The Lancaster Intelligencer

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A. SANDERSON, Associate.

LANCASTER, PA., AUGUST 31, 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 County Committee met, agreeably to the call of the Chairman, at the hotel of Emanuel Shober, in Lancaster, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following members were present, viz:

H. B. SWARR, City, Chairman.

Adamstown—Elias Redcay,	Pequea—Daniel Fulton,
Colerain—A. D. Whiteside,	Lancaster City,
Columbia,	S. W. W.—Jacob F. Kautz,
S. W.—F. H. Ebur,	S. E. W.—James H. Barnes,
Conestoga—John Kolp,	Lampeter E.—Col. J. Lightner
Donegal E.—Jacob Spiese,	" W.—Samuel Long,
Elizabthtown—J. A. Gross,	Leacock U.—Dr. A. S. Bare,
Eden—Henry H. Breneman,	Lanc'r Twp.—Benj. Huber,
Fulton—Samuel Wicks, Esq.,	L. Britain—B. S. Patterson,
Hempfield E.—Dr. S. Parker,	Manheim Bor.—Nat. Worley,
Strasburg Twp.—Jacob Neff	Warwick—S. E. Keller,
" Bor.—W.T.M'Phail	Washington—Jos. E. Charles,
	Leacock—John L. Lightner.

On motion, H. H. Breneman was appointed Secretary.

After a full interchange of opinion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the County Committee be instructed to issue a call to the Democracy of the city and county, for the election of Delegates, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th, 1858, in the several wards, boroughs and townships of the county, to meet in County Convention, at Fulton Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of SEPTEMBER next.

On motion, the Committe then adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

In pursuance of the authority given the undersigned by a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Democratic County Committee, held on Saturday the 28th of August, 1858, you are requested to assemble in the several wards of the City, Boroughs and Townships of the County, on

Saturday the 11th of September next,

then and there to elect not less than THREE nor more than FIVE delegates, to represent each district in a general County Convention, to be held on WEDNESDAY the 15th of SEPTEMBER next, following, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Fulton Hall, in the City of Lancaster, for the purpose of forming a ticket to be supported at the next General Election.

☞ The Township Committees are requested to give early notice, in their respective districts, of the time and place of meeting for the election of delegates.

By order of the County Committee.

H. B. SWARR, Chairman.

LANCASTER, August 31, 1858.

TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH COMMITTEES.

Adamstown—Elias Redcay, jr., Henry Stauffer, Richard J. Regan.
Bart—Harrison Graham, Martin Felis, Adam Rutter.
Brecknock—Reuben E. Shober, Jonathan Smith, Joel Kind, John W. Lorah, Benjamin Kessler.
Cærnarvon—Dr. Levi Z. Ringwalt, James Miller, Joseph Spotts, Geo. D. McCormick, Martin Leber.
Clay—John B. Eberly, William Kline, jr., John Dammy, Samuel Enck, Martin Bentz.
Colerain—James Turner, Wm. Galbraith, Wm. H. Whiteside, Simeon Swisher, D. H. Bunting.
Columbia N. W.—Joseph M. Watts, Casper Seibert, Fred. Hagman, John K. Eberlin, Philip Ault.
" S. W.—J. E. Maxton, M. Clepper, L. Tredenick, M. Hays, James Collins.
Cocalico East—Cyrus Ream, George F. Stump, Abraham Myers, Col. Andrew Ream, Samuel Bucher.
Cocalico West—Dr. Samuel Weest, Joseph Landis, Augustus Strein, Peter Kegerize, John Reinhold.
Conestoga—Samuel S. Welsh, Henry Hammer, John Madden, John Martin, Esq., John Hess.
Conoy—George Hackenberger, Frederick Dase, Henry Nagle, Henry Nophsker, John B. Small.
Donegal East—Jacob Bower, Henry Jacobs, Jacob Peck, George Henderson, John Morten.
Donegal West—Jonathan Diffenderfer, Mathias Shank, Jacob Lindemuth.
Drumore—Fleming McSparren, George R. Hastings, Clarkson Philips.
Earl—Alfred Ellmaker, W. D. Smoker, J. C. Martin, Peter Ream, Adam Overly.
Earl East—George Duchman, Aaron Stauffer, Harrison Haller, Reuben Schneader, James Hammond.
Earl West—Jacob Busser, Jacob Smith, John Forney.
Ephrata—Jacob Longenecker, Washington Fry, Benj. Uhrich, Martin S. Bard, Samuel Slough.
Elizabethtown—Henry M. Brenneman, Jas. Wilson, G. W. Boyer, Dr. Isaac Bowman.
Elizabeth—Benjamin Breitigam, John W. Gable, Oliver Caldwell, Joseph Mathews, John Elser, Jr.
Eden—James Montgomery, Jr., Robert Evans, John Graham, James Duncan, James Brown, Jacob Mayers.
Fulton—Samuel W. Scott, Lawrence Hipple, Joseph Swift, John Kennedy, John A. Lightner, Amos Lyle.
Hempfield East—Henry Hoffman, David Baker, Jacob Sener, Benjamin Lutz, John Russell.
Hempfield West—John Stillinger, John Boyce, Jacob Hogendobler, George Rettew, David Weidler.
City—N. W. W.—John R. Russell, Charles R. Frailey, H. Blickensderfer, Col. John Rankin, Geo. W. Brown.
S. W. W.—Alfred Sanderson, Dr. H. Carpenter, Henry Schaum, Frederick Coonley, James Peoples.
N. E. W.—C. M. Howell, Benj. Lichty, Jacob Zecher, Wm. Lowry, Henry C. Wentz.
S. E. W.—Col. W. S. Amweg, John Deaner, John Hensler, Wm. A. Morton, Davis Kitch.
Lancaster Twp.—Peter E. Lightner, Daniel Hartman, Wm. Deitrich.
Lampeter East—Andrew M. Frantz, Thos. B. Row, Archibald T. Lytle, Amos Gara, Bolden Miller.
Lampeter West—Samuel Raub, Henry M. Miller, Jacob Kautz, Benjamin Lechey, Abraham Sides.
Leacock—Peter Beam, Robert J. Knox, Isaac Dunlap, Isaiah M'Killips, Dr. S. Sample.
Leacock Upper—Wm. Weidman, Isaac L. Barr, Dr. Isaac C. Weidler, Washington Simmons, Frederick Cremer.
Little Britain—C. W. Hayes, Joseph Jones, Henry Kelso, D. K. Hilton, Morris Reynolds.
Manheim Bor.—A. J. Eby, Jacob E. Cross, S. S. Young, David Wolf, Jacob Neavling.
Manheim Twp.—John S. Hostetter, Joseph Wisner, Geo. Hambright, John Flory, P. M'Evoy.
Manor—Park Mason, Jacob G. Peters, Geo. G. Brush, Charles J. Rhodes, C. H. Charles.
Martic—William E. Ramsey, Jacob Otto, Samuel J. Kirkwood, William Wentz, Abraham Shenk.
Marietta Bor.—Joseph Buchanan, E. P. Trainer, John Wolfersberger, John Crull, W. L. Carter.
Mount Joy Bor.—Joshua Leader, J. H. Brenneman, Alex. Reese, H. B. McNeal, C. W. Johnston, James Barlow.
Mount Joy Twp.—John Sheaffer, Jacob Grove, Jacob Hiestand.
Paradise—Amos A. Hank, John Armstong, John Gibbons, Jos. Hamilton, Henry Girvin.
Penn—Aaron Longenecker, Samuel Plasterer, James McMullin, Adam Habecker, William Rettew.
Pequea—Christian R. Herr, Michael Zercher, Daniel Conrad.
Providence—John R. Smith, Amos Winters, Dr. J. K. Raub.
Rapho—John Masterson, Jacob Snavely, H. B. Becker, Samuel Becker, Michael Becker.
Strasburg Bor.—Issacher Keese, William Kinzer, W. T. McPhail, B. Frank Ibach, Wm. Echternacht.
Strasburg Twp.—Francis Clark, Col. Isaac Girvin, David Potts, Martin Barr, Martin Herr.
Salisbury—Samuel Leaman, George Diller, Isaac Rutter, B. F. Houston, Eli Rutter.
Sadsbury—Isaac Walker, Paul Geiger, John Harrar, W. Gillespie, Dr. John Smith.
Warwick—R. R. Tshudy, C. R. Kryder, J. Bomberger, H. Kline, B. Zentmyers.
Washington—David Miller, John Evans, G. E. Sehner.

NIGGERISM TRIUMPHANT!

The Peoples (alias *Republican*) County Convention met at Russel's Hall, in this city, on Wednesday last, and so far insulted the good people of the county as to place in nomination for Congress, THADDEUS STEVENS, the very head and front, the complete embodiment of Abolitionism in Pennsylvania. In addition to this, which is enough of itself to disgust ever National man of every party in the community, the Convention also nominated the creatures and followers of this man for the Legislature—thus, in effect, abolitionizing this great and influential county, and making it a by-word and reproach to the whole Commonwealth.

Are the good people of Lancaster county—and we now speak more particularly to the National men, the Democrats, old line Whigs and straight-out Americans, the nearly nine thousand voters who cast their suffrages two years ago for JAMES BUCHANAN—prepared to endorse such nominations, and especially are they willing to be bound hand and foot and dragged after the car of Abolitionism, with THADDEUS STEVENS for a driver? Can it be possible that a majority of the free *white* men of Lancaster county will support a candidate with these principles for a seat in Congress? We do not believe it. We are incredulous as to the probability of such a result—a result that would be deplored by every sincere patriot throughout the Union.—The disgrace of electing this Abolition leader would be reflected upon his constituency for years to come, and we would be despised in every quarter of the Republic.

Through the influence of money, trickery and deception Mr. STEVENS has secured the nomination over the heads of such pure and National men as Messrs. DARLINGTON, SMITH, MYERS, PATTERSON and BURT, either one of whom would have been a credit to the district and the worthy exponent of the true sentiment of the county. But will he be sustained at the ballot-box? We cannot think so. We do not believe he will, for we are loath to suppose for a moment that the people of Lancaster county will be so recreant to their best interests and to their oft-repeated declarations, as to vote for such a man, merely because he is a bitter opponent of the Democratic party.—Thank God, the Democracy of this County and State have never been cursed with so deadly an incubus, and we sincerely pray they never may be. An infliction of the kind would be an infinitely worse plague than the cholera, and would sink them, as it will any party to which such a pestiferous political demagogue belongs and rules, so low that the hand of resurrection could never reach them.

If I should be elected, perhaps I may come in contact with the worthy President, who claims this city as his home, and oppose his measures, (although I do not hope to be especially noticed by him for it,) and also say something against him; but if saying that he is the *meanest* man that has ever occupied the Presidential chair, in having violated all the pledges he has ever made, and that he is the greatest despot we have ever had—fully equal to the most despotic of the Satraps of Asia, brings his displeasure upon me, *then I shall say it.*

We make the above extract from the speech of THADDEUS STEVENS, before the County Convention on Wednesday last. It was accurately taken down at the time by a reporter. What think the intelligent and respectable people of Lancaster county, amongst whom Mr. BUCHANAN has lived for nearly half a century, at this vile attack of an unprincipled adventurer upon one of the most distinguished statesmen of the age—against a man whose integrity, uprightness and benevolence have always been, and still are proverbial in this entire community?

Can this political assassin point to a single act in the history of Mr. BUCHANAN's long and eventful life that would justify such a wicked assault upon his character? Did he ever corrupt the ballot-box, seek to revolutionize the government of the State, and smother the indignant voice of an outraged people by the use of "buckshot and ball," bayonets and cannon? Did he ever, when detected in an infamous conspiracy to set the sovereign will of the people, as expressed through the ballot-boxes, at defiance, turn pale at his own enormity, and escape a coat of tar and feathers, or, it may be, a hempen halter, by fleeing through a back window of the Senate Chamber? Was he ever, either at Lancaster, at Harrisburg, or at Washington, found in the company of Gamblers, handling the cards and dice with professional skill, and winning the money of poor inebriates and others, which should have been appropriated to the comfort and sustenance of their families?

If Mr. BUCHANAN has ever been guilty of any of the above acts, and others equally criminal which we have not room or time at present to enumerate, then, indeed, would he be entitled to the appellation of the "meanest" of men; but as he has not, and his traducer knows it full well, then should the unerring finger of scorn be pointed at the man who is *mean* enough to make the infamous charge, and the rebuke of the Prophet to David would not be a whit too severe for the slanderer.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

Mr. STEVENS ridicules the idea of popular sovereignty, and therefore takes ground against the platform erected by his own party in this county, at a Convention held in Fulton Hall a few weeks ago. It will be recollected that Mr. FISHER, of Columbia, on that occasion, offered a resolution fully recognizing the Democratic doctrine of the right of the people in the *Territories*, as well as in the States, to regulate their domestic affairs in their own way—and this was unanimously endorsed by the Convention. Mr. STEVENS is opposed to this, and claims that Congress possesses and should exercise unlimited power over the Territories—District of Columbia, and all—and should at their pleasure, legislate slavery into or out of them, the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case to the contrary notwithstanding! This is his doctrine, and if elected to Congress he will doubtless go in for agitation, and for annuling the doctrine of popular sovereignty altogether. He assumes to be wise above his fellows, and to undo all that has been done by Webster and Clay and Cass and their co-patriots of 1850, as well as the solemn and deliberate opinion of the highest Court in the Nation, and the many distinguished statesmen now upon the stage of action.

Mr. STEVENS has always been noted for his strong propensity for mischief—for his fondness for pulling down and destroying; but never for building up, consolidating or strengthening. He has always been powerful for mischief, but powerless for good, and has destroyed every party and every cause where he has been permitted to take the lead. He will do so again, unless the people of Lancaster county give him a political burial at the next election.

BASELESS CALCULATION.

The Republicans of this county claim the influence and votes of the old line Whigs.—They are imprudent enough for that, but they offer no substantial reasons why the alliance should be made, and no evidence that it will be. It is a mere assertion—nothing more.—The claim that the National men of the old Whig party sympathize with the supporters and particular friends of Mr. STEVENS, the advocate of negro social and political equality, is of a piece with many of their other claims, and has no foundation to rest upon. With the Republicans, this campaign is intended to be one of brag and bluster, of perversion and falsehood, and nothing else. The people of Lancaster county understand the game, and all attempts at deception will be unavailing.

WITHOUT A PLATFORM.

The Republican, alias "Peoples" Convention, of this county, failed to lay down any platform for their candidates or their party to stand upon. Not a word about slavery, the tariff, or any thing else, except a resolution instructing their candidates for the Legislature, in the event of their election, (a wise proviso!) to oppose the repeal of the tonnage tax! This is the first time in the history of parties in this county, we believe, in which a County Convention refused or neglected to show its hand, and we trust it will be the last. The people of Lancaster county are, therefore, asked and expected to "go it blind" in favor of candidates who have avowed no principles for the public eye, but who are known to be, from first to last, the devotees of THADDEUS STEVENS, and prepared to carry out the Abolition sentiments which he is known to entertain and disseminate. If the people of this county are Black Republicans or Abolitionists of the deepest dye, they will vote the STEVENS ticket from head to tail—if not, they will oppose it, and effectually crush the monster in its incipient state by voting the Democratic ticket that will be settled on the 15th of September.

THE DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

By reference to the proceedings of the County Committee it will be seen that next Saturday week is the time for holding the Delegate Elections in the different wards, boroughs and townships of the County. We hope the several committees will give early notice in their respective districts, of the time and place of meeting, and that our Democratic friends every where will see the propriety of attending these primary elections.

DEMOCRATS, BEWARE!

Certain individuals in the North West Ward of this City are already boasting that they can control the ward, by *buying* over Democrats to vote for THADDEUS STEVENS. We know these pimps and agents of the Great Unchained, and shall spot them out at the proper time. But we deem it proper at this early day to put our Democratic friends on their guard against the devices of these men. No true Democrat will for one moment think of voting for such an enemy of his party and of its principles as STEVENS, and any attempt to *bribe* him to do so, would be an insult which he should resent with scorn and detestation for the man or men who make it.

FACTS ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

There was never a better illustration of the truth of the old adage that a "lie well stuck to is as good as the truth," than the continual harping of the Republicans, and their reiteration for years of the falsehood that the Democratic party of the Union is opposed to the interests of freedom, and against the multiplication of free States in the confederacy. So consistent and vehement have been their charges, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, although history furnishes a full and complete reply to them, that a large portion of our people, without reflection and in ignorance of the truth, have been led to give them credence. The facts which we are about to state from the recorded history of the past should be stereotyped and everywhere held up to view, for they perfectly annihilate the very basis upon which the Republican party is placed. We defy and challenge contradiction of the following proposition:

1. Every new free State which has been admitted into the Union, from Ohio in 1802 to Minnesota in 1858, has been by a Democratic Congress, and in all cases save one, under a Democratic President. Here is the list:

Ohio, in 1802, under President Jefferson, with a Democratic Congress; Indiana, 1816, under President Madison, with a Democratic Congress; Illinois, in 1818, under President Monroe with a Democratic Congress; Maine, in 1821, with a Democratic Congress; Michigan, in 1836, under President Jackson, with a Democratic Congress; Wisconsin, in 1846, under President Polk, with a Democratic Congress; Iowa in 1847, with a Democratic Congress; California, in 1850, under President Fillmore, (Whig,) with a Democratic Congress; Minnesota, in 1858, under President Buchanan, with a Democratic Congress.

No free, or slave State either, was ever admitted under an administration opposed to the Democracy. Mark that! John Adams left the Union composed of the same number of States that he found it when he assumed the duties of President. So did J. Q. Adams, the next President elected, opposed to the Democracy. The regime of Harrison and Tyler did not add a State to the Union, athough it took initiative measures to bring the slave State of Texas into the Union. The formal admission was accomplished by President Polk in 1846.

A Democratic Congress, under the administration of Fillmore, brought California into the Union with his assent. His signature was all the opposition ever did toward increasing the number of free States from the foundation of the Government.

Before the termination of the Democratic administration of President Buchanan two more free States will doubtless be added to the Union—Oregon and Kansas; yet, fellow-citizens, the party that has brought nine new free States into the Union is arraigned by a lying and unscrupulous press as being Southern and pro-slavery in its proclivities, and as opposed to the interests of freedom. Was there ever such a monstrous perversion of history? It is but just to add, that the Democratic party have admitted these nine free States into the Union, not especially because they were free, but because it recognizes the right of every State to adopt, without interference from others, such local and domestic institutions as it desires.

Our second proposition is this, that despite the charge which the Republicans make, that the Democracy are in favor of the extension of slavery into territory now free, the records show that not a mile of free territory was ever acquired by the General Government and converted into slavery. On the contrary, four-fifths of the immense territory which was acquired by the Louisiana purchase in 1803, which was all slave when we bought it, will by converted into free States under the principle of the Compromise of 1850, adopted by a Democratic Congress. Texas and Florida have been added to the Union, but slavery already existed in them when acquired, so that their acquisition made no difference to the interest of freedom. Of the territory acquired from Mexico in 1848, it is a moral certainty that it will all be made into free States.

With this history of the country before us, is it not astonishing that any person should have the effrontery to talk about the domination and aggression of the South, or to charge the Democratic party with being opposed to the admission of free States.

MESSRS. ROLAND AND ROATH.

Why were these gentlemen, who represented the county in the last Legislature, made yearlings of by the Stevens County Convention? What sin had they committed, that they should be slaughtered so unceremoniously by their own party friends? Were they not as faithful and attentive to their duties as Col. PRICE, whose name has been placed on the ticket for a second term? Are they not as respectable and worthy of confidence in every respect? It is true they pocketed the two hundred dollars extra pay, but he did the same. If that was a crime, he is equally guilty with them—then why make "fish of one and flesh of the others?" But that could not have been the reason of the bad treatment they have received, or he would have sunk as well under the displeasure of the Convention.

The truth is, these gentlemen are anti-Abolitionists, and that is the secret of their defeat. Had they entertained the same doctrines on the slavery question with STEVENS, they would have been re-nominated; but, failing to come up to that standard, they and their friends were insulted by casting them aside to make room for men who will implicitly obey his behests. Will they now turn round and kiss the hand that smote them?—We shall see.

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

Mr. STEVENS, in his speech the other day, repudiated the doctrine of the Republican State Convention, on the subject of the Tariff, which was, in substance, the Democratic doctrine of a revenue tariff with incidental protection. He advocates a Protective Tariff—not for revenue purposes, but for *the sake of protection.* Mr. S. owns a Furnace up in Adams county, and would fain raise the duties on Iron so high as that he would be able to make a fortune in a short time off the Farmers, Mechanics and consumers of the country. This doctrine won't do to preach up at this late day. The whole country, and all the interests of Pennsylvania flourished more under the Revenue Tariff of 1846, than it or they ever did before. That was emphatically a *Democratic* measure, and it would still be the law of the land had it not been disturbed by the *Republican* Congress of 1856–7.

☞ Mr. STEVENS forgot the Scripture injunction *not to speak evil of our rulers*, when he made the wanton and uncalled-for attack on President BUCHANAN, in the County Convention, the other day. Perhaps, however, his course of reading *does not embrace the Bible*; and, if not, then, it may be, he had never seen the sentiment in print, and his friends will doubtless be able to excuse him on the ground of *ignorance!*

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

LEAVENWORTH, August 22d, via Boonville, August 25.—The Board of Election Commissioners, constituted by the "English Bill," have issued a proclamation, declaring the Proposition rejected by nine thousand five hundred and twelve majority. The whole vote was thirteen thousand and eighty-eight. No fraudulent votes were received, but a few precincts were rejected on account of informalities.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Every body is not crazed on the subject of the submarine telegraph—at least the Southern people look at it coolly and philosophically, and do not indulge in ringing of bells, booming of cannon, illuminations, sending off sky rockets, burning City Halls, blowing the arms off cannoniers, and other noisy and exciting demonstrations. The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Tuesday last, talks to the public in the following sensible strain:

Seriously, we think our friends are making too much fuss about the Telegraph. It may be of immense advantage to the world, if properly managed; but who knows how it is to be managed, or to what uses it may be applied? Some think it is the inauguratian of the millenium, and that it is the harbinger of eternal peace between nations. We can imagine that it may be made the instrument of fermenting discord between kindred nations, and may itself become the subject of a mighty war. We can imagine it may be the instrument by which immense wealth may be accumulated, and we can foresee how it may induce undue speculations, whereby untold misery and distress may be the consequence. Who can tell what may be the evil which a lie sped across the wires may produce? It may be speedily corrected by the truth, but at the termini of the wires the lie may be taken up by the steam horse where the wires extend not, and disseminated to the slow coaches and slower mails, and the mischief may be done long before the remedy can be applied. The managers at both ends of the line will be men, with human ends to accomplish, self interest to promote, liable to be worked upon like the machines they work, and to get out of order like them, sometimes wanting a little oil to lubricate the springs, sometimes a little more fluid to make the current strong. Sometimes governments will have peculiar objects to accomplish, at variance with the wishes of other governments; means will be resorted to carry out those objects. Then these must be thwarted and counteracted, and if agents will not agree, force must be applied, and force must be met by force; and what then? Other lines must be established. One line is a monopoly. The charges are exorbitant—competition must be encouraged. Different sources of knowledge vield different information, and good and evil resultas from all other things. No doubt the telegraph is a great invention. It has produced great results, and it is likely to produce greater still; but we are disposed to take things more calmly—to look upon them, it may be, coolly—to philosophise a little, to examine patiently, and wait for results. We are not disposed to go off, like a sky-rocket, with a great whiz and a bright light, and come down a broken stick. Take it as an established fact, that the telegraph is entirely successful, that transmission of words is effected, for the whole distance, at the rate of a word a minute, how many persons in England and America can use it each day? Suppose that a dollar a word is charged for the transmission, will it pay at that rate? If it will, how many can afford to use the luxury, at that price? Why should we ring the bells, and fire great guns, and illuminate our houses, and march in torch light processions, and burn Roman candles, and send up rockets and rack our brains to frame devices for banners and for windows, because one hundred persons, at the utmost, out of as many millions, may, perchance, send some message from one continent to the other, when that message, perchance, may be to the injury of thousands, as well as the benefit of other thousands? "Lord, send down thy rain," prays one man, "for it will benefit me." "Lord, withhold thy rain," prays another, "for it will ruin me." The Lord knows what to do; but what mortal can tell what may be the result flowing from any message he sends? The best disposed person writes a message, and thinks it too plain for cavil. Who knows what construction others will give to his language?

TENDENCIES IN KANSAS.

Several of the journals of Kansas, have taken bold and decided ground against any movement, looking to the immediate erection of the Territory into a State. The opposition is not based upon any consideration affecting free soil or slavery, but is put exclusively upon the score of expediency. It is assumed that the people are unable to bear the expenses of a State Government, and that their prosperity will be greatly promoted by waiting until they are better able to bear such burthens. An article setting out these views strongly, which appeared in the *Journal of Commerce*, published at Kansas City, is copied with commendation by several other Kansas papers, and nothing thus far has met our eye, urging or advocating any other policy. Under these circumstances, would it not be well if all papers outside the Territory would keep silent on the subject and let the people settle this affair in their own way, as they certainly will in the end do. For ourselves, we shall abstain from all interference, only noting the expressions of public sentiment which may occur, for the information of our readers.—*Richmond South.*

On the other hand, the *Richmond Enquirer* suggests that, in order to prevent any further agitation, Kansas be allowed admission under any Constitution the people may hereafter adopt—slave or free—so that it be republican in form; and is, therefore, not disposed to compel her to wait for the requisite population, *unless she herself so determines and prefers.*

"THE PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER."—We are in receipt of several numbers of a journal bearing the above title, published weekly at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, by HENRY M. WHITNEY. It is a little larger than The Intelligencer, and is furnished to subcribers at the rate of $6 per annum. The editorials are written in a very able manner, and indeed throughout the Advertiser's columns evidences are given that it is a first-class paper in every respect. There is not a neater-printed paper in the United States. We have perused all the numbers sent us with great interest, and shall make some extracts from future papers for the benefit of our readers, many of whom no doubt expect to see the day when the Sandwich Islands will be part and parcel of our glorious Union. We trust that Mr. Whitney, (who must be an American by birth, at least we judge so from the go aheadtiveness displayed in every department of his paper,) will be amply remunerated for his fine enterprize and ability.

—We make the following extract from the Advertiser of July 1st:

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTER OF FINANCE.—It has pleased His Majesty to appoint the Hon. DAVID L. GREGG, late United States Commissioner at these Islands, to be his Minister of Finance. We understand that Mr. Gregg will be presented to the Privy Council and enter on the duties of his office to-day. We also learn that His Majesty has conferred on Mr. Gregg Letters of Denization, granting him all the rights of a subject. It will be seen that we were correct in our announcement some weeks since, that the above appointment was determ ined on.

CONSOLIDATION OF DEMOCRATIC PAPERS.—The Harrisburg *Patriot & Union*, and the Harrisburg *Keystone*, have been united, and will hereafter be published by Messrs. Barrett & Co., (R. J. Haldeman, Esq., editor,) under the title of *Patriot* and *Union*. The proprietors have also purchased the Harrisburg *Daily Herald*, and will commence a daily paper on the first of September, at which time the *Herald* will be discontinued. The arrangement will doubtless be a more desirable one in every possible respect. We wish the enterprising proprietors the highest success.

PHILADELPHIA NOMINATIONS.

The following are the Democratic nominations for Congress:

First District—Thomas B. Florence.
Second " —George H. Martin.
Third " —James Landy.
Fourth " —Henry M. Phillips.

ANOTHER WILD CAT BANK.—The Potter County *Journal* has the following in reference to the McKean County Bank: "The McKean County Bank gave up the ghost a few days ago." The Cashier decamped with $71,000 of its funds, was arrested in New York, and committed in default of bail. The bills of the bank have been thrown out in New York. Mr. Kingsbury, its President, says the *Journal*, will secure the holders of its issue against loss, being able and willing to do so.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE LATE COUNTY CONVENTION.—The motley assemblage 'yclept, by way of courtesy, we presume, the "People's County Convention," met in this city on Wednesday last, at Russel's Hall, South Queen street. At an early hour in the day the Solons appointed, and made up to order, made their appearance in the streets of the city to the infinite amusement of grinning Ethiopians and noisy school-children. Wending our way to the Hall, we arrived just as a raw-boned, flat-footed specimen of woolly-headism rose to his feet and in musical tones, slightly tinged with a nasal twang, announced "dat as Chairman of de Kounty Kommittee" he would call the Convention to order by nominating Mr. John Wise, of the city, as "Bresident." The motion being put and carried, Mr. Wise with well dissembled gravity and dignity strode forward, mounted the rostrum, briefly thanked the Convention for the distinguished (!) honor conferred, and took his seat.—This part of the programme completed, a delegate from Columbia, rejoicing in a nose resembling a weather-beaten knot of a gum tree, arose calmly, deliberately and methodically, and asked that the printed list of delegates be called over. While this was being done we amused ourself by looking *over* the Convention and taking notes. The first thing that struck us as being strange was the unusually small number of old line Whigs present. Here and there a scattering one, looking heartily ashamed of the company he was in, met the eye. How different from the Whig Conventions of a few years ago! Then, men, solid, substantial, honest-minded men, composed the majority; but now, a miserable set of political scare crows, decked out in decent men's habiliments, occupied their places. Cast off men of all parties—know-nothings with the mark of the beast still upon their foreheads—woolly-heads with red mouths wide and ugly enough to swallow a "nigger" without being greased, were all there, in full plume and feather, willing, ready and anxious to do the dirty work of their lord and master—Stevens!

The next sight which struck us as strange, and not only strange but disgusting, was the number of Thad's body guard present. These men, from Keeper of the Prison *down* to Prosecuting Attorney and State Senator, were active in pressing the peculiar claims of their patron Saint, hunting up the lost, comforting the disconsolate, stirring up the sleepy; in short, doing all the mean things which a mean mind could devise and a mean spirit carry out.

From the outset it was evident that the Convention had been packed by political quacks and adventurers to the exclusion of honest men; and that hence a ticket would be nominated to suit the ulterior views of Stevens. So confident were the few honest Whigs and Americans found in the Convention of this, that they tacitly yielded compliance, with a mental reservation, however, to give the ticket a Peter Martin support at the polls. By the way, it is said that Peter was bought over by the promise of Stevens to have him appointed Marshal of the Eastern District in 1860, when the the opposition President is elected (!) and that Zook, of Ephrata, Billingsfelt, of Adamstown, and Dr. Bowman, of Manheim, are respectively to be provided with good county offices. Billingsfelt wanted to be the successor of Stevens in Congress, but on being told that he was not "fit," compromised the insult to his self importance by consenting to succeed William Carpenter, Esq., as Prothonotary. Verily, these toads in the dirty pool of Abolitionism are doing the thing handsomely!

The farce of balloting for a ticket already prepared for the "green horns" having been gone through with, some fellow from Eden—apparently a country schoolmaster—moved that a committee be appointed to wait on Stevens and request him to address the meeting. The motion was adopted, the committee appointed, and the schoolmaster made haste to introduce the distinguished nominee!

The committee had not far to go to meet the "nominee;" for with his characteristic modesty he was standing at the entrance of the Hall, impatient at the slow progress his slaves were making in balloting for his ticket. Entering the room, and thump-lumping his way to the stand, he mounted it and stood in all his 'ancient glory' before his faithful followers. At this moment it was amusing to witness the scene: Old Tittlebat Titmarsh, with his fly trap open from ear to ear, stood ready to catch the first sound of his voice; while the imperturable, but dignified Charley looked as if he were just ready to pass into the glories of the "Happy Land." Around them were the whippers-in, the stakeholders, and the whole corps of bought up freemen (!) It was a sight to curdle the blood of every honest-minded man, and we saw more than one "old liner" hang his head with shame and mortification depicted upon his countenance.

The speech was characteristic of Stevens. Full of malice, hatred and ill-will. He ignored all his previous teachings on Slavery and Abolitionism. He thought that now the Tariff question was the all-absorbing topic. Out upon the old hypocrite! Now, as ever, he knows but one topic, and that is Niggerism.

But in his allusion to the President of the United States, his malice caused him to overshoot the mark. Men will not tolerate billingsgate when applied to the Chief Magistrate of the Union, even if it is "spit out" of the foul mouth of Thaddeus Stevens. This he saw depicted upon the countenances of hundreds who heard him on Wednesday, and if we mistake not, the second Tuesday of October will teach him that even malignity oft times overleaps its object, and returns in full force upon the head of him who sent it forth. We have done with the notorious "nominee" and his disgusting speech.

THE TICKET.

On the second ballot Thaddeus Stevens was nominated.—We give the ballots:

First Ballot.—Thaddeus Stevens, city, 54; A. Herr Smith, city, 31; David W. Patterson, city, 19; A. H. Hood, city, 5; James Myers, West Hempfield, 18; Nathaniel Burt, Salisbury, 12.

Second Ballot.—Thaddeus Stevens, 72; A. Herr Smith, 28; David W. Patterson, 15; James Myers, 14; Nathaniel Burt, 9; A. H. Hood, 1.

The Convention adjourned to meet at 1½ o'clock, when the balloting for members of the Legislature commenced. The successful candidates were Nathaniel Ellmaker, Samuel H. Price, Dr. Samuel Keneagy and Amos S. Green. The ballotings were as follows:

First Ballot.—Jeremiah Brown, 15; William S. Barr 29; Dr. John M. Dunlap, 57; Nathaniel Ellmaker, 82; J. Hervey Eshleman, 2; Thomas Furniss, 11; Elisha Geiger, 7; A. S. Green, 50; John F. Herr, 36; Charles M. Johnston, 12; Dr. Samuel Kenesgy, 49; C. S. Kauffman, 29; Samuel H. Price, 80, Jonathan R. Roland, 37; Emanuel D. Roath, 16; Jacob S. Witmer, 15; Samuel S. Worth, 20; Henry M. White, 8.

Second Ballot.—A. S. Green, 66; Dr. Samuel Kenesgy, 65; Dr. J. M. Dunlap, 50; J. H. Roland, 37; John F. Herr, 18; C. S. Kauffman, 18; Samuel S. Worth, 14; Jeremiah Brown, 8; William S. Barr, 8; Charles M. Johnston, 4.

Third Ballot.—Keneagy, 103; Green, 92; Dunlap, 81; Johnston, 2.

Ballotings were then had for County officers, and the following gentlemen were nominated.

County Commissioner—Joseph Boyer.
Prison Inspectors—Hiram Evans, Jacob Sides.
Directors of the Poor—John Heller, David Oberholtzer.
Auditor—James B. Lytle.

THE PLATFORM.

The following (which is no doubt particularly agreeable to the feelings of Senator Shaeffer, inasmuch as he is the Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.) was the only resolution adopted by the Convention. Nothing was said about "Bleeding Kansas," or "a Protective Tariff," but a general hunt was made for "de nigga in de wood pile:"

Resolved, That we hereby instruct the candidates settled for the Legislature this day (*should they be elected*) to use all honorable means to prevent a repeal of the present tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania and Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroads.

MILITARY DISPLAY.—The Jackson Rifles will make their first parade in full dress uniform on Wednesday the 8th of September, and muster one hundred and twenty strong. Invitations have been extended to all the military in the county to join in the parade, and it is expected that six companies will be in line, among them the Fencibles. It will undoubtedly be the finest display of the kind witnessed in this city for many years. In the evening the Rifles will give their First Grand Military and Citizens' Dress Ball at Fulton Hall.

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—As will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, the Second Annual Exhibition of the Lancaster County Agricultural and Mechanical Society will commence in this city on Tuesday the 5th of October, and continue throughout the week. Gen. M. R. WITWER, of this city, has been appointed General Superintendent, and we think the Managers have been exceedingly fortunate in their selection. Gen. W. is an active and intelligent business man, and will push things forward to a speedy completion. We have not a doubt but that this Fair will be in all respects worthy of our great county.

A BEAUTIFUL PAINTING.—Messrs. Sprenger & Westhaeffer have on exhibition in the window of their Book Store, No. 33 North Queen street, an excellent picture representing Gen. Washington's Triumphal Entry into New York on the 25th of November, 1783. The picture is a chromo-lithograph in oil colors, and is said to be the finest performance in that branch of art ever undertaken in this country. Washington and the prominent Generals and Statesmen of that day are admirably represented. The work is worthy of inspection, and would adorn a private parlor or gallery of paintings.

RE-OPENING OF THE CITY SCHOOLS.—All the Common Schools of the city, after a vacation of six weeks, re-opened on yesterday morning, with an attendance of from 2500 to 3000 scholars. The list of transfers from the Secondary to the High Schools is, we learn, very large.

EXAMINATIONS AT THE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The examinations at the Lancaster County Normal School commenced on yesterday, and will be continued to-day and to-morrow. On to-morrow evening the Junior Class will give an exhibition, and on Thursday afternoon a number of essays and orations will be delivered by members of the Preparatory Classes. On Thursday evening, SAMUEL H. REYNOLDS, Esq., will address the Societies of the Normal School. The music for the different exercises will be furnished by Taylor's Orchestra, of this city, and the Normal Glee Club.

STABBING CASE.—We learn from the Mount Joy *Herald*, of Thursday, that late on Wednesday evening, August 18th, a row occurred at Centreville, near the Camp Meeting, which resulted in the stabbing of Jacob Bachman, who was cut in the breast and shoulder, but not seriously injured. His life was doubtless saved by the knife or dirk striking against the breast bone. There were several engaged in the fight. Jacob Baker was arrested, and on Friday brought before C. M. Martin, Esq., charged with stabbing said Bachman, who waived a hearing and was held in $600 bail, to answer at the next Court. Jacob Ream, brought before the same Magistrate, charged, on the oath of Jacob Baker, with assault, was held in $300 bail, to answer at the next Court.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—The fare on the Pennsylvania Railroad, we are sorry to learn, has not been *reduced*, as was stated by The Intelligencer and other city papers. To those who purchase their tickets at stations, before starting, the fare remains the same as heretofore—3 cents per mile; but those who do not procure their tickets at stations, and pay in the cars, will be charged at the rate of 3½ cents per mile. Although premature in such an announcement, we hope the period is not far distant when the fare will be reduced to its former standard, 2½ cents per mile, which is amply sufficient to pay all expenses, and leave a handsome surplus for the stockholders besides.

CONSECRATION OF BISHOP BOWMAN.—This interesting event took place in Christ Church, Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, in the presence of an immense and brilliant congregation. The vestries of St. James' and St. John's Churches, of this city, were assigned a prominent place in the church. To the latter the exercises were particularly interesting, impressive and solemn. Dr. BOWMAN has been for thirty years the Rector of St. James, and no clergyman ever enjoyed the undivided esteem of a congregation to such an extent as he has of this, and we hazard nothing in saying that his place cannot be filled. The Philadelphia News, of Thursday, furnishes the following account of the

CONSECRATION OF BISHOP BOWMAN.

Christ Church was, at an early hour yesterday forenoon, filled to completion with the beauty and *fashion* of the City, rivalling in brilliancy of display the Academy of Music on a gala-night, to see and hear the following performance:

Shortly before 10 o'clock, and while the chime of bells in the steeple were ringing a joyous peal, the clergy from abroad gathered in the small building at the northwest corner of the church-yard, and prepared to walk in procession to the church. The Bishops and officiating Clergy met in the large room under the tower, where they robed themselves in their appropriate vestments. The country clergy walked in procession into the aisle of the church at the moment the clock struck ten, the organ pealing out its majestic tones as the clergy passed to their seats. Then came the procession, which accompanied the Bishop elect, in the following order:

Rev. Messrs. Stern, Buchanan and Miller.
Bishop Kemper, of Wisconsin, (the presiding Bishop).
Bishop Delancy, of Western New York.
Bishop Lee, of Delaware.
Bishop Williams, of Connecticut.
Bishop Horatio Potter, of New York.
Dr. Bowman, the Bishop elect, supported by Rev. Drs. Duchachet and Hare.
Rev. Mr. Morton, President of the Standing Committee of the Diocese.

The Sexton of Christ Church followed after the Bishop elect, carrying the rochet, (a linen garment worn under the robe, to which the lawn sleeves are attached).

Dr. Bowman took a seat in the middle aisle in front of the chancel, until the time of the consecration. The other Bishops and the officiating clergy took their seats inside the chancel—the presiding Bishop, Bishop Kemper, being seated in the Episcopal Chair to the right of the altar.

After all had been seated who could procure seats, the regular morning service of the Episcopal Church was commenced by the Rev. E. Y. Buchanan, of Oxford, a brother of President Buchanan. The morning lessons were read by the Rev. Dr. Bean. After the beautiful service of the church had been concluded, the consecration sermon was delivered by Bishop Delancy. The prelate took his text from Isaiah XLV., 23. It was as follows:

"I have sworn by myself, the word is gone out of my mouth in righteousness, and shall not return, that unto me every knee shall bow, every tongue shall swear."

It is impossible to give a sketch of the sermon of Bishop Delancy at the late hour at which we write. It was listened to with profound attention.

We have only time to say that the sermon was an able and clear discussion of the text, and it concluded with a forcible appeal to the candidate, setting forth on the one hand the great trials and difficulties which are inseparable from the office of Bishop, and upon the other hand the approbation of his own conscience and the approval of his Saviour.

After the sermon the certificates of attending clergymen were read, and then followed the administering of the Holy Communion.

A late hour had arrived before the ceremony of consecration was performed. The ceremony commenced with the reading of the "Collect," and of portions of the Scripture, according to the form of the Book of Common Prayer. Dr. Bowman was then vested with the "rochet," and was presented to the presiding Bishop by Rev. Drs. Duchachet and Hare, who said:

"Reverend father in God, we present unto you this godly and well-learned man to be ordained and consecrated Bishop."

The testimonials of Dr. Bowman were then presented and read. Dr. B. then made a promise of conformity and obedience to the doctrines, discipline, &c., of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the following words:

"In the name of God. Amen, I, Samuel Bowman, chosen Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania, do promise conformity and obedience to the doctrine, discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, so help me God through Jesus Christ."

Then followed prayers, after which Bishop Kemper, sitting in the Episcopal Chair, said:

Brother, forasmuch as the Holy Scriptures and the ancient canons command that we should not be hasty in laying on hands, and admitting any person to government in the Church of Christ which he hath purchased with no less price than the effusion of his own blood; before we admit you to this administration, we will examine you in certain articles, to the end that the congregation present may have a trial, and bear witness how ye are minded to behave yourself in the Church of God.

Are you persuaded that you are truly called to this ministration, according to the will of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the order of this Church?

Answer—I am so persuaded.

The Presiding Bishop—Are you persuaded that the Holy Scriptures contain all doctrine required as necessary for eternal salvation through faith in Jesus Christ? And are you determined, out of the same Holy Scriptures, to instruct the people committed to your charge, and to teach or maintain nothing, as necessary to eternal salvation, but that which you shall be persuaded may be concluded and proved by the same?

Answer—I am so persuaded and determined, by God's grace.

The Presiding Bishop—Will you then faithfully exercise yourself in the Holy Scriptures, and call upon God by prayer for the true understanding of the same, so that you may be able by them to teach and exhort with wholesome doctrine, and to withstand and convince the gainsayers?

Answer—I will so do, by the help of God.

The Presiding Bishop—Are you ready, with all faithful diligence, to banish and drive away from the Church all erroneous and strange doctrine contrary to God's word; and both privately and openly call upon and encourage others to do the same?

Answer—I am ready, the Lord being my helper.

The Presiding Bishop—Will you deny all ungodliness and worldly lusts, and live soberly, righteously and godly in this present world; that you may show yourself in all things an example of good works unto others, that the adversary may be ashamed, having nothing to say against you?

Answer—I will so do, the Lord being my helper.

The Presiding Bishop—Will you maintain and set forward, as much as shall lie in you, quietness, love and peace among all men; and diligently exercise such discipline as, by the authority of God's word, and by the order of this Church, is committed to you?

Answer—I will do so, by the help of God.

The Presiding Bishop—Will you be faithful in ordaining, sending, or laying hands upon others?

Answer—I will so be, by the help of God.

The Presiding Bishop—Will you show yourself gentle, and be merciful for Christ's sake to poor and needy people, and to all strangers destitute of help?

Answer—I will so show myself, by God's help.

Then the Presiding Bishop, standing up, said:

"Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, who hath given you a good will to do all these things, grant also unto you strength and power to perform the same; that he accomplishing in you the good work which he hath begun, you may be found perfect and irreprehensible at the latter day, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Bishop Bowman then put on the rest of the Episcopal habit, and "*Veni, Creator, Spiritus*" was sung over him. Then came prayers, &c., and the Consecration ceremonies were at an end.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.—A meeting of the Lancaster Fencibles was held at their Armory, Fulton Hall, on the evening of the 23d inst., and the following preamble and resolutions, in reference to the death of the lamented HOLLINGER, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from our midst our beloved member, Corporal Cyrus Hollinger;

AND WHEREAS, It is meet and proper that his late associates—those who were bound to him by the ties of respect and esteem—should express, in some formal manner, their admiration of his many virtues, therefore, be it

Resolved, That, in the death of Cyrus Hollinger, society has lost a useful member, his acquaintances an earnest and zealous friend, and the citizen soldiery of the county a bright and worthy ornament.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family and relatives of our deceased brother, in their irreparable loss, and tender them our cordial and heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved That as an evidence of our respect for the memory of our deceased member, the Armory of the Fencibles be clothed in mourning, and the members of the Company wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that the resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the Company and published in the newspapers of the city.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon, Mr. William McCaskey, of this city, a conductor on one of the freight trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had his leg broken at Horse Shoe bridge, by being knocked off the top of a car, on which he was standing, and precipitated with great violence upon the platform. No one on the train was aware of the occurrence, and consequently Mr. McC. was compelled to remain in his uncomfortable and painful situation until the train arrived at the next station. As soon as he was discovered, he was provided for, and brought to the depot in this city, whence he was taken to his residence in Orange street. He was considerably bruised, so that his sufferings amounted to the most excruciating torture. Mr. McC. is well known in this city, and his unfortunate accident has excited universal symyathy.—*Monday's Times.*

J. INSCO WILLIAMS' magnificent Panorama is still on exhibition at Fulton Hall, but will close this evening. We advise all who have not seen it to go there this evening. They will not regret their visit.

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

THE GREAT DELEGATE ELECTION.—On last Saturday evening the delegate election of the People's party was held at the Town Hall, and created an unusual excitement, from the fact that the Lower Ward was contested, two sets of delegates being in the field, one party favoring C. S. Kauffman for the Legislature, the other Col. A. S. Green, both, however, being pledged for Col. Myers, for Congress. The contest was spirited, and voters were drummed up from every quarter, the scene at the polls rather resembling a general than a ward election. The South Ward window was of course the centre of attraction, and around it clustered the whippers in of both candidates. No man lost his vote for want of a ticket, a plentiful supply of which we, with our usual foresight, had furnished. The best humor reigned, and the contestants smiled upon each other when they met. An unusually heavy vote was polled in the Lower Ward, and Col. Green's delegates, J. W. Fisher, H. H. Fry, and C. J. Pusey, were elected by a handsome majority. The Upper Ward not being contested, Mr. J. W. Steacy and W. M'Chesny walked over the course.

A VALUABLE HORSE KILLED.—On Wednesday morning as a train of cars was being drawn from the river track up the heavy grade to the main track of the Penna. R. R., the team was run into by a train of cars descending the grade and one of the finest horses so injured as to render his death necessary he was accordingly destroyed. The animal was the property of Miss Mullison, and an unusually valuable one. The remaining horses were with difficulty rescued by the drivers of this and another team which had just been unhooked from the descending train. The brakesman of the cars that did the mischief is blamed with being absent from his post.

AN EXILE OF ERIN.—On Friday, 20th inst, James O. Gormley, of the green Isle, more recently from the Mayor's Office, Lancaster, was arrested by High Constable Derrick, and escorted to Justice Welsh's office, where he was charged with general vagrancy and semi-drunkenness. He had been levying contributions on the credulous of our citizens for the purpose of filling a flask with a medicated drink, which he much affected. In default of good sufficient so briety the straggler was locked up for the night, and next morning brought again to the Blue Front, where a commitment for thirty days awaited him. The Squire was about rendering him into the hands of the officer, when the stroller opened upon him such a flood of genuine Irish eloquence that his heart softened and he relented. He played his other trump card, however; the wanderer was sternly banished the town. The traveler called all the saints to witness that he would never draw rein until he had put twenty good miles between himself and Columbia, the place which he magnificently cursed as a nest of stony hearted heathens, who let him suffer for three days with not a bite to eat except a pint of whisky. He was headed up stream and took the tow path with a vigor that, if it held out, would land him in Marietta before night.

H. E. KLUGH, of Maytown, will be a candidate for the Legislature, if nominated by the ensuing Democratic County Convention.

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.

BY THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

FIRST NEWS DESPATCH FROM LONDON.

Treaty of Peace Concluded between China, France and England--The Indian Mutiny being Rapidly Quelled.

LONDON, via Valentia, Ireland, Aug. 25, Evening.—By the Overland Mail later advice from China have been received, announcing that a treaty of peace had been concluded with China, by which England and France are to be indemnified for the expense of the war.

Bombay dates to the 19th of July have also been received.

The Indian Mutiny was being rapidly quelled.

The London papers of yesterday contain a long and interesting report on the Atlantic Telegraph, by Mr. Bright, the Engineer of the Company.

The steamer Asia is to sail on Saturday for Halifax and Boston, instead of the Europa.

The steamer North America, with the Canadian mails, will also leave Liverpool on Saturday, and the steamer Fulton will leave Southampton the same day, for New York.

LATER BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

London Advices of This Morning—Movements of the Emperor Napoleon and Queen Victoria—the Chinese Treaty—All Diplomatic Agents Annulled—The Christian Religion Allowed—Trade with all Nations Opened—Dates from St. Petersburg to August 21st.

LONDON, Friday morning, August 27—via Valentia, Ireland.—The Emperor Napoleon and Empress Eugenie will return to Paris tomorrow, from their tour through the Empire.

The King of Prussia is too sick to visit Queen Victoria, as was expected. Her Majesty returns home on Monday.

By the terms of the Treaty of Peace with China, the Empire is opened to the trade of all nations. The Christian religion is allowed, and the Diplomatic Agents of all nations are admitted. Full indemnity is provided for England and France, but the dispatch received makes no mention of any indemnity to the United States

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.—The announcement of the treaty of peace with China has given great satisfaction to the Emperor and Court.

EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.

The KNICKERBOCKER for September is embellished with an engraved portrait of Epes Sargent, the celebrated Poet.—The number is well filled with a variety of very able articles in prose and poetry—altogether making it peculiarly attractive to the intelligent reader. Published at New York by John A. Gray.

We publish the Prospectus of the Knickerbocker in our advertising columns, and invite the attention of our readers to it.

THE PAGE MONTHLY.

The PAGE MONTHLY, for September, is highly creditable to the Editors and Publishers. It contains quite a number of excellent and original articles—the productions of the students of the Normal School. The work is published monthly, at Millersville, at $1 per annum.

DE BOW'S REVIEW.

This valuable periodical contains in its number for the present month, a series of most interesting and instructive articles, among others we notice as particularly worthy of attentive perusal, those on State Rights and Sovereignty; Necessity of Agricultural Reform; and a Protest against the Revival of the Slave Trade, by J. J. Pettigrew, Esq., of South Carolina. De Bow's Review should be more generally patronized than it is—not alone for its devotion to National interests, but for its great intrinsic merits. To give our readers an insight into the fund of information it affords, we publish the table of contents of the August number:

1. State Rights and Sovereignty.
2. Necessity of Agricultural Reform.
3. The Present and Future of Missouri.
4. Protest against the revival of the Slave Trade
5. Oriental Siberia and Tartary.
6. The Minerals and Springs of Arkansas.
7. Early History of Agriculture in Virginia.
8. Department of Agriculture.
9. Department of Commerce.
10. Department of Internal Improvements.
11. Department of Manufactures.
12. Miscellaneous.
13. Editorial.

For the Intelligencer.

MESSRS EDITORS:—The Democratic party may not be able to accomplish a victory in this county at the approaching election; yet it behooves us, to present men of untarnished character to the people, to represent them in the Legislature of the State. It is a lamentable fact, and for which Lancaster county is celebrated, that the delegation representing this county in the Legislature is the weakest on the floor. The reason is simply this, because the man who is the best "Thug"—the best friend to the inhabitants of the classic precincts of "Tow Hill" in Columbia—or who has the longest tongue—*brain or no brain*—he is the fellow to get the nomination and consequently represent the people in the Legislature.

Now it is a duty incumbent on the Democratic party to place men before the people for election, who know right from wrong, *or in whose eyes a piece of Gold never glistened,* to represent them in the Legislature. Therefore, I beg leave to present to the party for their consideration, JOHN MCKILLIPS, Esq., of Concord, Leacock township, as a gentleman possessing all the qualifications necessary to make a good legislator. Yours,

COLUMBIA, Aug. 26, 1858. OLIO.

For the Intelligencer.

MR. EDITOR:—As the time is approaching to settle a Democratic County Ticket, let me suggest the name of Dr. ISAAC BAUMAN, of Elizabethtown Borough, as a fit and suitable person for Congress. He is and always has been a sound and unflinching Democrat, and if settled would knock old Thad into a cocked hat, woolly enough for any abolitionist of Lancaster County to wear until the fall of 1860.

Yours, &c.
A BUCHANAN DEMOCRAT.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* brings us the gratifying intelligence that it has the most cheering political news from all parts of the State. The Republican organization is everywhere collapsing, and becoming dead and apathetic. The universal impression is, that it has fulfilled its mission. Originally formed upon the Kansas issue, the settlement of that question has deprived it of all its political aliment, especially as it is now an undisputed fact that it is coming into the Union as a free State, under the operations of a principle to which they have been strongly opposed. The enthusiasm, the zeal and fervor which animated the Republican organization in years past, has entirely subsided. It has, in fact, been growing gradually less ever since the *wild raid* of 1854. A few months ago they cherished hopes that the Democracy would be divided upon the latest phase of the Kansas issue, and that by our divisions their career of success might be prolonged in Ohio. But they have been disappointed by the complete union and excellent feeling which pervades our ranks. Unless all indications are deceptive, the Republicans are destined to a severe defeat in Ohio this fall, both on the Congressional and State tickets. The leading Republicans are already looking with apprehension to the result.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND AT CHERBOURG—SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON, AND THE QUEEN'S REPLY.—The following are given in the foreign news as the speeches which were exchanged by Napoleon and Victoria at Cherbourg:

The Queen and Prince Consort of England were entertained at dinner by the Emperor of the French, on board the line-of battle ship Le Bretagne, at Cherbourg. The Emperor, in proposing the health of her Majesty and the royal family of England, made a speech, in which he said:

I am happy to be enabled to express the sentiments by which I am actuated upon this occasion of the Queen's visit to Cherbourg.

The facts do indeed speak for themselves, and prove that the hostile passions which were excited by some unfortunate incidents, have never been able to alter the friendship which exists between the two countries, or the desire of the people to remain at peace.

I have therefore the fond hope that if any attempt were made to revive again the rancors of a former period, such attempt would be foiled by the good sense of the public, as the waves of the sea are baffled by yonder breakwater, which at this moment serves to protect the squadrons of both empires against the violence of the sea.

The Prince Consort, on behalf of her Majesty, responded to the toast, in doing which he said:

The Queen is most sensible of the words we have just heard, which will forever be dear to her. The Queen is doubly happy in having an opportunity, by her presence here, to join the Emperor in endeavoring to draw together as closely as possible the ties of friendship which exist between the two nations.

That friendship has their mutual prosperity for its basis, and the blessing of Heaven will not be wanting to confirm it.

☞ General Harney left Washington on Wednesday morning for St. Louis, to make preparations for an early start for the Pacific coast, in case the next steamer does not bring intelligence indicative of an early adjustment of the difficulties with the Indians in that quarter. It is understood that Secretary Floyd intends, if the hostile movement on their part continues, to send General Harney with instructions to prosecute a vigorous campaign, until the savages are reduced to entire subjection.