Vigys in the same dress, with the exception of the hat: they wore the handsome blue firemen's hat of the company.

When the procession reached the residence of Geo. Wolf, Esq., the line was halted in the shade, and James Myers, Esq., read the Declaration of Independence in a manner worthy the occasion, giving general satisfaction, after which one of the bands played a national air. The oration, by Col. J. W. Fisher, succeeded. It was one of the most masterly efforts of this gentleman; eloquent and patriotic, without being too intensely spread eagle or Fourth of July. The oration was warmly cheered, and we have heard none but favorable opinions of his address. Another national air was given on the conclusion of the oration. The Rev. Mr. Barnes was loudly called for, but declined speaking. The route was now resumed, the Vigilant leading, and the whole town was traversed by the procession, which gathered flowers as it went. some of the firemen being covered with wreaths before reaching the termination of the march. The machines were both housed by noon, the two companies vieing with each other in ceremonial courtesy, on arrival at their respective halls. The firemen were dismissed about 12 o'clock.

The occasion was one of unmixed pleasure, and we can most truthfully compliment all concerned in the display, not only on the tasteful and complete getting up of the accessaries, and the precision and order of the procession, but on what is still better and more creditable, the absence of all *disorder*. Everything was conducted with propriety, and not a drunken man was to be seen anywhere in the ranks. (It may be as well to remark here that we never, on any occasion of the kind, saw the town so free from drunkenness and rowdyism.) A word is due the Chief Marshal in praise of the almost military order with which his line marched and wheeled. He was actively seconded by his efficient Aids. The music by the two bands was admirable, and we can congratulate our neighboring borough, Mount Joy, on the excellence of its musical talent.

THE WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—The examination of scholars at this Institution has been in progress since last Tuesday morning, the exercises terminating in Mr. Welsh's oration, on Friday evening, of which we can say nothing, going to press too early to admit of notice. The pupils have acquitted themselves creditably, the visitors at the school evincing interest and satisfaction. The efficiency of the scholars in their studies speaks strongly in favor of the school and its able corps of instructors. The Institute has been liberally supported, and the number of pupils under instruction during the last session has been large. We see in this the promise of a stability which will insure to our town a good, first-class institution of learning, which will afford at our doors a thorough course of instruction for which we have heretofore been compelled to send abroad.

DROWNED.—On Sunday, 4th inst., Henry Lutz was drowned in the Susquehanna near the head of the shute. He was in a skiff with Adam Hoffman, John Burk and Levi Kahl celebrating the day on the river. The party allowed their boat to float too near the shute and when they found it being drawn into the swift water jumped out, attempting to swim ashore. Kahl reached the shore; Hoffman and Burk were picked up by a flat boat pushed to their assistance, which, however, was compelled to run through the shute before landing; Lutz was drowned.—The body was recovered, when Deputy Coroner Hollingsworth summoned a jury of inquest, the verdict of which was accidental drowning.

The deceased bore the character of a steady, industrious man. He formerly worked as a puddler in the Columbia Rolling Mill. He leaves a family of a wife and one child.

A WORD TO THE AUTHORITIES OF THE P. R. R. CO.—We hear much complaint of the custom prevailing along the Pennsylvania Canal of locking dead animals through from one level to another in order to get rid of the nuisance.—As the locks at this place are the last on the Canal, the river, from which we derive a large supply of our drinking water, receives all this foul matter, in addition to much other unavoidable filth from the same source, at no very considerable distance above the point where our pumps are in daily operation. Is it too much to ask that no dead body shall be permitted to pass through any lock? It is an easier matter, we admit, to pass on the corruption, to float, decomposing, from lock to lock until it finds its way into our reservoir, and thence through the hydrants of the town into our daily meat and drink, but we contend that it is unfair that we should be compelled to find a long home for the quadrupedal dead of the country bordering a long line of canal. We respectfully request the proper authorities to give orders for the abatement of this nuisance; an act on the part of the Company which will afford unqualified satisfaction to the citizens of Columbia, without entailing expense on itself or unwarrantable trouble on its employees.

THE WATER.—Much complaint having been made, and justly, concerning the quality of our drinking water,—Thos. Lloyd, Esq, Assignee of the Company has ordered a thorough overhauling of the Reservoirs. Mr. Henry Pfahler has charge of the repairs, and of the water department generally, which fact will go far to satisfy the community that every pains will be taken to afford pure water for our use. It has been discovered that a sufficient supply of spring water can be obtained, to furnish the town several days in the week. As there are two reservoirs, this water can be kept separate from that pumped from the river, and will be used exclusively as far as it will reach. When it fails of course water must be forced from th Susquehanna. This will be good news for those who remember the clear, sweet soft water that used to be the boast of our town.

THE "SCHOOL JOURNAL."—We have received a copy of a periodical recently started in Philadelphia, by Messrs Townsend, Martin & Luknes, editors and proprietors, at six cents per number.

The Journal is handsomely printed, on fine white paper, and the matter, both editorial and otherwise, gives evidence of much tact and talent. One of the leading articles in the number is, a biographical sketch of JOHN S. HART, LL. D., Principal of the Philadelphia Central High School, with a Portrait. We wish the enterprise abundant success, as we have no doubt the Journal will richly merit it.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AT HOME.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 9.—Senator Douglas was received here this evening with great display. The arrival of the train, which brought him, was greeted with the firing of cannon and the cheers of the crowd—variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand persons. Fireworks were also discharged in several quarters of the city.

Mr. Douglas made a speech at the Tremont House, in which he reviewed the action of the last Congress on the Kansas bill, and defended his own course on that question. He also defended the Dred Scott decision, condemned the platform of the Black Republicans, and advocated the doctrine of popular sovereignty.

ITEMS.

☞ Number of emigrants at New York, thus far, this year, 27,204 against 71,473 for the same time last year.

☞ Mr. Shoecraft, of White Pigeon, Mich., has planted 1200 acres of potatoes this year's crop.

☞ An Irishman being asked for a certificate of his marriage, bared his head, and exhibited a huge scar, which looked as though it was made with a fire shovel. The evidence was satisfactory.

☞ One thousand barrels of flour are contracted for in Cincinnati, to be delivered in September at $3 per barrel, by parties in Indiana.

☞ A gentleman who lately came through from Salt Lake City states that at Fort Bridger salt was selling at $2,50 per pound; bacon $5 per pound; flour $100 per sack of 86 lbs.; tobacco at $1,50 for "a good chew;" whiskey $25 per gallon.

☞ A man named Wm. Simcox, of Washington county, Pa., recently lost his wife in the morning—was arrested by the constable at 11 o'clock—married his second wife before night—and followed the remains of his first wife, in company with the second, to the grave the day after.

HIGH VALUE OF SUGAR PROPERTY.—A sugar property known as the "Annandale" plantation, in Iberville parish, was recently sold at auction to a free man of color of this State, for $240,500. It comprises 1643 acres of land on Bayou Goula, with all the appurtenances for making sugar, and 95 negroes, old and young, good and indifferent—say 50 working hands. This purchase makes this free man of color owner of two plantations in Louisiana, over 200 negroes, and near 5000 acres of land.—*Baton Rouge, La. Advocate.*

ARIZONA SILVER.—The San Diego (California) *Herald* of the 1st of May notes the arrival, from the Gadsden Purchase, of six eight mule teams loaded with silver ore from the Heintzelman mine. This is the first cargo. They have out at the mine some seventy tons, averaging $10,000 per ton; and eighteen tons, worth from $3,000 to $4000 per ton, are lying at Fort Yuma waiting shipment. The teams will take back from San Diego machinery necessary for extracting silver at the very mouth of the mine, and it is expected that the works will be in full operation by the first of August.

FIVE MILLIONS OF ACRES OF LAND AT AUCTION!—The largest auction sale of lands ever made in this or perhaps any other country, commences in Michigan on the 29th of July. They are technically denominated "Swamp Lands," but three fourths of them are probably equal to the average in the State. They will be sold in parcels of from 40 to 1,000 or more acres, at prices, probably, ranging from five to fifty cents per acre. The opportunity will doubtless be seized upon by speculators, while multitudes of actual settlers will avail themselves of their knowledge of localities to extend their possessions and augment the patrimony of their children.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

A NEW YORKER'S VISIT TO VESUVIUS.—A New York merchant, now traveling in Italy, makes, in a letter to a friend, the following mention of the late eruption of Vesuvius:

"I have been here at a good time to see Vesuvius. For some days last week there had been more or less of an eruption. The ascent of the mountain is partly made on horseback, but the cone to the crater is very steep and difficult. I found it extremely fatiguing, but persevered, and finally stood on the very top, looking directly into the crater; and of all the awful, horrible places, this caps the climax. I walked over the top, the fumes of the sulphur nearly suffocating me, and the blazing fire everywhere to be seen through the crevices, while the roar of the boiling lava fell upon the ear like the waves of the ocean. In fact, I stood upon a mere crust over the fire, and thrusting my stick through the occasional fissures, brought it out in a blaze. There was more danger than I was aware of at the time—so much so that nothing would tempt me to undertake it again. The descent on the opposit side of the mountain is made with comparative ease. When we had reached the bottom of the cone, we found that near where we had made the ascent, and while we were on the mountain, several new small craters had broken out, and were spouting forth red hot stones and lava at a fearful rate. We approached as near as safety would permit, and beheld a sight most awfully grand and sublime. It is a satisfaction that I have been on Vesuvius under such circumstances, but I should never desire to repeat the operation."

LAWS OF DIVORCE.

We have thirty two States, and there are almost as many different laws of divorce as there are States. The reader may see some of these differences by the following statement:

1. In the States of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, two thirds of the Legislature must concur with a decision of the court to make a divorce.

2. In Delaware, Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana and Missouri, no divorce can be granted but by special act of the Legislature, and South Carolina has never granted a divorce.

3. In the States of Connecticut, Ohio and Illinois all divorces are total.

4. In Massachusetts, New York and North Carolina nothing but adultery is cause of divorce.

1. In Illinois two years absence only is a cause of divorce.

6. In Indiana, we believe anything is a cause in the discretion of the court. In the recent Presbyterian Assembly, at Chicago, an elder from that State rose, on the trial of Mr. Snield, and said that as he came from Indiana he desired to put on record that Amos Davis goes against divorce.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

NEW COUNTERFEITS.

Petersons' Detector, for July, mentions the following among a batch of forty new counterfeit notes:

Bank of Gettysburg, Pa., 5's, spurious—vig. three females; Washington on right.

York County Bank, Pa., 5's, imitation—the engraving poor in head of Penn, and the head and bonnet of woman in circle on the lower left corner; horses in vig. have no eyes. The eyes on all the figures on bill are mere dots.

Cumberland Savings' Bank, Md., 5's,—vig. female seated on a rock, steamer, &c.; female on each end; imitation of genuine.

A new counterfeit on the *State Bank of Ohio*, of the denomination of $10, has made its appearance in Cincinnati. It was taken on deposit at one of the leading banking houses in that city on Monday week, and it is pronounced by the judges to be the best executed and most dangerous counterfeit now in circulation. The *Gazette* says: The country will undoubtedly be flooded with them. Several have been sent here, already, from New York, where they were received as genuine. *Refuse all notes of ten dollars on the branches of the State Bank of Ohio.*

A very dangerous counterfeit on the *York Bank, Pa.*, of denomination of 10's, has made its appearance, and is being circulated throughout Pennsylvania. We have not seen or received a description of the note, but advise all our patrons to keep a sharp look-out for any 10s offered.

A STRANGE STORY.—The Marksville (La.) *Central Organ* of the 29th ult, has the following:

Some two nights since, a death occurred in a certain portion of the parish, which was brought about in a strange manner. A gentleman, living unhappily with his wife, some few months since committed suicide. This so effected her that she often of a morning declared that the ghost of the deceased had haunted her during the night. Finally, one day she affirmed the devil had appeared to her, and after upbraiding her, stated that hereafter when she should attempt to eat or drink, her food and water would choke her. And strange to say, whenever she took any nourishment or drank anything, she was invariably choked. This continued for 27 days, when she died from pure starvation. These facts we have from a gentleman of undoubted veracity.

☞ MR. JOHN M. BERNHEISEL, Delegate in Congress from Utah, publishes an appeal to the public, in relation to the march of the army towards Salt Lake City. He declares that the Mormons' profession of a desire for peace is honest, and expresses a fear that the misstatement which he charges upon the press of the country will have the effect of prejudicing the public mind against the Saints. He adds a threat that war will yet ensue, if the army persists in the pursuit of the Mormons.