The Lancaster Intelligencer

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LANCASTER, PA., AUGUST 24, 1858.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

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

COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Democratic County Committee of Lancaster County will meet at the public house of Emanuel Shober, North Queen street, in the city of Lancaster, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of AUGUST, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Every member is earnestly desired to attend, as business of great importance connected with the approaching campaign, will demand the consideration of the Committee.

H. B. SWARR, Chairman.

LANCASTER, August 17, 1858.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The following named persons constitute the Committee.

H. B. SWARR, City, Chairman.

Adamstown—Elias Redcay,
Brecknock—David McColm,
Bart—H. S. Kerns,
Cærnarvon—E. D. White,
Clay—John Elser, Esq.
Colerain—A. D. Whiteside,
Columbia,
N. W.—William Patton,
S. W.—F. H. Ebur,
Cocalico E.—Cyrus Ream,
" W.—Dr. Sam'l Welst,
Conestoga—John Kolp,
Conoy—Emanuel Nagle,
Donegal E. Jacob Spiese,
" W.—Henry Funk,
Drumore—Dr. B. F. Sides,
Earl—Dr. Samuel Ringwalt,
Earl E.—Martin E. Stauffer,
" W.—Jacob Busser, jr.,
Ephrata—Dr H Reemsnyder.
Elizabeth—G. Biemesderfer,
Elizabthtown—J. A. Gross,
Eden—Henry H. Breneman,
Fulton—Samuel Wicks, Esq.,
Hempfield E.—Dr. S. Parker,
Hempfield W.—J. M. Weller,
Lancaster City,
N. W. W.—Col. J. Rankin,
S. W. W.—Jacob F. Kautz,
N. E. W.—H. E. Leman,
S. E. W.—James H. Barnes,
Lanc'r Twp.—Benj. Huber,
Lampeter E.—Col. J. Lightner
" W.—Samuel Long,
Leacock—John L. Lightner,
" U.—Dr. A. S. Bare,
L. Britain—B. S. Patterson,
Manheim Twp.—Benj. Eby,
" Bor.—Nat. Worley,
Manor—Frederick Sehner,
Martic—Daniel M. Dunkle,
Marietta—Dr. Jas. Cushman,
Mt. Joy Twp.—J. Nichols,
" Bor.—J. H. Brenneman
Paradise—Dr. J. J. Strawn,
Penn—Hiram R. Hull,
Pequea—Daniel Fulton,
Providence—John Tweed,
Rapho—Henry Shelly,
Strasburg Twp.—Jacob Neff,
" Bor.—W. T. M'Phail
Salisbury—Dr. Jno. Wallace,
Sadsbury—Isaac Walker,
Warwick—S. E. Keller,
Washington—Jos. E. Charles.

☞ We hope *all* the members of the Democratic County Committee will endeavor to be in attendance on Saturday next. In view of the importance of the approaching contest and the necessity for prompt and decided action on the part of the Democracy, a full and free interchange of sentiment amongst the members of the Committee, is advisable.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY--REPUBLICANS DIVIDED!

The Republicans are every where divided in regard to their future ground on the slavery question. A portion of them, the old Whig section, says the New Hampshire Patriot, insist upon adopting the glorious Democratic principle of "popular sovereignty," which the whole Republican party have for years denounced, repudiated, ridiculed and fought against, and whose supporters they have used every possible effort to disgrace and ruin. The other portion of the Republicans—the old freesoilers and abolitionists, and the new converts—insist upon "sticking to the nigger," and adhering to their old and favorite doctrine of Congressional control over the question. This radical difference is found among the Republicans in every State, and is likely to give them no little trouble in the construction of their next Presidential platform.

Mr. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, for years one of their leaders in Congress, in a recent letter to the people of his district, says he is ready "to make any reasonable sacrifice in the future *in behalf of the principle of popular sovereignty!*" This principle declares the right of the people of all the territories to decide the slavery question for themselves—to make their territories free States or slave States, just as they please. On the other hand the N. Y. Tribune, the most influential organ of the Republicans, declared recently that it does *not* go the doctrine of popular sovereignty; or, to use its own words, it says it does *not* support the doctrine "of the right of the people of any State or Territory to establish or reject slavery as they shall see fit."

This radical difference runs through the whole Republican party, and is quite as marked in Pennsylvania as elsewhere. Here we find some of the Republican journals boldly declaring in favor of jumping on to the popular sovereignty doctrine, asserting that it is the only ground of salvation for their party. On the other hand, the Lancaster Examiner and other influential papers of the same party insist upon sticking to the nigger and adhering to the old ground, declaring popular sovereignty to be a fraud and a humbug.

Thus we see the Republicans fighting among themselves as to what shall hereafter be the fundamental article of their *sooty* creed! It this difference was an *honest* one—if they had any regard for principle, it would be utterly impossible for them to unite upon either a platform or a candidate in the Presidential contest of 1860. But, fortunately for them, that is not the case. They have no regard for principle, and would follow Satan himself if he could lead them on to victory, and place the spoils of office in their hands.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

The City Hall, New York, was partly destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last. The fire originated in the cupola, from the rockets that were discharged during the rejoicing at the success of the Atlantic cable experiment.

A most destructive fire occured at Rochester, N. Y., on Wednesday night. Five blocks and twenty stores were destroyed. Celebrating the laying of the Atlantic cable has been an expensive affair to Rochester; this being the second disastrous conflagration which has resulted from the display of fireworks on the occasion.

A serious fire took place, near Fairmount, Philadelphia, on Thursday afternoon, which destroyed property to the amount of some $50,000.

A VALUABLE MAP.—We have been presented with a handsomely executed Map of the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, by H. Boardman, Griswold, Conn. The object of this Map is to furnish the tourist at these far-famed Mountains with a complete and accurate guide to all the various points of interest—such as the stage roads in the vicinity, the principal rivers, lakes, mountains, villages, hotels, &c., together with the various bridle roads, leading up the mountains, and to other places of interest in the neighborhood—also the distances between points. The whole forms a most thorough and complete chart of that interesting region, and has evidently been prepared with great care and accuracy, reflecting the highest credit upon Mr. Boardman.

This Map should be in the hands of every visitor to the White Mountains, or every one who contemplates a visit. It is for sale at Sprenger & Westhaeffer's Bookstore, in this City. Price $1 per copy.

THE MECHANIC.—This is the title of a large and handsomely printed weekly, just commenced at 108½ South 3d St., Philadelphia, by Van Nortwick & Hineline, at $2 per annum, payable in advance. It is, as its name purports, specially devoted to the interests of the Mechanic and Workingman, and advocates their rights and duties with great ability and fearlessness. We trust the enterprize may succeed, as the publishers have engaged in a righteous cause, and should be abundantly sustained by the large and important classes of the community whom they give promise in their first number of so faithfully representing.

NOMINATED.—The Democratic County Convention of York unanimously re-nominated WILLIAM H. WELSH, Esq., Editor of the Gazette, as a candidate for the State Senate, a post he has filled with distinguished ability for the last three years—being Speaker of the body during the session of 1858.

OPPOSITION LOGIC.

Few will dissent from the opinion expressed by the Maryland *Union*, in the following article. It says the logic of our political adversaries in regard to the expense of the General Government, is so unsound, that "he who runs may read, and the wayfaring man, though a fool, need nor err therein." Their logic is, that a government is a government, no matter whether great or small, and that it should not cost more to conduct and administer a large than a small one.

Now this logic is so much at variance with common sense that it requires no argument to scatter it to the four winds of heaven.—Everybody knows and will readily admit that if it requires one hundred dollars to provide for a single person the necessaries of life for one year, that it will require just double that sum to support two persons for the same length of time; and the inference is a legitimate one that it requires twice as much to support the government as when it was but half its present size. Expenses of government like family expenses, increase in the same proportion that it enlarges. No man can support a family of *ten persons* for the same amount of money that it requires to support a family of *five*, and no Administration can conduct a large government at the same cost as a small one. It is obvious, therefore, that it costs more to maintain a large government, or a large family, than it does to maintain a small government, or a small family, and that the clamor which the opposition are endeavoring to excite against the present Administration, on account of its expenses, is simply idle and ridiculous. It does not follow because the expenses of government amount to more now than they did years ago, when it was small, that we are becoming wasteful and extravagant. By no means.

There is a wide difference between the actual expenses of government and wastefulness and extravagance, and with equal propriety is the family of ten persons liable to the charge of wastefulness and extravagance, because it costs more to support them than it does to support a family of five, as to say, that the present Administration is wasteful and extravagant because it cannot administer the government so cheaply as when it was yet in its infancy, and when its territorial limits were not half so large as at present.

We care not what the expenses of Government amount to, provided the money has been appropriated to necessary and legitimate purpose, and so that the honor, integrity, and true dignity of the country have been preserved; but we enter our solemn protest against the charge of extravagance against Mr. Buchanan's administration, simply because the expenses of Government are not now the same as they once were. Once we had no Utah or Kansas difficulties to encounter and to adjust, requiring an immense amount of treasure, and once we had no Black Republicans to keep Congress disorganized for two months, and afterwards, to legislate in the most reckless and extravagant manner. These are some of the causes which have tended to increase the expenses of government, and it is unjust, as Vice President Breckinridge says, to hold the Democratic party and the present Administration responsible for acts which were committed by others.

NOW AND THEN.

Most of our readers will recollect the celebrated Kane letter of President Polk on the tariff—how it was abused and vilified, and its author denounced by the "opposition" in Pennsylvania. Well, the other day, in looking over the resolutions of the recent "opposition" Convention which met in Harrisburg and put in nomination that eminent "*free-trader*," John M. Read, we were forcibly impressed with the idea that the language of the one relating to a tariff was not new—that we had read it somewhere before,—and the more we pondered the more we were convinced that it was in the Kane letter. The following is the resolution:

Resolved, That the revenue necessary for a judicious and economical administration of the government should be raised by the imposition of duties upon foreign imports, and in laying them, such discriminating protection should be given as will secure the rights of free labor and American industry.

Now read the following extract from the Kane letter:

"I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, such an one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a revenue tariff I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry."—June 19, 1844.

The "opposition" as they delight to call themselves now, used to delight in styling the Democratic party as "free traders," but we think it will puzzle them a little to point out the difference between their Harrisburg resolution and this extract from what they were wont to call "Polk's free trade letter." Indeed, the two are as nigh alike as twin brothers.—*Erie Observer.*

ANOTHER TELEGRAPHIC PROJECT.

It is proposed to establish a line of submarine telegraphs from Key West, (Fla.,) to Havana, thence to Yucatan across the Tehauntepec and down to Panama, and ultimately to San Francisco. Mr. Tibbets, of New York, is the principal mover in the enterprise. He has been to Florida to procure a charter from the Legislature of that State, and is now in Madrid for the purpose of obtaining the same right in relation to Cuba. He will return in September next, when a company will be formed and go to work. The distance from Key West to Havana is only seventy miles, and the cost of laying the cable, it is said will be about $500 a mile. The project has been postponed to await the termination of the Atlantic telegraphic experiment. The success of the same, will give an impetus to telegraphic schemes all over the world.

MORE INDIAN DEPREDATIONS AT FORT ARBUCKLE.—We are permitted to copy the following extract of a letter written to J. K McKenzie, of the City Hotel, by John W. Young, of Fort Arbuckle, dated July 26, 1858:

"P. S. I am sorry to inform you that a party of Comanches made another descent on the neighborhood of this Post, last night or early this morning, and drove off the greater part of the horses belonging to Lenny, and Smith Paul—also part of the horses of Robinson Chemutes, also attacked Mr. Robinson, as he was coming to the post to report to the Commanding officer—firing upon him with arrows and guns, killing the horse Robinson was riding. He states that there were about 16 or 18 of them, all well mounted and armed. When he first saw them, they asked him if he was an American—but on his replying that he was a Chickasaw, they immediately made an attack upon him, but he made his escape, and came into this post.

The commanding officer has sent a party of soldiers, under the command of Lieut. Oppley. They took with them Black Beaver, the Post interpreter, and a party of citizens, but as the soldiers are on foot, it cannot be expected that they will have any chance to get a sight at the Comanches. This is the second thing of the kind that has occurred within the last 30 or 35 days. Some 60 or 70 animals have been stolen and killed, some of them very valuable."—*Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald, 7th inst.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—We direct the attention of our Farmers and Grain Dealers to the advertisement of JAMES ALLISON, Esq., Grain Measurer of the Port of Philadelphia. His notice is one in which they are all deeply interested, and it would be well for them to pay proper regard to this notice.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The whole country—especially north of Mason & Dixon's line—seems to be running wild with enthusiasm at the successful laying of the wire across the bed of the Atlantic ocean, and any amount of adulation is heaped upon the Queen of England for her cold and formal despatch to the President of the United States. It may be of use to some of our readers to look at the following article, copied from the Richmond *Enquirer*, which expresses sound and conservative views on the subject—just such sentiments as becomes an American. The *Enquirer* says:

While the whole country to the North of us, is rejoicing over the successful laying of the telegraph, and congratulating each other upon a result for which all hoped, but few confidently expected, it may seem inopportune in us to ask what good to us will be accomplished by this great event? We are brought nearer to Europe in effect, it is true; we are placed in almost instantaneous communication with the great pecuniary heart of the world; but still we do not see that this country will derive very much advantage after all from the Atlantic telegraph. As a nation we must accept its benefits only by consent of England, and that after paying a large subsidy. This consent may be withdrawn at any moment, even after we have paid the subsidy. The messages of England are to have precedence of all others. Her government can stop the transmission of the despatches of the American Government whenever the Secretary of State in England shall think proper.

The following extract from the charter shows the precedence given to the British Government, over all other messages, and though it professes to place dispatches from the U. States on a equality, yet it is evident from section LXII that this equality may be at any moment destroyed:

LVI. All messages and signals sent or forwarded for transmission and delivery for Her Majesty or on her Majesty's service shall have priority over all other messages whatsoever, and it shall be imperative on the company, their officers and servants, to transmit and deliver such messages and signals accordingly, and to suspend the transmission of all or any other messages until the said messages and signals shall first have been transmitted: Provided always, that the company may, in consideration of a guarantee or subsidy granted or secured by the government of the United States, equal in rate or amount to that granted by or on behalf of Her Majesty's government, grant and extend to the government of the United States the like priority for intelligence, on and for their service over all other messages and signals whatsoever, except those for Her Majesty or on Her Majesty's service; and after they shall have so done, and shall have notified their having so done to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the messages and signals on the services of the government of the United States shall thenceforward be entitled to, and shall have, during the continuance in force of any such guarantee or subsidy the like priority as messages and signals for Her Majesty or on Her Majesty's service over those of all other persons whatsoever; and thenceforward messages and signals for Her Majesty or on Her Majesty's service, and those on the service of the government of the United States, shall, as between themselves, have no right of priority, but be transmitted and delivered respectively in the order of time in which they may be respectively tendered for transmission and delivery.

It the government and the Company cannot agree upon the rate of remuneration for sending public messages, the matter is to be settled by Referees.

The Company is authorized, whether or not they shall grant to the government of the United States any such priority as is stated in the section before quoted, to make arrangements with that government for the transmission of their messages. The following section authorises the English government, under certain circumstances, to take possession of the works of the Company:

LXII. At all times from and after the period of twenty-five years from the opening of the said lines of telegraphic communication for the transmission of messages, whenever one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State for the time being shall be of opinion that circumstances render it expedient to vest in Her Majesty's government the control of the operations of the company, it shall be lawful for such Secretary of State; by warrant under his hand, to cause possession to be taken of all the telegraphs and telegraphic apparatus of the various stations of the company, their licenses or assigns, for the space of one week from the date of such warrant, for the purpose of preventing any communication being made or signals given, save such as shall be directed and authorized by any such Secretary of State, and also by further successive warrants to cause possession of the said telegraphs and telegraphic apparatus to be retained from week to week, so long as any such Secretary of State shall deem such possession expedient for the public service: Provided always, that for every week during which possession shall be so retained, the company, their licenses or assigns, shall receive from and be paid by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the same amount of profits as the company would have made in case they had continued the working of the said telegraphs, such profits to be computed upon an average of the weekly profits of the company for three months immediately preceding the issuing of the first of the said warrants.

Here, then, is a power to suspend even the most important State despatch of the United States, whenever Her Majesty's Secretary of State "shall be of opinion that circumstances render it expedient." Owning both ends of the cable, she is able to concentrate her action unknown and unsuspected by us.

In consideration of the vast amount of good that might be done through the instrumentality of this cable, if properly managed and beyond the governmental control of any nation, we think that it should be open to all the world, protected by every nation, and subject to the control of none—or else England might own one end and the United States the other. And in view of the fact that steam and the telegraph have annihilated space, we would much prefer the Valentia Bay end to the Trinity Bay. Then let us have one end of the telegraph, and let that end be the Irish end.

As to the effects of the cable on the trade of the country, it, in a measure, places the small traders at the mercy of the large. The expenses of transmitting despatches under a monopoly are certain to be very far beyond the means of the small traders, while the large trader will be able to ascertain, by a reliable despatch, the actual state of the foreign markets, leaving the small trader entirely dependent upon the unreliable newspaper despatches. But we are willing to await the working of the cable, and the publishing of the rules and regulations of the company.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field is certainly the man of the age. To his perseverance and indomitable energy, are due the success of the enterprise. He was the first to conceive the idea of an Atlantic telegraph, and from the first conception of the idea, he has steadily followed his convictions, undismayed by the difficulties which, for a long time, retarded his efforts and exertions.

THE GREAT COMET.—Information was received by the Arago that the great comet of Charles V., as it is sometimes called, but better known as that of Fabricius, has at last made its appearance, and will shortly be visible to the naked eye. It has been seen from the Paris Observatory, through telescopes. It is not yet known whether it will appear as it once did, like a very large and brilliant star, or with a tail 100 degrees in length. Its first appearance was in 1264, and its disappearance took place on the 2d of October of that year, the day on which Pope Urban. IV, died, as the world thought in strange coincidence. In 1556 it re-appeared and was observed by Paul Fabricius, astronomer to Charles V, who executed a map of its path, which was published in November of that year.

TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TRIUMPH COMPLETE!—THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

GREETING BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DIRECTORS.

TRINITY BAY, August 16.

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:—Europe and America are now united by Telegraph. Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace and good will towards men!

DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

TRINITY BAY, August 16—P. M.

To the Associated Press:—The Cable is now finished and the communication perfected. You may look out for the Queen's Message this evening or to-morrow morning.

THE QUEEN TO THE PRESIDENT.

LONDON, August 16, 1858.

To the Honorable the President of the United States:—Her Majesty desires to congratulate the President on the successful completion of this great international work, in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest. The Queen is convinced that the President will join with her in fervently hoping that the electrical cable which now connects Great Britain with the United States, will prove an additional link between the nations whose friendship is founded upon their common interest and reciprocal esteem. The Queen has much pleasure in thus communicating with the President, and renewing to him her wishes for the prosperity of the United States.

The President of the United States received the first intimation of the working of the cable at the Soldier's Home through the Associated Press, by the hands of Governor Bigler. He immediately came to the city, and found here the Queen's message. The following is his reply:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO THE QUEEN.

The President cordially reciprocates the congratulations of her majesty, the Queen, on the success of the great international enterprise, accomplished by the science, skill and indomitable energy of the two countries. It is a triumph more glorious, because more useful than was ever won by the conqueror on the field of battle! May the Atlantic Telegraph Company under the blessing of heaven prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations, and an instrument destined by Divine Providence to diffuse Religion, Civilization, Liberty and Law throughout the world.

In this view, will not all the nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be forever netural, and that its communications shall be held sacred in the places of their destination, in the midst of hostilities.

JAS. BUCHANAN.

Washington City, August 16, 1858.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK TO THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The following message was sent yesterday by Mayor Tiemann to the Lord Mayor of London:

To the Lord Mayor of London—

I congratulate your Lordship upon the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, uniting the continents of Europe and America, and the cities of London and New York. The work of Great Britian and the United States, the triumph of science and energy over space, thus uniting more closely the bonds of peace and commercial prosperity, and introducing an era in the world's history, pregnant with results beyond the conceptions of finite man. To God be all the praise.

Signed, D. F. TIEMANN, New York City.

THE LEHIGH DEMOCRACY.

We like the tone of the following article, which we copy from the Allentown *Democrat*, and heartily commend it to the attention of our readers:

THE COUNTY MEETING.—Next Saturday the Democracy of Lehigh will hold their annual county meeting, and as all Democrats should feel a deep interest in the continued success of the party, we hope to see a full attendance. Every consideration of party fidelity points to union and harmony in our ranks, and by a full attendance of the true conservative men of the party—those who have fought its battles through sunshine and storm, and whom no personal schisms can sway from devotion to its principles—have only to give their presence and their council to ensure as glorious results from little Lehigh as have ever distinguished the efforts of her sons in the good cause.

We confess we have looked with regret upon the dissensions which have marked the proceedings of several county meetings in neighboring counties. We hope no such scenes will characterize ours; and as we see no reasons why they should, we believe any attempt to disorganize would meet with that withering rebuke it deservedly merits. Take, for instance, the recent difference of opinion, in the party upon the Kansas issue. What sense would there be in raising a strife upon it? It is a thing of the past. It has been justly referred to its legitimate tribunal, and that tribunal has buried the whole question. True, it was, in its day, a question which admitted of a difference of opinion, but that difference should be allowed to vanish with the occasion that gave rise to it. Democrats are opposed to elevating every ephemeral issue that may arise to the dignity of a party test; and that opposition is too deep-seated in the minds of those who look only to the welfare of the party (and as a consequence to the good of the country) to allow our councils to be disturbed in the least by any trivial question.

We say then, to our fellow Democrats, turn out in your strength. By your presence and your council let our common enemy know that they still have as a foe in Lehigh a united Democracy; that we are, as ever, ready to battle for the old time-honored principles of Democracy in a solid phalanx, and that the standard of the party is to be protected against all the assaults a tri-colored conglomerate of factions can bring to bear against it.

PERHAPS SO.—The Baltimore *Republican* supposes it is a fact that the cable is laid, and that a message has been received from Her *Gracious* Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain. Perhaps so. However that may be, we fully agree with our cotemporary as to the practical utility of the undertaking. The *Republican* says:

"We suppose it is considered as a fixed fact that the Atlantic cable is laid, and that a message has been transmitted from Victoria to the President along its submerged wires. That it is a great, a wonderful achievement, all will confess; but as to any practical, every day utility to be realized therefrom, time is yet to develope its usefulness. It *may* turn out to be rather more wonderful than useful, and all the rejoicings which have been made prove that Young America frequently goes off only half cocked, and is really entitled to the appellation of 'a fast young man.'"

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

The Canal Commissioners, at a meeting held a few days ago, passed the following highly important preamble and resolution, which we publish with great satisfaction, and hope that they will be productive of the results which are so universally demanded:

WHEREAS, since the passage of the Act of April, 1858, authorizing the sale of the Canals belonging to the Commonwealth to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, suggestions have frequently been made to the Board of Canal Commissioners, by citizens from different parts of the State, that the law is unconstitutional, and that it was a duty which the Board owed to the people of the State to test, before the highest Court of the Commonwealth, the correctness of these suggestions: and whereas the written opinion of the Hon. C. R. Buckalew, who had been consulted upon the subject, has just been laid before the Board, which opinion is adverse to the constitutionality of the law; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the Board consult with the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black and Wm. L. Hirst, Esq., and that if they concur in the opinion given by Mr. Buckalew, they are hereby requested to commence the proper proceedings in the Supreme Court without delay.

A PLEASANT ARRANGEMENT.—The Providence (R. I.) *Journal* states that arrangements are in progress for a settlement with the robbers of the Hatters' Bank. The robbers are "professional burglars," and the "arrangement is satisfactory to both parties." The exact terms of this settlement are not stated, but as the robbers are no common thieves, but "professional burglars," it is but fair to presume that they will be allowed such a per centage as shall afford them a living profit on their business, and encourage them in their respectable calling!

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS—QUARTER SESSIONS.—The August Term of the Quarter Sessions' Court was held last week. Judge HAYES presided.

The cases tried were mostly of a trivial character, the great majority hardly worthy the attention of the lowest magistrate. The Grand Jury acted very properly in ignoring a large number of petty assault and battery scrapes, etc., and placing the costs on the prosecutors. TOW HILL, the classic region of our neighboring borough, Columbia, as usual, furnished a full quota of business for the consideration of the Court. Darkeydom flourished in all its glory and odoriferousness.

Below will be found a short abstract of each day's proceedings:

MONDAY, August 16.

The Court met at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The Grand Jury were called and sworn, and the presiding Judge delivered a very able charge.

On petition, presented by Hon. T. Stevens, Court granted a decree of divorce between Margaret A. V. Coulson and J. A. Coulson, of the Borough of Columbia, on account of desertion of the former by the latter.

On petition of the next friend of Sophia Martin, (city,) Court granted subpœna of divorce against Lewis Martin, her husband, on account of ill treatment

The Sheriff made proclamation of the several deeds, for which on Saturday next he will ask the confirmation of the Court.

Upon petition, presented by Mr. North, the Court appointed viewers to assess damages against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for alleged injury sustained by E. B. Grubb, to property in West Hempfield twp., by the laying of a lateral railway thereon.

George Kreiner was held in $100 bail and costs of court, to keep the peace for three months towards George Doersh, who preferred the complaint, and all other citizens.

John Evans, of East Hempfield, was held in $100 bail and costs of court, to keep the peace for nine months towards Simeon Druckabrod.

In a cross complaint brought by Evans against Druckabrod, upon a similar charge, (namely, using threats of violence,) the Court made a similar adjudication.

Upon application of Gen. Shaeffer, the Court continued the case of the Com'th vs. William Waltz and Henry Lechler, on account of the absence of Mr. J. L. Reynolds, Gen. Shaeffer's colleague in the case.

AFTERNOON SESSION: Court met at 2½ o'clock

Subpœns of divorce granted to Eve Hildebrand against Ernest Hildebrand, of Columbia, and commission to take testimony appointed.

A transfer of the license for the North American Hotel (City,) was made from Mr. Miller, present lessee, to Mr. Henry Barnitz.

Jacob Heitzel plead guilty to the larceny of money to the amount of $7,15, and was sentenced to pay the usual fine and costs, and undergo an imprisonment of seven months.

Henry Fagley was complained against by Mary Fagley, his brother's wife, for having used threats toward her, by which she went in fear of her life. The Court ordered the defendant to pay the costs of court, and enter bail in the sum of $300 for his good behavior for three months.

Benjamin Longenecker plead guilty to an indictment of fornication and bastardy with Mary Ann Myers, and was sentenced to pay the usual fine in such cases.

Rebecca Tomlinson presented a petition for relief under the insolvent debtors' act.

Upon application of Catharine Deiker, (city,) the Court decreed a divorce between her and her husband, John Deiker, and directed the latter to pay the costs of the application.

Elizabeth Showers was, on complaint of Francis C. Knoller, on behalf of his wife Catharine, charged with using threats, by which said Catharine went in bodily fear. The Court, after hearing a volume of conflicting statements, discharged the defendant, and county for costs.

Cyrus Grey, (colored,) was, on complaint of Jacob Weitzel, of Strasburg, ordered to pay the costs of court, and give bail in $100 to keep the peace for three months.

Jacob Brogue and William Brown were indicted for the larceny of a watch and pair of pants, from the dwelling house of Emanuel B. Longenecker, of Litiz. The defendants acknowledged the robbery and gave up the goods.—Verdict guilty. Sentenced to seven months' imprisonment.

TUESDAY, August 17.

The Court met at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Mr. Eshleman presented a petition to show cause why a writ of exeution, issued upon the locomotives and cars of the Strasburg Railway, should not be set aside, upon the ground that the company had previously executed a mortgage on their estate, of which the cars, &c., were part, and not personal property liable to the present execution. Rule granted.

Jacob Irwin, indicted for the larceny of a coat, the property of Mr. Robert Loaz, which the accused had taken from the garret of Lechler's Hotel, East King street, and afterwards sold to Charles Hummelsbach, tailor, for $1,50, was found guilty, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

Robert Evans, (colored.) was indicted for stealing nine chickens, the property of Mr. Nagle, of Marietta. The defence endeavored to prove an *alibi*. The first witness the District Attorney claimed acquaintance with, and therefore objected to his testimony; the others didn't come up to the *alibi*, so the jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. Snavely plead guilty to a similar indictment, and received the same sentence.

William Barney plead guilty to stealing a grain drill, and was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment.

Christian Miller was indicted for, on or about the 10th of May last, stealing two kip skins, one calf skin, and other leather, as also some shoes, the property of James M. Fraim, of Smoketown, East Lampeter twp. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

George Washington and Solomon Mitchell, (colored.) were indicted for stealing some pork and chickens, the property of Samuel Shertzer, of Manor twp. Verdict guilty; sentence, nine months' imprisonment in Washington's case, and seven months in Mitchell's.

—— Waguer, a German beggar, who cut his throat whilst in jail, and who would not give his first name, was complained against by H. Rohrer of Strasburg, with threatening injury to him and his property; in consequence of not receiving relief he threatened to fire the barn of complainant, and said he had often done the same in Germany without detection; he afterwards produced between forty and fifty dollars in gold, and appeared in Court with ten and five cent pieces on his coat for buttons. The defendant made a rigmarole defence, in which he said he had saved the money to take him to Germany. Mr. Dickey said that if there was any certainty of his going to Germany he was willing to release him. Ordered to pay costs of court and give bail in $300 to keep the peace.

AFTERNOON SESSION: Court met at 2½ o'clock.

Frederick Conrad, indicted for assault and battery on Sarah Conrad, his wife, was, although the testimony did not substantiate an assault of a violent nature, found guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. Sentence, one dollar fine and costs of prosecution.

Henry Breneman, a stout, able-bodied man, who levies daily contributions on the farmers throughout the county, for his board and lodging, was convicted of a violent and unprovoked assault on Jacob Hess, of Manor twp., and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Andrew Jackson Remick was convicted of the larceny of a pocket book, containing a small amount of money, and larceny of a fish net; sentenced, for both offences, to seven months' imprisonment.

Upon application of Mr. Reilly, the Court granted the incorporation of the "Page Literary Society," the usual forms and notices having been complied with.

Benjamin Bear, was indicted for, on the 25th of December last, having cruelly and maliciously driven a horse, the property of Caleb Pierce, livery stable keeper, Strasburg, so as to cause its death. Verdict, not guilty, but defendant for costs.

WEDNESDAY, August 18.

The Court met at 9 o'clock, a. m.

The bill preferred by Jacob King against B. Herr, for adultry, was ignored and the prosecutor ordered to pay the costs, which not being able to do he was committed to prison.

Mary Jane Hess, indicted for arson, in setting fire to two barns, the property of Henry Galen, of Martic twp, plead guilty, asserting that she was instigated to the act by another woman. For each offence the defendant was sentenced to be imprisoned in solitary confinement for five years—the last sentence to commence from the expiration of the first.

Lewis Martin was indicted for an assault and battery on his wife, an interesting looking little lady, between whom and defendant there is pending an application for divorce. Verdict guilty. Lewis then, by permission of the Court, gave a history of his life and adventures, during his years of matrimonial bliss, in which he accused his better half with being the worst by two-thirds; at the conclusion, the Court sentenced Lewis to pay a fine of $5,00 and costs, and 30 days' imprisonment

Francis Burns and Bernard Short were indicted for a violent assault and battery, with intent to kill Charles Orr, on the 26th of April last. Verdict, guilty of assault and battery, but not with intent to kill. Short was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and nine months' imprisonment, and Burns to six months' imprisonment.

AFTERNOON SESSION: Court met at 2½ o'clock.

Application was made to grant a rule to show cause why David King and Sarah King should not be admitted to common bail in the action of slander preferred against Mary Haines, for the reasons that the words used are not actionable in law, the words used being "you are good for nothing," and the inuendo alleged being that they conveyed the inference that complainant was a prostitute.

The case of Robert Ketchum, indicted for fornication and bastardy, was continued in consequence of the absence of several important witnesses.

John McKhune was discharged on a surety of the peace case, the prosecutor, John McDuffy, not appearing.

Michael Shreiner, a married man, apparently from fifty to sixty years of age, was indicted for adulterous intercourse and fornication with Mrs. Eliza Minnich, of Manheim. The prosecution proved the constant cohabitation of the parties for some time past, and the birth of a child during the early part of their connection. Verdict guilty, with a recommendation of mercy. His counsel then made a motion for a rule to show cause why a new trial should not be granted, for reasons set forth. Rule granted.

THURSDAY, August 19.

The Court met at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Amos Groff was indicted for assault and battery on David Laird, of Martic twp. Sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs.

David Laird, complained against by Amos Groff, for threatening to shoot him, or do him other personal injury, was ordered to give bail in the sum of $300 to keep the peace for six months, and pay the costs of court.

An application *in forma pauperis* was made by Geo. W. McElroy, Esq., on behalf of Daniel Lochran, indicted for manslaughter, to direct process to be issued for the purpose of compelling the attendance of his witnesses, the defendant being totally without funds. Process awarded.

Mary McLaughlin plead guilty to the larceny of some clothing, the property of Mrs. Hoffman, Middle street, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Stephen Burrel was indicted and convicted of stealing a pair of shoes, the property of Mrs. Zeigler, of Columbia, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Young, (colored,) was held to bail in $200 to keep the peace for thirty days towards John Richards, of Columbia.

AFTERNOON SESSION: Court met at 2½ o'clock.

The bill against Eliza Minnich for adultery was *nol. pros'd*, there being no evidence available to prove her a married woman.

Julia Miller, a colored woman of Egyptian style of features, was charged with keeping a bawdy house, on Tow Hill, Columbia. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and six months' imprisonment, for which Julia politely, in her own peculiar style, thanked the Court.

Mary Jane Cato plead guilty to stealing a quantity of clothing from her aunt, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Levi Petit, indicted for the larceny of a quantity of women's apparel, the property of Mrs. Harriet Smith, of Columbia, was convicted and sentenced to seven months' imprisonment.

Jacob Frailey was indicted for, on the 3d of July, committing an assault and battery on Elizabeth Butt. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay $5 fine and thirty days' imprisonment.

John L. Smith was indicted for, about the 12th of April, stealing from a meadow on the banks of the Little Conestoga, a sea net, the property of Jacob Snavely, of Manheim twp.

Catharine Henderson was indicted for publishing the following libel, by offering the same for publication in the *Temperance Advocate*, and having published the same in the *Daily Times*, omitting the last sentence:

NOTICE: I hereby notify Jacob Evans, cigar maker, and all his associates to leave Mrs. Henderson walk the streets peaceably; her principles are unimpeachable, she never was in the House of Refuge and no other prison; these facts can be proven by A CITIZEN.

An editorial correction was on the following day published in the *Times*, denying the intention of casting any unworthy reflections upon Mr. Evans by the publication of the above notice.

The publication was refused by the proprietor of the *Temperance Advocate*, after some inquiry.

Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs, and an imprisonment of ten days.

FRIDAY, August 20.

The Court met at 9 o'clock, a. m.

The Court decreed a divorce between Anna Arch and Franklin Arch, of West Donegal twp.

Counsel demurred to two indictments brought against Jacob Flickinger, of Smoke-stadtel, for selling liquor to minors and to persons of intemperate habits, upon which the cases were continued.

The Grand Jury presented their report, which was brief, and contained no remarks beyond the customary ones in reference to the business transacted and their visit to the public buildings, and were discharged.

Henry Kreiner, Isaac Carpenter, Peter Fritz and Abm. Shreiner were indicted for riot at Manheim. After the examination of two witnesses, and a number of others having been called and not answering, the District Attorney announced that he would not press the case; the jury, therefore, returned a verdict of not guilty.

AFTERNOON SESSION: Court met at 2½ o'clock.

Upon the opening of the Court, the District Attorney announced the fact that he could not be able to try the case of Daniel Lochran, indicted for homicide, in consequence of the absence from town of Dr. Ehler, by whom alone he could prove the cause of death, he having made a post mortem examination.

There being no other cases ready for trial the Jury were discharged.

The Friendship Fire Company presented a petition for a charter, and the usual forms of publication were ordered.

Edward Gabenroath, complained against by Catharine Steer, for using threats, was ordered to give bail in his own recognizance in the sum of $100 and pay the costs.

The case of the Com'th vs. Charles Boughter, indicted for obtaining the signatures of C. Kieffer and others, to a note under false pretences, was continued.

SATURDAY, August 21

The Court met at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Mr. Griel presented a petition for damages for the opening of College Avenue.

The Sheriff brought into court the several deeds of property, sold by him, for confirmation; a report of which was published at the time of the sales.

Court adjourned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE—RECEPTION OF THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE IN LANCASTER.—Some three hours after The Intelligencer had gone to press last week, information was received that the Atlantic Cable was in working order, and in a short time after, about 7 o'clock, p. m., the Queen's Message to President Buchanan was transmitted. By many it was presumed a hoax, on account of its shortness and cold formality, (the message in full was not sent until Tuesday morning, owing to some unexplained delay at Valentia,) but all doubts of its genuineness were soon dispelled. Its reception here caused the wildest excitement. The "Wheatland Club Cannon," stationed on College Hill, thundered forth its loudest notes of praise, which was the signal for the ringing of all the bells in the city. The National airs were played in fine style by the chime of Trinity Lutheran Church, Duke st. Illuminations, hurriedly gotten up, shone forth in various quarters, and bon fires were kindled at almost every street corner. The rejoicings were kept up until midnight, and then the participants retired reluctantly, disappointed at not receiving the President's reply. We doubt whether at any other place in the country the rejoicing was more general or spirited than in this city.

—The grand celebration in New York, to commemorate the opening of the Atlantic Telegraph, has been fixed for Wednesday the 1st of September. The authorities of London are to be notified by telegraph, and the same day will probably be selected for the celebration there. In accordance with a pretty general desire among our citizens, a general illumination will take place in this city at the same time. Will not the city authorities take the matter in hand and issue the programme?

CONSECRATION OF BISHOP BOWMAN.—The consecration of Assistant Bishop BOWMAN will take place in Christ Church, Philadelphia, on to-morrow—instead of St. James' Church, in this city, as was first intended. It is understood that Bishop Kemper, of Wisconsin, will preside, assisted by Bishop Potter, of New York, Bishop Lee, of Delaware, and Assistant Bishop Williams, of Connecticut

DEATH OF CYRUS HOLLINGER.—It is a sad duty for us to record the death of this estimable young gentleman, which occurred on Wednesday last, at his mother's residence, on the Willow Street pike a short distance south of the city. Mr. H. was quite a young man, being in his 24th year, but gave promise of a brilliant future. His occupation was a Tanner, in which business he was extensively engaged. He had noble qualities of mind and heart, and was generous to a fault. An active and useful member of the Lancaster Fencibles, his loss will long be regretted and deeply felt, and his place will not be easily filled in that spirited corps. He was also a highly esteemed member of the Union Fire Company. His remains were interred on Friday morning in the family burying ground near New Danville, and a detachment of the Fencibles, in citizen's address, attended the funeral. It can be truly said of CYRUS HOLLINGER that "none knew him but love, none named him but in praise."

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—On Thursday last, Governor PACKER, Attorney General KNOX, and Hon. WILLIAM M. HIESTER, Secretary of the Commonwealth arrived in the afternoon train from Harrisburg, and immediately took a conveyance for Ephrata, accompanied by State Treasurer MAGRAW, Hon. ISAAC E. HIESTER, and several other gentlemen from this city. At Litiz they were received by the firing of cannon, and a procession, headed by the Litiz Cornet Band, escorted the distinguished party to the beautiful lawn in front of the Seminary buildings, where a neat reception speech was made by Master FRANKLIN BARRET, a son of Hon. GEORGE R. BARRET, of Clearfield, to which his Excellency responded in a few exceedingly happy remarks. The Governor and suite then proceeded to Litiz Springs' Hotel, (by the way one of the very best in the State,) where a sumptuous collation, prepared in our friend Lichtenthaler's best style, was in waiting. After the "good things" were disposed of, the Governor was introduced to many of the citizens of Litiz and the surrounding country, and left with the most agreeable impressions of his reception at that charming village

They remained at the Ephrata Springs until Saturday, when the two former returned to town and were the guests of the Hon ISAAC E. HIESTER, at his hospitable mansion in Duke street. During their brief sojourn in our midst, they were called upon by a large number of our citizens without distinction of party They left in the afternoon train for Harrisburg. Mr. HIESTER went from Ephrata to Reading.

The Governor is in excellent health and fine spirits—so also, the Secretary and Attorney General. They expressed themselves highly delighted with the courtesy and attention paid them by our citizens, and were loud in their praises of Ephrata and its excellent and obliging proprietor, Mr. KONIGMACHER.

ANOTHER PIC NIC.—Schiller Lodge of Good Fellows, a German association, had a Pic Nic yesterday on the grounds of the German Rifle Society, near Witmer's Bridge. The Society paraded in omnibusses in the morning, accompanied by the Jackson Rifles' Band, and quite a number of pretty German girls.

FINE SERMONS.—Bishop KEMPER, of Wisconsin, preached in St. James' Episcopal Church, Duke and Orange streets, on Sunday morning last, to a crowded congregation. The venerable prelate's manner of preaching is plain and simple, but his sermon was exceedingly able, eloquent and interesting, and listened to with marked attention and respect by the audience.

Rev. Dr. BOWMAN, Assistant Bishop elect, delivered one of his finest discourses in the afternoon at the same church. He was thrillingly pathetic in some portions of his remarks, and many in the congregation were deeply affected. The Bishop will not give up his residence in this city, which will be hailed with delight by his legion of friends in all denominations, but an Assistant Rector will be chosen for St. James' Church.

Bishop KEMPER preached again in the evening at St. John's Free Church, Spring Garden, which was crowded to its utmost capacity.

AN EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT.—It is with feelings of much gratification we announce the appointment of our talented and worthy young Democratic friend, Mr. W. SEEGER DARLOW, as Postmaster at New Holland, in the room of Mr. PETER REAM, resigned, the efficient officer who occupied the post with the utmost acceptability for the last five years. Mr. D. has for some months, with great credit to himself, filled the position of Chief Clerk in the Reading Post Office. He is a gentleman of talents and energy, a good speaker and writer, and has already done a vast deal of service in the good old Democratic cause. We tender him our hearty congratulations on his appointment, which will be hailed with extreme delight by his many friends throughout the county.

THE NEW SUCTION ENGINE.—The Friendship Fire Company, on Wednesday last, received their new suction engine, from the establishment of Button, Blake & Co., Waterford, New York. The company paraded through the principal streets of the city with the engine, under the marshalship of Capt. H. A. Hambright, accompanied by music from the Rifles' Brass Band, and made a fine appearance. The engine is a beautiful piece of machinery, and we have no doubt that in the hands of the Friendship she will do efficient service. The box of this machine is mahogany, with white and imitation oak running gears. The brakes strike upon patent blocks of vulcanized rubber. Over the box is the signal lamp, with the motto, "We aim to be useful." The lamp is surmounted with the original emblem of the company, the clasped hands cast in white metal. On the front and rear of the lantern is the date of the organization, Dec. 10, 1763. The pumps of the engine are 10 inches in diameter, with 7½ inch stroke. Folding brakes 22½ feet long are used, and the springs are chucked at either end.

REDUCTION OF FARE.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has reduced the price of fare to 2½ cents a mile—the old rate. This will be joyful tidings to the traveling public, and will no doubt greatly augment the travel on the road. It is necessary, however, for passengers if they wish to be benefited by the reduction, to procure tickets, as otherwise, they will be charged at the rate of three cents a mile.

BARN BURNT.—The barn of Mr. David Styers, one mile north west of Churchtown, was struck by lightning on Tuesday afternoon about four o'clock, and entirely consumed, together with a large part of the present year's crop. This barn was one of the largest and best in the county. We believe all the animals were saved, and several wagons and other articles. The loss must be quite heavy.

WOOLLY-HEADISM TRIUMPHANT.—In this City, at the delegate elections of the so called "Peoples Party," held on Saturday evening, every ward was carried by the Black Republican wing, and delegates were elected by large majorities favorable to the nomination of THADDEUS STEVENS, for Congress. It is believed that he has also carried a majority of the delegates throughout the County, and that he will be settled on the ticket without any difficulty by the County Convention. A rich time may be expected at the gathering of the clans in Fulton Hall to-morrow, and we are anxious to see the platform which my be adopted by the triple factions

A CAPITAL APPOINTMENT.—The Governor has appointed our excellent and highly esteemed friend, JOHN H. BRENNEMAN, Esq., Mount Joy, to be Notary Public—his commission to take effect on the first of November.

Mr. B. is one of our most popular, active and efficient Democrats in that section of the county, and we doubt not his appointment will be hailed with delight by his numerous friends and acquaintances every where.

ELECTION.—The Normal Literary Society held its last election of officers for this session, on Saturday evening, Aug. 7th, 1858, which resulted as follows:

President—A. P. Frick, Neffsville, Lan. co., Pa.
Vice President—George R. Swope, Groff's Store, Lan. co. Pa.
Recording Secretary—M. W. Bahn, Hellam, York county, Pa.
Correspondent Secretary—Amanda G. Binkley, Binkley's Bridge, Lan. co., Pa.
Treasurer—Thos. S. Poole, Wilmington, Del.
Editress—Salinda P. Frick, Neffsville, Lan. co., Pa.
Critic—S. P. Van Pelt, New Hope, Bucks co., Pa.

A MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA.—The exhibition of J. Insco Williams, beautiful Panorama of the Bible was opened at Fulton Hall last evening. It is said to be the most complete and finished Panorama of the sacred Scriptures in the country. It covers nearly four thousand feet of canvas, and comprises different and distinct scenes, commencing at Chaos or the first days work in Creation, and succeeding each other in historical order, down to the Babylonish Captivity, exhibiting in its course, the Deluge, the Ark, and scenes incident thereto in a vivid and striking manner. This Panorama should be witnessed by every Christian, as it exhibits in a superb style various thrilling and touching scenes spoken of in the Bible. All will find it to be a source of valuable information, whilst at the same time it imparts a pleasure to the admirers of a beautiful painting. Go and see it.

BEAUTIFUL MONUMENT.—One of the most beautiful and attractive monuments which adorn our cemeteries, is one just erected in St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery, on the New Holland road, by Mr. Patrick Kelly, and intended as a family monument. It is built of Italian marble, nineteen feet in height four feet ten inches at the base, finished in the Rustic style, and surmounted by a cross three feet ten inches in height. The die is in the Italian style, finished with four massive scroll brackets elegantly elaborated. The whole is well proportioned, plain and rich in appearance. The inscription on the north side is as follows:

JOHN F. MURRAY.

On the south side—

MARGARET REGINA
AND
FRANCIS PATRICK KELLEY
Children of Patrick and Catharine D. Kelley.

The monument was designed and put up by Mr. Charles M. Howell, of this city, and is a master-piece of work, richly deserving the closest inspection.

ODD FELLOWS' PARADE.—On Thursday, at Brown's Woods, in Fulton township, an Odd Fellows' parade was held, got up by Drumore Lodge No. 506, and Little Britain Lodge No. 420. At an early hour the members of the order, accompanied by others, assembled at Phillip's hotel, in Fulton township, and about 10 a. m., the line was formed by Major Spera, of Lodge No. 67, as Chief Marshal, assisted by W. A. Towson, No. 509, J. C. Jamison, No. 420, J. Q. A. McConkey, No. 516, and E. Combs, No. 509, in the following order:

Mount Hebra, No. 516, J. Moore, Marshal, York county; Drumore Lodge, No. 509, H. Combs, Marshal; Little Britain Lodge, No. 420, J. McCall, Marshal; Octoraro Lodge, No. 567, L. Fox, Marshal, Chester county; Conestoga Lodge, No. 334, A Gillet; Strasburg Lodge, No. 440, W. T. McPhail; Monterey Lodge, No. 242, John C. Hupert; Lancaster Lodge, No. 67, A. W. Shenk, led by the Fencibles' Band, headed by Mr. Theodore Lichtenthaler, of Litiz, in the absence of their leader and assistant, who are engaged at Ephrata.

The procession moved to Brown's Wood, where stands and seats had been erected by the brothers of the Lodges, having the parade in charge. The Band lead off, after which followed a wagon neatly decorated containing the orphan children of the Lodges. Upon arriving on the ground, we found about one thousand of the fair daughters of the surrounding country, who welcomed us with their approving smiles. After partaking of an excellent dinner spread beneath the shadows of the ancient oaks, a banner was presented to Drumore Lodge by the ladies of Drumore and Fulton townships. Brother McPhail presenting and Brother B. Sides receiving it, in neat and appropriate addresses.

A very impressive prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. Sumption. The members were then addressed by Past Grand Master Nicholson, of Philadelphia, in one of the most able and appropriate speeches it has ever been our good fortune to listen to. The brothers were then dismissed by Rev. Mr. Sumption, who pronounced the benediction.

G. T. Z.

AT A MEETING of the Earl Infantry Brass Band, on the evening of the 13th inst., in the village of New Holland, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, An all wise Providence has removed from his sphere of usefulness our efficient teacher and esteemed friend, Christian Hipling; therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely lament his death; and while sensible of the great benefit he was to our Band as teacher, we acknowledge an ever appreciated his many noble traits of character during life.

Resolved, That as an associate and friend, he deserved and received our kindest attentions; and now as among those who have gone before us he still lives in the lasting impression his manly and noble actions have left on our hearts.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the afflicted family of the deceased under their present bereavement, and that a committee be appointed to present a copy of these resolutions to the family; also, that a copy be furnished the Lancaster papers for publication.

In accordance with the last resolution, Messrs. Isaac Witwer, Jno. Grimley and Geo. Keiser were appointed as the committee.

A TELEGRAPHIC RETROSPECTION.—While the successful working of the great Atlantic Cable commands the attention of the public and the wonders of Morse's great adaption is in everybody's mouth, every item of information, every scrap of history, every anecdote connected with the introduction, success, or final crowning achievement of this grand modern scientific triumph is favorably received. It needs but a brief backward glance to carry us to the day when Prof. Morse, after encountering opposition and discouragement in all forms, established an immortality and the Magnetic Telegraph. The first message sent over a working line was, it is almost needless to state, over the wire between Baltimore and Washington. This line was the first ever erected; the next, or among its immediate successors, was the present line—part of the great Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph—between this city and Harrisburg. The subscription papers of this enterprise, under the title of the "Atlantic, Lake and Mississippi Telegraph Line," were first opened at Rochester, New York, in the fall of 1846, and the sum of four thousand dollars was placed in the hands of Henry O'Reilly, Esq. for the construction of the initial link of the line, from Lancaster to Harrisburg. From the report of the Superintendent of the Atlantic and Ohio line, J. D. Reid, Esq., rendered in 1849, we propose giving some extracts illustrating the feeling of distrust against which the undertaking struggled, and the pecuniary straits of the early Telegraphic Operators in this benighted region. Mr. Reid's enthusiasm seems to have anticipated the present connection of the two continents by the magic wire. He says in his letter to the President of the Company:

"No one can see the end of a system which is to bring the poles together, and unite the hands of the people of all zones, and tropics and tongues. The leer of incredulity meeting the first results of an unseen agent that spoke, noiselessly, through the dark night, over a few miles of Lancaster county, will, before many years, scarce be seen, when Philadelphia bids Kamtschatka 'good morning' at the dead of night, and London shakes hands with Peru.—The mind is lost in the distant results of the power of genius, opening, with its never-tiring fingers, new avenues for its triumphant progress, where in past years the mind of the Almighty alone was supposed to hold undivided sway.

"Time, in the future, will have so heavy a burden to bear in the rapidity with which telegraphic operations will have to be recorded, that it may be useful, at these early interviews, to gather up the items of the year that has passed, that its progress may be more clearly marked, and that the generations which succeed may know something of the infancy which commenced their manhood.

"Few men, at the first announcement of the discovery of Professor Morse, could be brought to look upon it as an agent at all suited for the conveyance of dispatches of such length and diversity as to make it a popular commercial or social medium of communication. Even men with pretensions to science and shrewdness saw barriers to its use so limited, as to render it a matter of governmental or scientific charity to construct and employ. Even when endorsed by the names of men of the highest reputation, it is too well known how tardily the subscription papers became filled, and how tardier yet the instalments of the few shares taken were paid into the hungry treasury of the starving contractors.

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"The advent of Mr. O'Reilly and his suite at Lancaster, was an era in the history of that steady sided city, as the erection of poles was to the incredulous and astonished farmers of the country, who esteemed railroads an innovation upon their much loved wagons, and, to whom, the transportion of letters through the air smacked of brimstone and collision with the world below. But when it became known that the lightning itself was the great agent of transmission, and which Mr. O'Reilly and his imps bottled for use, and fingered as freely as the water of the mill, the most extravagant ideas were entertained, and we were looked upon as denizens of another world come to break the quiet and honest industry and sobriety of Pennsylvania. Then it was mooted abroad that a pigeon had been killed on the wires, that birds had been found dead underneath it, explosions had been heard in the office, and a humming sound had been heard at midnight from the polls as if some divinity held converse with the winds at that lone hour, and the terror increased. One frightened maiden, it is said, fenced a poll carefully, to keep her cow from the contagious touch that would spoil her milk and bewitch her head. Others carefully watched in the distance to see the developements of the last iniquity, while others, more wise, laughed heartily at an undertaking so Quixotic, and must result so ruinously to its devotees. Still the wire, the first foot of which was erected on a fine star-lit morning upon a pole adjoining the outer bridge at Lancaster, the 9th of November, 1846—kept moving on until, on the evening of the 24th of that month, on a Thanksgiving day, the snow blowing piteously through the almost naked trees of Harrisburg, four hungry, dirty, unkempt and unshaven men might have been seen on the verge of the canal, near the railroad depot, with an empty reel and wearied hands, hitching the last thread of the mystic line to the post opposite its destined termination.

* * * * * * * * * *

"As might have been expected, the result of our first operations was very small. The receipts of the great government line upon its first day of public use was one cent; but Harrisburg, brighter than Washington, saw the visage of a dime, and sober Lancaster gloried in the possession of a fip. The two depositories were David Brooks, assisted by James M. Lindsey, at Lancaster, and J. D. Reid, at Harrisburg, who were both so entrusted without bond to be the residuaries of the line's receipts. The fruits of the first day's business were appropriated, by general consent, to the celebration of the auspicious event.

"Gradually the business crept on apace, until after the laborious efforts of a month, the two treasurers gloried nightly in the possession of half dollars, and sometimes happier still in whole dollars, which were wrapped carefully aside for the demands of the landlord and the washerwoman."

LEGISLATURE.—We are authorized to announce the name of JAMES M. DUNKLE, of Drumore township, as a candidate for the State Legislature—subject to the decision of the ensuing Democratic County Convention.

THE SILVER MINES OF ARIZONA.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* published a letter of June 17, from an Eastern emigrant, who had reached Tubac, Arizona Territory, on the way to the silver mines of that region, through many hardships and perils from hostile tribes of Indians. Tubac is mainly composed of the members of the Santa Rita and Sonora Silver Mining Company, these mines are now paying, and with new machinery and apparatus already contracted for, will yield a very large amount. The writer, with his partner, also an American, was to start on the 18th for the Salero mine, distant fifteen miles from there, in the Santa Rita Mountains. It is an old Spanish mine, and was worked many years ago by the Mexicans, but they were all surprised and killed by the Indians, and the mine has not been worked since. It is supposed to be very rich. The Indians are still dangerous in that vicinity, but there will be five, all armed with Sharpe's rifles and Colt's revolvers. With such weapons five white men are equal to fifty Indians.