# The Lancaster Intelligencer

# GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR. LANCASTER, PA., FEBRUARY 22, 1859

CIRCULATION, 3000 COPIES:

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D. a. raistantia a Co. at a second and largest circula-ing Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas.-They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION The Democratic State Convention is called for Wednesday the 16th of March, at 10

o'clock, A. M., at Harrisburg. MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A highly important Message from the Pres-It calls upon Congress to bestow upon the Executive the power to vindicate the Nation al honor and protect the lives and property of our citizens whenever and wherever they may be assailed. The occurrences now taking place in Mexico, Central and South America, sufficiently indicate the necessity for the lodgement of such a power in the hands of the President as that recommended by Mr. Buchanan. This is, under the present circumstances, certainly a step in the right direction, and will no doubt result in bringing to a peaceable settlement old grievances, and prevent the occurrence of new ones, by the mere knowledge of such a power being vested in the President. We hope Congress will act favorably upon the Message.

Want of room compels us to defer the publication of the Message until next week.

### CHARACTERISTIC:

All the straight-out Republican papers including the Examiner & Herald of this City -are denouncing the admission of Oregon. The reason, we suppose is, because the new State is Democratic, and a free State at that! We can conceive of no other reason for their hostility to the measure.

When Kansas forms a new Constitution and applies for admission, we suppose the Republicans will oppose it too-especially if it comes in, as will in all likelihood be the case, a Democratic State. We shall see.

## THE SADDLE ON THE RIGHT HORSE.

The Union, of Wednesday last, insinuates that because, with rare exceptions, the Democrats have had control of the City Government. they are responsible for the high taxes, &c .---This is partly true, and partly not. It is true that the Democrats have generally had control of the Councils; but it is also true that the Know Nothings had both branches in 1855, as well as the Mayor, and that during that year there was added some forty thousand dollars to the public debt, and their folly and extravagance have been the cause of all the embarrassment under which the City has been laboring for the last three years. As our neighbor may not be aware of that fact, we deemed it best to enlighten him, so that when he repeats his discourse on the subject of extravagance, he may not be under the necessity of making random and unsupported charges against the Democratic party.

#### A VOTE TO BE REMEMBERED.

It is worth while putting on record the vote of the Pennsylvania Delegation, on the final passage of the Oregon bill. The yeas were-Ahl, Chapman, Dewart, Dimmick, Florence, Gillis, Jones, Kunkel, Landy, Leidy, Montgomery, Philips, Reilly and White--14. The navs were-Covode, Dick, Edie, Grow,

and Stewart-10. Dodged-JOHN HICKMAN.

All those in the affi

MR. SLIDELL'S REPORT ON CUBA. The report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, on the great subject of the acquisition of Cuba, is a sound, statesmanlike, and truly American document. It starts very properly with the position, that it would be as much a work of supererogation to enlarge upon the vast importance of this island to the United States, as it would be to demonstrate an elementary problem in mathematics, which had been received for ages. It was a convio tion of this importance that elicited the opin ions, cited in this report, of Jefferson, John Q. Adams, Clay, Van Buren, Buchanan, Ev erett and Marcy. These statesmen recognize having previ the doctrine of manifest destiny as to the extension of the United States and the fate of Cuba; they all admit that by the law of political gravitation Cuba can only tend towards the North American Union, "which," in the words of John Q. Adams, "by the same law of nature cannot cast her off from its bosom." The recognition of this fact, also, impelled another statesman not cited in this report, Daniel Webster, to speak, in 1826, almost prophetically of Cuba as the hinge on which he most interesting events might turn ; and also as a subject so large that even he felt incompetent to discuss it. It is almost need less to remark, that Webster's imperial intellect went to the core of the question. "The real question is," so he spoke, "whether the possession of Cuba by a great maratime power of Europe would seriously endanger our own immediate security or our essential interests ;" and he went on to portray her position " in the mouth of the Mississippi ; " how it lay athwart our coastwise traffic; and how, in the hands of a strong maratime power, it would affect

of a strong maratime power, it would affect us, in a state of hostility, as far up the Mis sissippi and Missouri as population extended. In view of a manifest self-preservative duty, our Government, he contended, had rightly said to European powers that this Government could not "assent to the transfer of Cuba to another European powers that this Government the island was so identified with the special interests of this Union, that, by a principle of international law, sanctioned by the soundest authorities, our government was bound to regard it substantially as a future possession, and hence could not "assent" to a change that might prove detrimental to our safety. that might connect Cuba with objects of a dangerous nature; and he further urged, that if our country, by the principle of necessthat if our country, by the principle of necessity and self preservation, had a subsequent right to complain of a transfer of Cuba, it

was equally clear that our country had the previous right, also, of protest, and it was its duty to apply the preventive. Thus statesmen representing all parties

agree in considering the ultimate destiny of Cuba as fixed, and differ only as to the time, mode and conditions of our obtaining it. Among the points made in this able report is

the one in relation to the slave trade. Cuba and Porto Rico are now the only marts for this illegal traffic, and in them it goes on to-day with barbarity as great as when philan-thropists began to describe the horrors of the middle passage. Now about thirty thousand the one in relation to the slave trade. Cuba slaves are imported into these marts from Africa ; and this infamous traffic is carried on, if not with the approbation, at least with the tacit consent of Spain. Were this power desirous to arrest it, there would be no more difficulty in effectually suppressing it in the two marts of Cuba and Porto Rico than there was in suppressing it in Brazil. In this connection the Report makes the sharp but just remark on the British government, that if it were as intent on enforcing its treaty stipulations with Spain as it is in denouncing the Keim, Morris, Purviance, Ritchie, ROBERTS abuses of our flag, this question would long

since have ceased to be a source of irritation. About forty in number. The report presents striking facts relative a limited business. It could hardly have been, at any time, the fact that any time, the striking facts relative to the striking facts since have ceased to be a source of irritation. with the exception of JOHN C. KUNKEL, of the | to the importation of African slaves, bearing perfectly solvent. In utter diregard of the charter, which required a capital of at least \$10.000, it commenced business with \$3 S00, and in addition to the necessary expenses such as office rent and officers' salaries, it paid back to the stockholders within one year, a dividend of ten per cent. three hundred and eighty dollars. In August, 1843, where Chartes Boughter waselected treasurer, the capital repreter Dauphin District, who certainly deserves on their treatment. Since Las Casas, to imcommendation for his independence in resist. prove the African, started the slave trade, it is estimated that the whole number transport negative voters are all Republicans. Those ed to the new world has been about 8,375. 000; and of these the United States, when KEIM upon the plea that he was not enough of Colonies and since, received about 375,000 .--The slave trade ceased in 1808, and from that time to the present but one case of importation is known, that of the Wanderer, but the slaves have increased till they are 4,300,000. Now contrast this result with what is seen in

OREGON STATE OFFICERS.

Governor-John Whiteaker.

Treasurer-John D. Boon.

State Printer-Asabel Bush.

Secretary of State-Lucien Heath.

All the State officers of Oregon are Demo

These officers were elected several months

The U. S. Senators are Gen. Lane and

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY-ARREST OF

taining \$40,000 in bills on Southern banks.

somewhere between Montgomery, Ala., and Atlanta, Ga. A reward of \$5,000 was offered. Such a chain of circumstantial evidence was

gathered as to warrant the arrest of N. Mar

doing so, he let the four packages referred to

fall on the floor, and after the messenger had

departed, secreted them. When the m

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE LANCASTER SAVINGS' INSTITUTION-REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF INVESTIGATION .- GOVERNOT PACKER has laid before the Legislature the "Report of the Commissioners to examine the affairs of the Lancaster Savings' Institution " We have thought proper, it being a matter which interests this whole community, to publish the report in full. Our thanks are especially due to Senator SHAFFFER for an early copy of the BEPOBT. To His Excellence William F. PACKER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :

The Commissioners appointed by your Excellency, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act to auth

pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of this Com-monwalth, entitled "An Act to authorize the Governor to appoint commissioners to investigate the affairs of the Lancester Savings' Institution." approved April 16th, 1868, submit the foliowing report: (In the 4th day of June, a majority of th- commissioners. having previously been sworn to perform the duties of their appointment with fidelity, "isited the city of Lances-ter, and had an interview with the president and several or the transfers of and institution. They soon accertained that in addition to an examination of the books of the in-stitution. It would be necessary to call below them and

that in addition to an examination of the books of the in-stitution, it would be necessary to call before them and examin- upon eath, all whe had been active efficers thereof for the last twelve years of ite existence; and particularly the last treasures; Charles Boughter, residing in Philadel-phia. In this first stage of their proceedings the commissioners found themselves embarransed; no provision having been made in the act of Assembly authorizing the investigation, for the payment of any cost or expensed, other than the very insdequate daily pay of the commissioners. They had, therefore, no anthority to employ any one to look up and summous witnesses, or to assure pay to such as might attend. Subpensa and Interrogatories were, however, propared and faroished, as well to the trastees, as to these who were supposed to have procured the passage of the act attend. Subpensa and interrogatories were, however, prepard and furnished, as well to the trust-ex. as to thèse who were supposed to have procured the passage of the act aforesaid. Both parties were invited to subpeces and bring before the commissioners, upon a day designated, any and all who could give information relative to the matters to be investigated, whether depositors, stockholders or officers. The president, treasure and solicitor, considered the most important witcosses, were subpechaded by one of the com-missioners; others were summond at their request. The newspapers of the city were authorized to announce the time and place of our meeting, and our desire to hear-either as sitnesses or counsel, any and all who could throw light upon the matters we were appointed to inquire into; which, involved not only the management and affairs of the institution down to its failure, but looked to all the transactions connected with the assets since that inlies in regard to all of which nearly, we a yet, had no knowledge. transactions connected with the assets since that time: in regard to all of which nearly, we, as yet, had no knowledge. On the 6th of July two of the commissioners met at the banking house of the Lancaster Savings' Institution, occu-pying the front and public room thereof, and commenced an examination of the books of the concern. On the 7th they were joined by Ge rugs Sanderson, Eaq. appointed, and duly sworn, in the place of Governor Geary, resigned. Our ressions were continued from day to day, till the 16th of July; during which time, in addition to an exami-nation of the books of the institution, we heard at length, and had their testimony committed to evitine. some

with reported for their examination. A brief which is all we propose to give in this report. A brief synopsis

which is all we propose to give in this report. "Bisrony." The Lancaster Savings' Institution went into operation under the provisions of the set of Assembly of the 14th of A April, 1855. which was extended by the act of 20th March. 1849. By the original act-lis charter-li was "required to form a capital of not less than \$10,000 or not more than \$50,000, in shares of twenty five dollars each." The books of the institution show that, at its commencement, seren hundred and sixty shares were subscribed, and five dollars per share paid thereon; making a cash capital of \$3.800.-In June, 1836, another payment of two dollars and fifty cents per share paid thereon; making a cash capital of \$3.800.-In June, 1836, another payment of \$5.600; and both the treasurer and book keeper testify that the proper books of the institution show any other or additional pay-ments in cash, upon the capital stock of the company-resolutions authorizing the stockholders to instalments. cash, thereon, of about \$0,000, making an increa-ime, of about \$20,000, and filling out the capita. The "STATEMENT BOOK" being the brief stateme 

1853, books of the institution only showing the division The books of the institution only showing the division of surplus to capital stock amounting to the soun of \$23.144; it is probable that the balance of the capital. \$20,850, was from time to time, as the "statement book" shows, the capital stock to have been enlarged, paid in cash. There was not, however, found by us, legal evidence shewing that fact. Upon this capital, whether paid or not, semi annual dividends w-re regularly declared, amounting, in the aggregate, from 1856 to 1855, to the sum of \$57 0.38 60, or over two hundred and twelve per cent, upon the largest amount of capital claimed to have been paid in Of this amount \$53.848.60 was paid out mach to the stockholders, about forty in number. Previous to 1844, the institution seems to have done but

ject of his using the funds of the institution for these out ride transactions; that whenever he did use them for any DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION-DELE-GATES ELECTED .- The Democratic County Convention meets

side transactions; that whenever he did use them for any purpose, he always deposited collaterals to the extent of the loan; that all the moneys of the institution that he ever used for his own purposes, were entered in his back account in the books of the institution, which were open for jumpe-The second seco Hall. The following are the delegates, as far as heard from up to the time of joing to press last evening : City-N W. Ward-David Reese, Col. John Rankin, Geo. Charies F. Volgt, David Medinger, Philip Fitzpatrick. B E. Ward-Geo. M. Kilna, William M. Gorniy. John Henaler, Col Wm. S. Amweg, William Gumpf. Columbia-J. Ward-Joseph M. Warts, J. S. McMahon, Philip Oit, John Slack, Thomas With James Schröder, Henry Brunner, Bronge Tille Elizabethtown Bor.-James D Shults, Jacob H. Blits, Jeorge W. Boyer, George H. Bardweil, John A. Grees. Donegal West-Henry Funk, Peter Sheaffer, William Voraber

The line of its issure in the resure what issued certificates of deposit to him in anticipation of the real deposite in cash." The foregoing is the subtrace of the proof in rela-tion to this matter, on both sides. As Mr. Boughter was prosecuted, imprisoned and indict-ed, and after a long and isborei trial acquitted, upon the charge of subezziement of the funds of the institution, it would be improper, in this place, to express any opinion as to the criminality of his conduct. The circumstances may have presented strong temptation, and were probably con-sidered by the jury. in the light of an excuss, but cannot, as we think, be considered in any light or degree, as a justi-fication for what he acknowledges himself to have done. But another, and not the least of the causes which led to the failure of this institution—suderlying, if not indirectly inducing the defaleation of Mr. Boughter—la, we think, the omission and neglect of the trustees to perform the daties inducing the delatation of Mr. Houghter-18, We thus, the omission and neglect of the trustees to perform the duties imperatively enjoined upon *them* in their charter, and in-separable from the office of trustee or director. The *trus-tess* were the only officers of this institution, selected by the members thereof, the stockh-lders and depositors, and placed in *trust* 'to manage *is a glutirs*' and to them as well as to the public at large, they were, as *trustess*, directly res-possible. Their duties, as prescribed by their charter, were 'to make all necessary by-laws, ordinances and regu were "to unske all necessary by-laws, ordinances and regu lations," to "do and execute, and have done and executed, by proper officers, all acts, matters and things, in relation to the business of the institution," to "manage the affairs of the institution," to "cause a semi-annual interest account to be made up," to "furnish annually, under the oath or affirmation of the president or trassurer. to the Auditor General, a statement specifying the general state of the affairs of the institution," ho borrow any sum from the same non any security or any predence execut in the or other officer, in said institution, to borrow any sum from the same upon any security or any pretence, except in the same proportion as shall be allowed to all depositors on secu-rity of their deposits, nor Excession s "HBBE-routestins fitters or." These special duties, in addition to general manage ment, necessarily imply, as well as absolutely require, no only a general knowledge, but a careful and minute super structure in the second secon of: I have special utiles, in maintain grade differences in mean, necessarily imply, as well as absolutely require, not only a general knowledge, but a carsful and minute supervision over all the officers and genits, as well as the affairs and business of the institution, placed in their care and charge. They were empowered "to elect a president from their own body, and to appoint a treasurer and all other officers, aggress and servants, necessary for the performance of the proper business of the institution, and in their discretion to dismiss them." The treasurer, although an officer of the institution, was directly responsible to the trustness and ander their control. He could not directly or iolit or 'take scuttly for their duty to 'take scuttly for the good business without their outpress permission, under the penalty of \$3,000. It was their duty to 'take scuttly for the good business of the institution, were theirs. The stockholders and depristors, as well as the public, looked to them for the faithful, hone taken for the faithful, hone the and the result, will show how they perform own testimony, and the result, will show how they perform anong the trustness : '1 attended very regularly the weekly meaning of the hoard. The princing humings, at these

among the trustees: "I attended very regularly the week meetings of the board. The principal business, at the meetings, was the discounting of nexotiable paper. T duty I endeavored to discharge with due caution and in ligence: I profess to have performed no other duty i reference to the affairs of the institution, appertaining the office of trustee. The custody of the funds, their prope application, as directed by the board, and the keeping application, as directed by the board, and the keeping of correct accounts and records, were the duties of the trans, urer. Any supervisory power over him, in those respects, I cannot claim to have exercised. I never made any exami-nation of his accounts, nor an I aware that such examina-tion ever was made by any one. We had every facility for examination if we desired it." Dr. Stubbs, also a trustee every for nation if we desired it." Stubbs, also a trustee, says: "I never examined the

Dr. Stubbs, also a trustee, ays: "I never examined the books of the institution, except as they lay open on the desk, with the exception of the 'offering book,' upon which was neted the paper offered for discount, and which I only saw at the meetings of the board." Indeed, the only examination *ever made* of the books or affairs of the institution, by the trustees, so far as alleged or sworn by the terimony, was in 1843, which revealed the fact that the former treasurer was indebted, or had overdrawn his account about \$1,000. A bond, with good and sufficient surety for \$2,000, was taken from Mr. Boughter when heientered upon the office; but never hav ing leen reusered, even when the charter was extended. the sureties were; of course, released, and the \$20,000 host to the institution. institution

the surcties were, of course, released, and the \$20,000 tost to the institution. If the generally entertained and expressed opinion be correct, that the unauthorized and likegal use of the funds of this institution by the treasurer was the immediate cause of its failure does it not piace in **bold** relief the gross, if not culpable neglect of duty on the part of the trusto-s; men selected for the office because they were known to be prudent and careful and honest in the com-mon business of life, and wightant and pains taking in mat-ters of money pertaining to themselves, and thus entrust-ed with the hard earned money of the laborer, the slow grotten wages af the sorround print, the living of the widow and the pittance of the orphan; while, at the same time, it does not, in the least degree, excuss or palliate the act, or offence or crime, on the part of the treasurer. We leave it for others to way, whether the rigid and faitful perfor

Donegal West.-Henry Funk, Peter Sheaffer, William Moroing. Eden-Robert Montgomery, Henry H. Breneman, James O. Bwing, John Graham, William Brown. SERMON TO FIREMEN .-- Rev. Mr. STECK deivered a discourse on the text, "Can any good thing come

Welsh. -Paul Hamilton, F. H. Ebur, James James Schröder. Henry Brunner.

(Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Fulton

W. Brown, Henry Frederick S. Pyfer. Froderick S. Pyfer. N. E. Ward-Hon. John Zimmerman, William Lowry, Jacob Zecher, Baul. Lichty, John Weidler. S. W. Ward-Jacob P. Krutz, James Peoples, Charles F. Volgt, David Medinger,

out of Nazareth?" to the Fire Department, on Sunday wening last, in St. John's Lutheran Church, West Orange street. Pretty full delegations from nearly all the compa nies, and a large number of citizens, were present. The termon was able and practical in composition, and the delivery was carnest, eloquent and impressive. It was istened to with unflagging interest by the crowded and ence. Several pieces of music, appropriate to the occasion vere sung in fine style by the Choir. The Fire Department leserve the highest praise for their full attendance and rentlemanly demeanor. We never saw a more orderly o ner-looking body of man together.

8. Ward-

THE HOWARD EVENINGS-MR. KLINE'S LEC-TURE.-The lecture of GEORGE M. KLINE, Esq., before the Howard Association, on the "Influence of Repressive Laws," was a very able production, and we were glad to notice a full an attendance of our citizens. The lecturer was o opinion, and he sustained his points with great tact and ingenuity, that laws repressive or prohibitory of moral evils should not be enacted without great caution, nor unless sustained by the public sentiment of the community which they were to be enforced.

The discussion, which was very instructing, was partici pated in by ex-Mayor Burrowes, Rev. Mr. Rosen miller, Hon I. E. Miester, Maj. Ditmars, O. J. Dickey, Esq., James Black Esq., John Wise, Esq., and Gen. Steinman

-The next lecture of the course will be delivered by Maj. Ditmars. He has chosen for his subject: "Phrenology not true," We predict a crowded house, and fun and laugh ter enough to make all fat and hearty.

THE FAIR OF THE HISTORICAL AGRICUL

TUBAL AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE .- The committee, ap pointed by the "Historical, Agricultural and Mechanics' Institute." to make arrangements for holding a Historical, Floral and Mechanical Exhibition at Fulton Hall, in June next, have issued the following

### PRELIMINARY ADDRESS.

He that makes two blades of grass grow where but rew before, is a benefactor to mankind; and he that of prev before, is a banefactor to inankind; and he that con-tributes to the excellence of artsguius helps to erait humanity and becomes a shinling light to his co-laborers who are besting the track of honorable ambition in the attainment of position at the head of the column of their various trades. For the development of these things, and to nurture them in their highest state of usefuluess, was established the Lancaster County Historical and Mechanice' Institute, and at their meeting in Docember last it was resolved that an exhibition of Mechanical, Horticultural and Kina Arts' products abould be given in Whitsuntide

established the Lancaster County Historical and Mechanica' Institute, and at their meeting in Docember last it was resolved that an exhibition of Mechanical, Horticultural and Fine Arts' products should be given in Whitsuntide week of June, 1550, and at the same time it was ordered that the committee having it in charge should issue an address to the citizens of the city and souncy to that effect. which we now briefly essay to do We deem it unnecessary to doscant' upon the previous efforts of this nature is our midst. but we feel assured that at the present time there is abundant taiont, gouins, hand-icraft, taste, refinement and the spirit of homorable compe-tition, existing within and around us. It insure such a display of the various things in these three realums of pro-ducts, as shall more than realize the expectations of the most sangulne worshippers of artigoius. Hortfulture, the maiden goddess of Agriculture, finds many able devo-tees within our county, and has already signalized itself in organized progress. Mechanic art, for want of proper stimulus, has not within the past year meted out its fair proportions of symmetry, finish, durability and asefulness... In this we deem it right to say that nothing but meritori-ous specimens will be to her shurked. There must be movid in the article for which its producer is computing, and no depar-ture from this like of duty shall occur if the appointment of men of jadgment and honor as Judges can avoid it. We are thux explicit in this department because we feel as sured that Laucastor can compete with any other place, in the manufacture of such things as the publishes to the country she can furnish. Thus, our mechanies will arouse their faculties and bring to the shrine of excellence their thest and choicest products. In the Fine Artis we loudude malay those things which are wrought by the plastic fingers of our talented wome, membraching the whole domain of Fine Arts: needle, paneli, distaff, kaffe and chirography, and last but not least, bread. Cakes and c

diments and what one that spin the superfluctus. It is not construct. To say more on this subject would be superfluctus. It is enough for our people to know that the Lostituiion under whose suspices this exhibition is to be given, is part and purced of themselves—being completed of hundreds of members from every part of our courty, and therefore the proper medium through which our local progress should

proper medium through which our source of arrangement which ind its conservatory. A circular, setting forth the order of arrangement which is to g vern this exhibition, will be issued shortly. Our present duty is only to inform our people when it is to take place. We deem it unnecessary to say more—bellwing that our arritzans are imbued with that spirit manifest in that our arritzans are imbued with that spirit manifest in all intelligent beings, which ever soeks an outlet, right time, the right place and the right kind o are provided for its development.

JOHN WISE, Chairman. J. K. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

TOOTHACHE -This disea

ADDRESS OF MR. REIGART. The following is the address delivered by E C. REIGART, Esq., President of the Atheneum. at the o; ening of the Society's rooms :

GENTLEMEN:

My colleagues of the Athenaum Association having thought proper that some one of their num-ber should offer a few remarks as to the end and be should be a two remains as to the shu and object of the Institution, permit me, in their behalf to offer my congratulations on this auspicious in-auguration of a new era in the literary history of our city and county.

It will be unnecessary to say anything to you as It will be unnecessary to say anything to you as to the privileges, delights, and bleasings which an early and thorongh education confers; which, when combined with sound vigorous thought, purity of motive and action, is the real substratum upon which our republican institutions can securely rest. Those of us who have not partaken of these early privileges can best appreciate the irreparable dis-advantages under which we were obliged to labor

advantages under which we were colliged to labor in the great battle of life. As connected with this institution, let us contem-plate the wealth, population and resources of Lan-caster county; and without particularizing what we all know and feel, it may safely be conceded that in all the essential elements of greatness, we

that in all the essential elements of greatness, we are almost an Empire. Is there not, then, great necessity for such an institution? To this all will are aln necessity for such an institution? To this all will respond affirmatively. Acting on this necessity, some public spirited eitizens a year or two since founded the Historical, Agricultural and Mechani-cal Association. This, on trial, wgs found to be inadequate to meet the growing wants of the com-munity, and more recently it was deemed advisable to found the present institution, which now unites with it the former. Their back are no now shall we with it the former. Their books are on our shelves. mingled with our own: the rights and privileges of individual members are the same, subject only to such rules and regulations as may be deemed proper for the government and benefit of all. In this country we have neither ranks nor classes : and in this institution it will be found that there are no In this institution it will be found that there are no peculiar privileges. The union of the two associa-tions is complete for all practical purposes; their end and objects (with very slight difference) are the same. There does not and cannot exist any rivalry between them. Their union will effect "the reatest good to the greatest number." And here it may be proper to say, that we invite all other literary associations to join us in effecting our ends and objects in the diffusion of useful knowledge among the people of this city and county.

Lancaster county has reason to be proud of her Tankaster could has reason to be proud of hor people. She, too, has her annals. They may be few and simple, but they are bright and glorious. We have had our HAND-a general officer of the Revolutionary army, the friend and companion of Washington,—the brave and intrepid soldier of many well fought battle fields. His fame is inseribed on the page of history. THE Rosses :- Father and sons. The father,

one of the signers of the immortal declaration, Col-onel of a regiment raised here and inarched to the post of danger in defence of his country. The elder of the sons. (James.) raised a volunteer rifle comof the sons (James, James, Jam Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. THE MUHLENDERGS.—We claim a portion of this distinguished Revolutionary family as our own.— All prominent Whigs of that eventful period; some in the field, others in council; all active and ener-gatio in defines of American Iberty.

getic in defence of American liberty. THE ATLEES.—The head of this family, the late William Augustus Atlee, before and at the time of the Revolutionary War, was a distinguished jurist in this city, holding a judicial position at the very commencement of our difficulties with the mother country. He was active and energetic in resisting encroachment; threw up his commission and ac corted a high Judicial position from the Revolu-tionary Government; was an active member of the committee of safety; ever a decided Whig, and unflinching advocate of liberty. Col. Atles, too, who raised a Regiment, in Pequea Volume and in Checker county, and marshed to

Valley, and in Chester county, and marched to meet the enemies of his country, was an excellent

monthly in the second of the second of the second of the second s a company which was related here. Was interstoned Wbig, active in opposing British aggression.—a distinguished Jurist.—and afterward Jodge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, which situation be held for nearly thirity years. His decisions have stood the test of time, and are yet cited as of the bicket extension.

highest authority. THE SHIPPENS.—Whom we claim as originally from this county, who in revolutionary times were here. Alike distinguished as jurists and as men in all the walks of public and private life. The ancestor of this family lived and died in this city, full of years and honors. Some of his descendants

yet remain among us. THE GRUBBS,-too, in that great struggle for human rights, were among the foremost, not only to march in defence of their injured and insulted country, but they furnished munitions of war and material supplies to the revolutionary army. Cols Curtis Grubb and Peter Grubb were among the

Curtus Grubs and Feter Grubs were among the earliest defenders of American liberty. In this connexion might be named the Sloughs, Crawford, Cunningham, Graff, Ferree, Dehuff and other leading men of that day. These particulars are brought to notice, not from

any desire to create invidious distinctions, but from honest conviction that our early history is homorable to the county, and without attempting to detract from others, show that we may feel just pride in claiming the men of that day, as well as those of a more modern date, as our own. he would be careful that the Government really did receive the amount of duties, how

# THE TARIFF--MR. BIGLER'S RE-MARKS.

۰.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, attempted to bring up a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the Senate, a large public debt in time of peace, is inconsistant with true policy, and that Congress should proceed without

delay, so to adjust the revenue laws as to equalize the revenue and expenditures. Mr. Mason of Virginia, objected to the consideration of the resolution, for the reason that the House of Representatives can only

nate measures affecting the revenue. Mr. Bigler replied that he too agreed that it ras the prerogative of the House of Representatives to originate measures for revenue, but this resolution does not undertake to originate revenue, but is merely an expression of opin-Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, was in

favor of giving Mr. Bigler an opportunity to express his views.

Mr. Bigler called for the yeas and nays, when the resolution was taken up-yeas 23 nays 13

Mr. Bigler began by saving that no question we one connected with our form of ment, has led to so much controversy in and out of Congress, or given existence to such an abundance of conflicting and dissimilar opinions. as that of the tariff, as well on the theoretic principles involved, as on the practical work ing of given details. Nor is this at all singular, for in its very nature, it is to a greater or less extent a subject of conflicting interests, real or imaginary, between different sections of the country, and between different pursuits and classes of people within the same section, and having like claims upon the justice and favor of the relations of producers and consumers, operatives and capitalists to the subject, has naturally excited the utmost vigilance on the part of each of the classes in the maintenance of their rights and interests. Nor has any measure so uniformly baffled the foresight of public men. No one of the sixteen regular tariff laws adopted since 1789 has met the ex-

pectations of its advocates in every particular, nor has there been one which did not, at some time, exhibit freaks that no one had anticipa ted, and thereby contradicted the most univer-sally accepted theories on the subject. In 1836, for instance, when the tariff under the compromise law was still quite high, the imports exceeded these of any prevous year, or of any one of fourceen subsequent years.

Then again in 1856 another similar instance was afforded - Indeed there never was a tariff law, and probably never will be one against which plausible, if not well founded objections may not be made on some point or other of its operations, and no public man need be reproached because he did not foresee what a given tariff would do. He (Mr. Bigler) had o faith in a cure-all school; nor sympathy with extreme protectionists; nor with these talk tar ff while they mean party, and whose aim is to keep the question open; nor with those who would teach the people to rely on

the Government instead of their own industry. But he does believe that in meeting the constitutional obligation to provide revenue to defray the expenses of government, we should endea-yor to distribute the bordens incident thereto as equally as may be, giving all the incidental protection and aid possible, to such manufac turing and other interests as encounter vigorous competition from abroaddening unequality one section of the country to

advance the pr sperity of another. Reasoning from these premises, he proceeded to show how-holding, as he always has held to the doctrine of a tariff for revenue -he should shape a law to that end. He would conform it to no arbitrary rule or principle, but would compose at of mixed principles, using both the specific and ad valorem, and in some instances the letter to qualize the rates of charge upon similar articles, and at the same time to discriminate against inferior or adulterated goods, he would compound the two modes, applying the charge as well upon the quantity as upon its value of the same article; he would discriminate, in fixing the rates of duty, so as to maintain our great branches of industry in their competition with similar pursuits in foreign countries, so far as that can be done without imposing improper burdens upon other classes of the people,-and for the reason, among others, that there is a well balanced reciprocity between all our branches of industry, which set and react upon each other, the prosperity of one being beneficial to all, and vice versa He would also discriminate against articles the lower rate known as luxuries, imposing of duties on the necessaries of life. Further.

ing the bad example of his associates. The Democrats in Berks county, who elected Gen. a Republican to hurt him, can now see where he stands. JOHN HICKMAN found it convenient to be absent. This record will be useful for future reference.

#### MINISTERS TURNED ACTORS.

British Colonies received about 1,700,000 We live in a fast age, and we have fast Africans; but the whole population of these Preachers, as well as other fast men, amongst us. Formerly churches were considered the islands, including Jamaica and Trinidad, acquired from the Spaniards, and British most suitable places for christian assemblies to congregate to hear the Word of Life dis Guinea, is now but 1,062,639! The Spanish pensed by the professed Ambassadors of the and other West India Islands received about meek and lowly Saviour. But times have 3,000,000 of Africans, and this is more than changed, and it is now becoming fashionable | the whole population to-day! Thus, while in for Ministers to officiate on Sunday evenings | the United States the 375,000 have grown to on the boards of some of our most fashionable | be four millions, there is to-day a less number Theatres ! The first of the class of these fast | of African descent in the West India Islands clergymen, we believe, was Henry Ward than have been imported from Africa ! If Beecher, who performed weekly before admir- these be not startling statistics, it is difficult ing and delighted audiences, from the stage to say what can be called startling. It tells of the Theatre in New York, called, by way a terrible tale of cruelty to the African in of burlesque, the Church of the Puritans !- the West Indies. The report closes with a brief but striking

Other preachers have followed him, and crowds are attracted to these places of amuse | exhibition of the wealth and resources of ment, because they delight in contrasting the Cuba. Two-thirds of this noble island are behaviour of the actors who appear on Satur- susceptible of culture, but not a tenth part day night, with the other actors who appear | of it is cultivated; and yet the exports in on the same stage, before the same gaudy | 1855 swelled to about thirty-five millions of scenery, on Sunday night.

The Harrisburg Patriot & Union thus ad ice that controls the island puts a tax not mirably handles Rev. Mr. Willets, of Philadel only on imports but also on exports. This phia, who preached in the Walnut Street brief statement supplies data from which to Theatre of that city, two Sunday evenings

Not to be behind New York, Philadelphia the present monopoly and despotism be made has been imitating the pious theatricals. Last Sunday evening, a large and brilliant audience assembled in the Walnut Street Theatre, to hear a celebrated clergyman preach to the Society known as "The Dudley A. Tyng Young Men's Temperance Refuge"—a name striking ly suggestive of the "Brick Lane Branch of crats. Their names are: the United Grand Junction Ebenezer Temperance Association," which was so summarily drawing room scene-a parlor illuminated by the dazzling chandelier which has so often ago, and will enter upon their duties been received with shouts of sudden delight, immediately, now that Congress has admitted looking out upon a dark green avenue of the State. according to one who describes the The same authority says, "the audience separated soberly "-a fact which Delazon Smith. we may attribute to the circumstance that liquors were not sold on the premises. " This new enterprise," says the author, " will doubt ONE OF THE AGENTS ON SUSPICION .- On the 28th of January last, the Adams Express Company was robbed of four packages, conless prove, in a certain measure successful.' Probably it will prove eminently successful in inducing some, not now in the habit of attending the theatre, to frequent that nurserv of vice, after having been initiated into mystery of the interior, and gazed with delighted eyes upon the fascinating scenery, including that "dazzling chandelier," and oney, the Express Company's agent at Mont Where gomery. At an examination, which lasted three days, a chain of evidence was elicited the "dark green avenue of trees." that resulted in the prisoner being held to preaching from the stage of a theatre, surbail in the sum of \$40,000. The theory of rounded by the gaudy scenery of the drama; the theft is related as follows :-- The money if the appetite for sensation preaching is to be pampered by resorting to the tricks of transmission. When the hour arrived for the untehanks: if religion is to be made entiremessenger to place the treasure in the pouch ly a thing of sense, of pomp and display, how it was usual for Maroney to assist, and, in

do clergymen expect their hearers to learn lessons of humility, and to prevent them frehumility, and to prevent them frequenting haunts to which they themselves are eading the way?

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.-Gen. Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland county, Col. Wm. Hopkins, of Washington county, and to detect the thief. The reward for the recov Dr. John Curwin, of Dauphin, to be Managers ery of the money has been increased to \$10, 000. on the part of the State for the Western Pennsylvania Insane Hospital.

James W. Clark, of Lycoming county, to be S. Kirkbride, Dr. John L. Atlee, of this City, Grain Measurer, at Philadelphia, in place of James Allison, dec'd.

tution was bankrupt to the extent of \$10,000, when a was elected treasurer." From the concurrent testimony of all persons, it would seem, that under what the trustees. In a resolution of April, 1854, denominated "the skillful and efficient management of their chief officer, Mr. Boughter," the institution was galvanized into a new and almost supernatural life, be-coming, in a few years, the most popular of the kind in the State. The number of the depositors were multiplied to the barsed man the annount on deposit lincreased the West India Colonies. Of these, the

State. The number of the depositors were multiplied to over two thousand, and the amount on deposit increased from \$\*8,000 to over \$750,000. Mr. M'Conuny, the book-keeper, rays, "this large increase of deposits and apparent prosperity of the institution, was chiefly owing to the pop-ularity and exertions of Mr. Boughter, the treasurer." His sealary was gradually increased from six hundred to two thousand dollars, with the use of the banking house as a residence. residence. It is apparent, however, to us, that the *credit* of the institution, if not its popularity, was largely based upon the character of the trustees, who were among the most active and best business men in the ecommunity men of high integrity and known caution and prudence, as well

character of the trustees, who were among the most active and best business men in the community men of high interrity and known caution and prudence, as well as of considerable pecuniary means. And the books of the institution, from 1843 down to its failure, fail to show any losses from notes discounted by the board of trustees, or other investments of the funds of the institution made by them or under their direction, except in the case of bank stock, most of which had been purchased before 1843, or sold without their direction, except in the case of bank stock, most of which had been purchase notes at a greater interest or discount or purchase notes at a greater interest or discount then one-half per cent, for thirty days, as provided in their charter. But, so far as we could learn, they used the funds committed to their keeping in the way of regular discourts, greatly for the benefit of the business community, as well as for the profit and safety and credit of the institution. The list rue that they extended loans and discounts to three of the trustees far beyond the amount prescribed and limited in their charter; yet it does not appear that any money has, by that means, been lost to the institution. The labilities of all, except Mr. Kleffer, have been fully paid, and those of Mr. Kieffer being amply secured. They seemed to have trusted implicitly to the treasurer; received the brief wackly statement of agregates laid before them by him as an absolute rerity, not to be questioned or examined.— These coubling them to extend discounts to the public, and make large dividends to the stockholders, they looked no further. made no examination of the books, sought for no further information or proof as to details or particular. But, under what seems to have been almost an hallutina-tion—the cars and helm in the hands of the treasurer-they sailed on. until in May, 1855, they were aroused from their rerier, and found—what we think, in view of all the common life, might have been almost can hallucinadollars; and this, too, when the greedy avarform some idea of what vast development would be given to Cuban productiveness, could inter i severie, and in the light of the ordinary results in common life, might have been anticipated—their vessel wrecked—the institution bankrupti CAUSES WHICH LED TO ITS FAILURE.

the prevence, and in the light of the ordinary result. In billides of the institution were seen of the final transmet of the institution. Assess Witch Learning and more registers and any set of the institution, are assessed to change the probability of the institution are the exposes of the institution and more registers. The prevence of the failures of the institution are the exposes of the concern, the heavy rates and large amount of interest paid to deposit in the real estate and more registers. The reasers of the concern, the heavy rates and large amount of interest paid to deposit in the real estate transmet in the estimation of the institution, the real estate transmet is the estimation of the estimation of dividends parts of the concern, the heavy rates and large amount of interest paid to deposit iter the the heavy rates and large amount of interest paid to deposit iter the the heavy rates and large amount of interest paid to deposit iter the the heavy rates and large amount of interest paid to deposit iter the the heavy rates and large interest of the situation of the estimation of the estination of the estimation of the estimation of th

ger arrived at Atlanta he discovered the robbery. In May last \$4,000 was deposited with Maroney for transmission to a certain place. The package, however, never reached its owner, and the Company were never able

The Governor has appointed Thomas

and the pittance of the optimit, while, at the same that, or offence or crime, on the part of the treasurer. We leave it for others to say, whather the right and fulliful perfor-mance of their duty would not have prevented, or the leave it for others to say, whather the right and fulliful perfor-mance of their duty would not have prevented, or the leave of defeated the wrong, and averted the disaster. We might here add, not only as a suggestion, but as our deliberate opinion—other learned, but strengthened and con-firmed by this insetigation—that the views inherent 1a, consequent upon, if not necessarily incident to, our present banking system, were the natural parent of both of the causes we have mentioned, as leading to and producing the failure of this institution. That the glaring effects and demoralizing inducers of the system, as is adjusted and prac-ticed, are such, that if there he any banking institution in our country managed *lowestly*, and at the same time profitably for all concerned. It is because of the incorrupti-ble integrity and continearchance of the officers, in spite of, and out in accordance with, the natural tendencies of the system. To elaborate or argue this, to us, plain ques-tion at this day, and expecially in this report. would be of the system. To elaborate or argue this, to us. plain ques-tion at this day, and especially in this report, would be useless, if not improper. If the proofs which so thickly stud the past and present history of banks and banking, and the destruction of fortunes and characters, which its pages reveal, do not fully sustain it and courines the pub-lic, neither will they be convinced by any argument of ours, or any number of such failures as we have here ex-amined.

7.975507.407.20BY WHAT MEANS HAVE THE ABSETS BEEN DIMINISHED SIJCE THE BEPORT OF THE TRUSTEES, JUNE 16, 1855.

of..... nd the assets, so far as they could be valued

395,962 8

ilabilities of the institution appear that we have a far as accertained, \$186,254 85. We will here add, that there is no testimony t show any mismanagement or want of vigitance in the trustees, or any of them, since the failure of the institution. Nor dees it appear that they took any advantage of their early knowledge of its falling condition, to withdraw their deposits, or part with their stock. Nor did those who were so largely indebted to the institution, avail them. Anomicoge of its manual condition, to what they are deposits, or part with their stock. Nor did those v were so largely indebted to the institution, stail the relves of the opportunity of purchasing the certificates deposit at a depreciated rate, and thus pay their indebt ness to the institution with less than the actual sum of THE ANOUNT OF AVAILABLE ASSETS TET BEMAINING IN SAID

STITUTION AND OTHERWISE. In April, 1857, the trustees made an assignment of all the fects of the institution, then in their hands, to T. L. Bobthe appraisement made under that assignment, be appraisement made under that assignment, the access appraised to be \$108,878.59

as of record, shows the assets appraised to be \$ a ddition to which are the stocks. &c., transfer-red by Mr. Boughter, costing, as he says. about \$65,000 e0 nd at per value, amounting to nearly \$200,-000.00 The assignee, Mr. T. L. Roberts, on the 3d July last, filed an account in the court of common pleas of Lancaster county, charging himmelf with the above amount, and also additional assets come into his hands, of..... 3.575.77

. \$112 454 36 . 1.783.87 He asks credit for cash paid out \$110.670 69

ENTERED ON HIS DUTIES .- The bond of the new City Treasurer, JOHN W. JACKBON, Esq., having been pproved by Councils, at a special meeting on Thursday vening, that officer entered upon the discharge of his

-The Finance Committee audited the accounts of HENRY C. WENTZ, Esq., the late Treasurer, on Thursday, and found them in every particular correct and satisfactory. Harry made one of the very best financial agents the city over had, and he is now receiving from all parties the meed of praise, "well done good and faithful servant." We are sorry that the fates were against his re-election, but, to use the sad expression of an anthor who was noted for his melancholy sayings, "sish is life." May you have better

DE. KEYSEE'S TOOTHACHE REMEDY, prepared by him in Pittsburg, Pa, which is put in bottles and sold at 25 cent each. It is an excellent medicine, when diluted, fo spongy and tender gums, and is worth ten times its pri all who need it. Sold here by C. A. Heinitsh.

THE JEFFERSON LYCEUM. — The members of the Old J-Herson Lyceum met in the Brick School House this evening. Thos. J. Haines in the chair, and discursed the following question: "Resolved that woman should be allowed the right to vote and hold office." The sfirma-tive was argued by P. V. Albright, Joseph L. Spear, Henry Terry and W. D. Carpenter—the negative by H. E. Kluch and John Albright. After a spirited discussion the ques-tion was decided by the President in favor of the negative. The following resolution was adopted for discussion at the next meeting: "Resolved, That inventious banefit the laboring classes." Sides were then chosen as follows: On the affirmative—Jon. Brown, P. J. Albright, H. Terry, W. D. Carpouter, Jao. Albright, Leut. H. A. Halows, and N. L. Peck. On the negative—E. H. Green, H. E. Kluch, Jost. L. Spear, P. V. Albright, Geo. A. Klugh, Jost. L. Spear, P. V. Albright, Geo. J. Klugh, O. W. Brown, Eq., and Lient. H. S. Book. On motion, it was resolved that a vite of thanks be given the Ladies for their attendonce: that the proceedings of the evening be forwarded to Lan-caster city papers for publication; also, that the meeting adjourn to meet on evening of the 24th Inst. Respectfally Yours, H. E. KLUGH, Sec. PREVENTION BETTER THAN A CURE.—Dr. THE JEFFERSON LYCEUM. - The members of

PREVENTION BETTER THAN & CURE. - Dr Keyser at his medicine store, in Pittaburg, orepares a med cine for couples and onlide, to which he invites the attentio of the public. It is called PETORAL STRUE, and will cur all those incipient cases of long and bronchial difficul that lead to consumption in its developed form. He doe that lead to consumption in its developed form. He does not pretend that it will care deep seated ulcers in the langs or heat a half destroyed lung; but in the beginning of the disease. It will allay inflamation, curs the cough, and stay the progress of the disease. One or two spoonsful of Dr Keyser's Pectoral Syrup has often curved a violent cough o months duration. What has been dona, can be done again so cure your coughs, by taking Dr. Keyser's Pestoral Syrup for sale at C. A. Heinitsh's Lancaster.

## THE EDITOR'S BOOK TABLE.

COIN BOOK - We are indebted to T. B. Peterson os., No. 306 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, for a copy ( heir Complete Coin Book, which contains fac sin pressions of all the various Gold, Silver and other Metallic Coins throughout the World, with their value at the U. S Mint. A copy of this work is given gratuitously to al the yearly subscribers to " Peterson's Counterfeit Dete-

PURLISHING ACTIVITY .-- If enterprise may be sai o characterize the publishing houses of this country, i ertainly attaches, in a remarkable degree, to the busines perations of Peterson & Brothers, who, in the unpred ented period of less than forty-eight hours, have stere yped, printed, bound, and placed ready for sale at their ounter, an entire work of three hundred and fifty pages They received the advance sheets, from England, on Wed esday, and the book was for sale on Friday morning

'The work alluded to, Father and Daughter,' is the la rom the graceful and nervous pen of Miss Bremer, and is ully equal to the best which this talented authoress has riven to the public. It abounds in touching scenes, admi ble for their pathos and fidelity to nature, and a ploadmiraly designed, and consistently and naturally deve oped. It is not a sensation book, gotten up for a tempor ary purpose, but a volume which will have a welco place in every library for years to come. It has the el ments of successful popularity in an eminent degree, and the extraordinary zeal of the publishers, in b out, is fully warranted by its remarkable intrinsic merits -Forney's Press.

## For the Intelligencer.

### WASHINGTON'S ORDERS.

WASHINGTON'S ORDERS. MESSES. EDITORS: Mr. Darlington, the Secretary of this Historical Society of this city, was gratified with a fair examination of the "Original Dily Orders of General Washington at the Siege of Yorkburn," now in my pre-session, but afterwards through to proper to publish in the last Examiner & Herald his ideas of the authenticity of the manuscript; and as he has arrived at the conclusion that the original "General Orders" and Addresses of Washington were kept by Capi. Olvine, of Chester county, and that the same Daily Orders and Addresses to the Allied Army pre-vious ta the Bettle, the Regulations of the Siege, and Gen-eral Washington's congratulations and thanks to the whold Army, and pardoning all the prisoners in confinement, are to be found in numerons Historical Publications, I trust he will know the public with the fact of Capt. Ownice', connection with these original "General Orders," and the the Secretary of that "learned Associations and I have never kept of rabitory where the same are to be found, or elas the Secretary of that "learned Associations and I have never brilliant schlerements of the Regulations, I has the same interesting Daily Orders and Addresses of General Washington, as this Manuscript Book contains. It is an original and hastily written book, and no-copy or record. Yery repy, yours, J.F. RHOART \_\_\_\_

FIRE IN CLARK'S VALLEY-THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH .- We learn from Lykenstown Journal that on Tuesday night of last week the dwelling of Mr Zimmerman, in Clark's Valley, Dauphin county, was destroyed by fire and three lives were lost. It appears that Mr. Zimmerman was employed somewhere near Pinegrove, his wife and family remaining at home. On Ineson Zimmerman and her eldest so at home. On Tuesday evening Mrs. (at home on visit) left the house to spend the evening at a neighbor's, leaving in bed, at home, three children, of which the eldest was about thir teen years old. On their return, at about 10 o'clock, P. M., the house was found in flames and nearly consumed, the children of course perishing with it. A few of the bones of the

day.

These early patriots of our county have gone to their honored graves. If living they would cheer us in our efforts. But many of their descendants are yet with us. They will cherish this infant in-stitution, and worthy the houored names they bear, will aid us in giving direction and perma-

nency to it. And now to speak of men of more modern date Lancastor county has given birth to the world re-nowned FULTON. His fame as inventor of the ap-plication of Steam as a Motive Power, will be en-during as time. What benefits has he conferred

not only on his country, but on the world? We have had our Hopkins, father and son ;-Pattersons, Pedans, Elimakers, Slaymakers, Gal-braith, many others who aided in building up our institutions, developing our resources, and meliora-ting our condition. We still have our Champeys, Stevens, Parke, Franklin, Burrowes, Fordney, and Judges Long and Hayes, now on the bench. There may be others of the older Bar, not now recollected.

Lancaster county, too, has given a President to the United States, and although not born in th ounty, still we claim as our own, as it is the home The same may be said of the Rev. Dr. Bowman

the present Assistant Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania.

Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania. Of the younger portion of the Bar it does not become me to speak. They are not my cotempo-raries, many of them having come into the profes-sion since my connection with it ceased. But of that portion of my cotemporaries yet among us, I can speak with the confidence of intimate knowledge that more honorable and high minded gentleme cannot be found anywhere

of the older Bar, many of their descendants are yet among us, and those who yet survive with the younger Bar, will no doubt give us their countethe prominent men of this county, let me not be misunderstood. There are many excellent and valuable men in every community, who avoid prominence, yet are always ready and willing to aid in all laudable enterprises. This institution is intended for the benefit of all, none so humble as cannot enter here, and none so great as can assume more than equal privileges with the most humble Let me then commend it to the protection of all. This institution should, however, be self-sustain

ing. Its income from membership should be sufficient to pay current expenses, and gradually increase the library. Other resources than those should be safely invested as an accumulating fund should be sately invested as an accumulating tund, which after some time can be applied to extend and increase its usefulness. It is now the mere nucleus of what it should be, and as we hope at no distant day will be. Much, however, will depend on unity of action, and integrity of purpose. It is known to us all that the great majority of the nonulation of this county are of German de

the population of this county are of German de scent. Many are descendants of the Palatin-ates and Swiss, who emigrated at an early day to avoid eivil and religious persecution. Generally cultivators of the soil, and settling in this fertile county, they turned their attention to that object. Honest, laborious, and industrious, they thought but little of education, beyond mere reading and writing, and so they continued for a long space of time. Many thought and said that education ren-dered a man unfit to be a farmer. This, however, is now exploded doctrine, and they begin to believe that there is intelligence in labor. scent. Many are descendants of the Palatin that there is intelligence in labor

It is one of the characteristics of the German and probably too of his descendants, that they are somewhat difficult to move, and not generally im-pulsive. He moves only when he is convinced, bu when he does move, he generally moves in right direction. I enterthin no doubt that rethren of German extraction will cherish this

It is not difficult to foresee that this institution

It is not difficult to foresee that this institution will largely benefit the present rising and succeeding generations, if properly carried out, and I there-fore commend it to the generous confidence and support of young men. Ladies, too, we'hope will avail themselves of these privileges. Before closing, permit me to say a word relative to my own connection with the Athenæum. When a young man, and during the period of my novitiate for the profession, and afterwards when in the full tide of professional labor, my venerated preceptor in our frequent intercourse often lamented the want of an institution like the present in our midst. It was then that the quiet determination was formed, to move in the proper direction at the proper time, should that time ever come. That time has now arrived, and if it were possible for the sainted dead to participate in the cancerns of this diverse. the sainted dead to participate in the voltage possible to the sainted dead to participate in the concerns of this illusory life, his spirit would benignantly smile on our efforts. Suffer me, therefore, to disclaim all credit, past,

present or prospective, for my efforts in this mat-ter. The idea is not mine. It originated with another, and properly belongs to the late AMOS ELLMARER, and to whom the individual who now addresses you is greatly indebted for his success in Vice

ife. But if this effort, (so far as concerns myself,) were not made in honor of that great and good man, still it would for my part be the mere paymen of a deferred debt to the people of the city and county of Lancaster, who sustained me in my professional struggles. Once more permit me to mend this institution to your consideration children were recovered and interred on Fri-

mightstand at least equal with the unscrupulous adventurer. [Mr. Bigler here quoted from a report he made to the Senate of Pennsylvania, o show that twelve years ago he entertained substantially the same views.]

The necessity for a prompt re adjustment of the tariff is apparent. According to the Secretary of the Treasury's own estimate the deficit on June 30, 1860, including the treasury notes in circulation, will be \$27,679,308; and this 'without the Pension bill, Oregon debt, French Spoliation and countless other probable claims, besides the 30 millions to purchase Cuba, and the loss of revenue from the public lands were the Homestead bill to become law. ndeed, he would estimate the probably eficiency thus : miscellaneous items, \$12,900. 000; treasury notes \$19,754,800; add present debt, \$45,155,877; and foreign intercourse fund, \$30,000,000—total, \$107,810,677.

Mr. Bigler then proceeded to show that, at 6 per centum, it would require \$350.000.000 f imports to produce the Secretary's estimate of \$56,000,000 revenue from Customs-which mount exceeds the demand of a wholesale business, inasmuch as the average consump f foreign dry goods for 38 years has been \$6 69 per head, whereas the Secretary's estimate mplies a consumpt of \$11 86, or nearly double Hence it is only too obvious that the alternaives are of an increase of the public debt of of the revenue. Mr. Bigler was emphatically n favor of the latter. If the time itoo shor at this session for full revision, give back the tariff of 1846; give 4 or 5 per cent. on the rates of the present law. It would require but a few o do that ! As regarded the statement hours to that the President and Secretary of the Treas ury were at issue on the tariff question, he did not so understand. The President would apply the specific principle, equitably, upon consumers, whilst the Secretary would apply a percentage upon each and every commodity. Either principle may be so applied as to be protective, and either so as to be only a fair revenue—the effect depending on the applica-tion. To his own mind, the use of any principle in measuring the Government charge right or wrong, as it may effect equally unequally the value of the article to the consumer. A tariff for revenue is the Democratic doctrine, but the mode of assessing the duty, whether upon the value or quantity of articles, has never been made an article o the party faith. That faith must always be to deal justly with all in the use of these

principles In pursuing the illustrations, he mentioned that the manufacturers of iron would be satis-fied with a moderate specific duty-say \$6 per ton on pig metal, \$12 on railroad iron, and \$15 on rolled and hammered. These sums do not exceed the average that has been paid under the ad valorem principle for the last eight or ten years; hence it can make no essential difference to the consumer or to the Treasury, but is of great importance to the domestic manufacturer, for the specific duty ends effectually to the exclusion of the foreign nferior article, and is consequently a benefit to the consumer as well as to the home producer.

The speaker then addressed himself to refute the various fallacious estimates that had been based on the relations of the present tariff to our iron manufacturers. His arguments were too elaborate to convey even an outline in our telegraphic sketch. Their general scope was that ad valorem principles in certain cases worked great wrong to producers as well as consumers, but that the ad valorem could be general whilst the enecific could not. He agreed with the President that specific duties are the best means of securing the revenues against fraudulent invoices. He was further of opinion that much could be done in the way of preventing frauds and of saving money to the Treasury under either kind of duties by a change in the machinery of their collection. In this connection our reporter understood Mr. Bigler to say that he annroved of the suggestion of Mr. Hugner, of iladelphia, that the allowance for damages on imports be abolished ; as should also be the allowance for deficiency in weight and measure-leaving importers to protect selves by insurance. As evidence of the stupendous frauds under the present system, the French statistics of the exportation to this

country, during the past year, exceed those of our importation thence, nearly a hundred million of france. Further, one of the strongest claims which

the manufacturers have upon incidental aid from our revenue system, is found in the

and Jacob R. Eby, as Trustees of the State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg.

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