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Intelligencer, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rate DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS

AUDITOR GENERAL RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, Philada. SURVEYOR GENERAL:

JOHN ROWE, Franklin. THE WAR COMMENCED. We have three days later news from Europe this morning by the steamers Weser and Borussia, at New York on Sunday evening. As was expected, the war has commenced in earnest. The Austrians and Sardinians have had a battle, in which the Austrians were victorious. The indications are that a war has commenced that will be terrible in its effects. French troops are pouring into Genoa. Several Sardinian vessels have been seized by the Austrians, and Prussia, England, and Turkey are preparing themselves for the conflict. In England the elections have resulted in favor of the Derby Ministry. The report of the wreck of the ship Pomona, near Wexford, Ireland, is confirmed, and 386 lives were lost by the disaster.

NEGROES VI. FOREIGNERS.

On Monday week the people of Massachusetts determined by a large majority-some six thousand votes—that their Constitution shall be so amended as to require foreigners to reside two years in the State after naturalization before they become qualified to vote. The Democratic party-unfortunately always in the minority in the old Bay Stateunanimously opposed it at the polls; but their opposition was of no avail, as the Black Republicans and Know-Nothings are largely in the ascendency.

Negroes are permitted to vote in Massachusetts. A runaway slave from a Southern State becomes a voter there after one year's residence. How immeasurably above white foreigners do the Black Republicans place negroes! And yet, strange to say this party obtains the votes of many foreign born citizens!

But let it not be said that such a distinguishing privilege only obtains in Massachusetts that it meets with no countenance in other States. In the Legislature of Michigan, at its last session, the Black Republicans brought forward a proposition to give the negroes in that State the privilege of voting; but, at the same time, rejected the proposition, made by a Democratic member, to give the same privilege to unnaturalized foreigners on similar terms-the terms being a freehold of two hundred and fifty dollars. And in the great State of New York the Black Republicans are committed to the Massachusetts doctrine by resolution of their last State Convention. Registry laws, too, wherever passed, are designed to embarrass the exercise of the elective franchise by adopted citizens.

The above are facts which should be pondered upon by our naturalized citizens. How much longer will any of them adhere to a party which seeks to degrade them below the level of the negro in point of privileges? We leave the answer to their calm and serious consideration.

KICKING IN THE TRACES:

The National Americans, of this State, have called a Convention to assemble in Harrisburg on the 25th of May. This movement gives much uneasiness to the Republican eaders, who begin to fear that the Americans will dare to have opinions of their own, and live up to them. The Black Republicans have so long used the Americans for their own purposes, that they consider it moral treason for the latter to think and act for

OCEAN MAIL CONTRACTS. The contract for carrying the U. S. Mail between New York and San Francisco, via Nicaragua, has been awarded by the Post master General to Daniel H. Johnson, of New York, at \$162,000, for semi-monthly service 19 vol. Howard's Reports.

who killed Charles F. Sturgis in a restaurant, four years imprisonment. The Courtalsosentenced Joe Coburn, the fighting man, to three years in the penitentiary, for a deadly assault upon a policeman while in the discharge of his duties.

LARGE FAILURE. Jacob Little, the well known broker of New York, has failed to the amount of two millions of dollars.

THE DRED SCOTT DECISION. Popular Sovereignty distinct from Squat for Sovereignty.

The following important and conclusive article we copy from the Washington Constitution of the 13th inst. It is so clear and cogent in its reasonings and conclusions in defence of the Dred Scott Decision and the action of the Administration in reference to the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, that he who runs may read and understand. We pespeak for it a careful perusal

The Dred Scott Decision. We publish in our columns to-day by far the most interesting portion of the opinion of he Supreme Court of the United States in this celebrated case. This extract embrace the pith and marrow of the decision, and demonstrates the want of power, either in Congress or a territorial legislature, to deprive a citizen of his property in a slave within a territory. The Court decide that there is no between property in a slave and any other property. In either case, Congress is expressly prohibited from exercising any such power. In the language of the Court, "the right of property in a slave is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution. No word can be found in the Constitution which gives Congress a greater power over slave property, or which entitles property of that kind to less protection, than property of any other description." If, then, Congress itself cannot deprive the citizens of a Terri tory of their property in slaves-if this nevond the powers conferred on the Federal Sovernment-it will be admitted, we presume, say the Court,) that it could not authorize s berritorial government to exercise " such a power. "It could confer no power on any local government established by its authority

a violete the provisions of the Constitution Thus stand the Constitution and the law .-But what say the advocates and disciples of squatter sovereignty? They assert, in the very face of this decision of the Supreme Court, that a territorial legislature possesses the power, by hostile and unfriendly legisla tion, rightfully to deprive citizens of a Territory of their property in slaves, or, in other words, that the members of such a egislature may rightfully violate their oathe o support the Constitution of the United

If the doctrine should ever he out in ractice that a territorial legislature may abolish slavery, either by direct or indirect legislation, this would as effectually exclude any slaveholding State from admission into the Union hereafter as though the prohibition were written in the Constitution-and for the plain reason that no such State can ever be The first emigrants who rush to a new Territory are never slaveholders. Property is cautious and timid. If the first legislature elected by these pioneers can pass laws to exclude slavery from a Territory, slaveholders will never thereafter attempt to force themselves into it, and the right of the citizens of the Southern States to enjoy the common property under the Constitution will be annihilated. But should we be mistaker n this, and should a territorial legislature undertake to decide the question of slavery, it would necessarily produce such scenes as we have already witnessed in Kansas. The struggle between the slaveholders to maintain their property and the free State men to destroy it would continue throughout their whole territorial existence. Every election for members of the legislature would be contested with the utmost violence, and ever

urbulence and commotion. How different would be the effect of the doctrine of genuine popular sovereignty, or, in other words, that of true democracy, on the peace and prosperity of the people of the Territories and of the whole Union! Under it, every citizen of the United States who thought proper would emigrate to the Territories with whatsoever was property in the State he had left; and all would live together in harmony until the Territory should acquire sufficient population to be admitted as a when about to pass from a dition to that of a State, State. Then. condition to that endowed by its very nature with the attribute of popular sovereignty, they will decide for themselves, in the formation of their consti tution, whether the new State shall be a free or a slave State. In the language of Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural, "The whole territorial question being thus settled upon the principle f popular sovereignty—a principle as ancient as free government itself—everything of a practical nature has been decided." And gain: "What a happy conception was it for Congress to apply the simple rule that the will of the majority shall govern-to the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the Territories!" Congress is legislate slavery into Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom out to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institu-

tions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." The Dred Scott Case.

Extract from the opinion of the Supreme Court United States, December term, 1856 .--

York, at \$162,000, for semi-monthly service for nine months, from the 1st of October next. The schedule time between New York and San Francisco is not to exceed 23 days; and between New Orleans and San Francisco, 20 days.

BUPERINTENDENT OF PRINTING.

JOHN HEART, Esq., formerly editor of the Charleston Mercury, has been appointed Superintendent of Public Printing, by the President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Bowman.

Abrival of Mr. Reed.—The late Minister to China, Hon. William B. Reed, arrived at his home in Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, after an absence of nearly two years. He was met at Jersey City by a number of his personal and political friends. An invitation to a public dinner has been tendered him and accepted.

Superintendent in Content of the Constitution and form the citizens of the Constitution of the President of the Constitution of the President of the Constitution of the President of the Constitution of the Constitution of the President of the Constitution of the

ances.

Nor can Congress deny to the people the right to keep
and bear arms, nor the right to trial by jury, nor compel
one to be a witness against himself in a criminal proceed-

Ranguer of the state Lunario Asylum were burned last night, together with their contents. Four horses were burned to death, and the way on hopeing of the establishment were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$4,000. Two tenant houses adjoining were also considerably damaged.

Martin Henry Wolf, formerly an immate of the Hospital, has been arrested and committed to jail, on suspicion of having set fire to the property.

Another fire occurred at two o'clock the mortal fire for House. Set set mand at \$4,000. Two tenant houses adjoining were also considerably among the Hospital, has been arrested and committed to jail, on suspicion of horse was destroyed, together with their contents. Four horses were burned for House. Set set mand at \$4,000. Two tenant houses adjoining were also considerably among the Hospital, has been arrested and committed to jail, on suspicion of having set fire to the property.

Another fire occurred at two o'clock the property.

Another fire occurred at two o'clock the mortal fire for house was destroyed, together with the contents—twenty five tons of hay, one hundred bushels of yee, and other years and the property of the sate for the state that the property of the sate for the state that the property of the sate for the state that the property of the sate for the state that the property of the sate for the state that the property of the sate for the state that the property of the sate for the state that the property of the sate for the state that the property of the sate for the state that the property of the sate for the state that the property of the state that the property of the sate for the state that the property of the state that the sta

defend ourselves on the Continent of Europe Government.

Now, as we have already said in an earlier part of this opinion, upon a different point, the right of property in a slave is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution. The right to traffic in it, like an ordinary sritles of merchandise and property, was quarantied to the clitizans of the United States, in every State that might desire it, for twenty years. And the Government, in express terms, is pledged to protect it in all future tims, if the slave escapes from his owner. This is done in plain words—too plain to be misunderstood. And no word can be found in the Constitution which gives Congress a greater power over slave property, or which entities property of that kind to less protection, than property of any other description.

The only power conferred if the power coupled with the duty of guarding and protecting the owner in his rights.

Upon these considerations, it is the opinion of the Court that the act of Congress which prohibited a citizen from holding and owning property of this kind in the territory of the United States north of the line therein mentioned, is not warranted by the Constitution, and is therefore void; and that neither Dred Scott himself, nor any of, his family, were made free by being carried into this terripory; even if they had been carried there by the owner, with the Intention of booming a permanent resident.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

A General War Imminent. The Royal Mail steamship Persia, Capt. Judkins, which sailed from Liverpool at about \$\frac{3}{2}\$ o'clock on the morning of the 30th April, arrived at New York on Wednesday ADVANCE OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY INTO PIED-

During the night of the 26th the Austrian Ticino in three corps d'armee, namely One corps of 60,000, commanded by General a second of 30,000, commanded by General Gyluai in person, and a third of 30. 000 under General Zobel. The Austrians crossed over the Bridge of Buffalora, which afterwards blew up. They took the road toward Novara.

THE PROFFERED MEDIATION OF ENGLAND. The Times publishes the following tele graphic dispatch from a correspondent at

Vienna: "Vienna, Wednesday morning -British Government has offered its direct nediation between Austria and France upon the basis of Lord Cowley's proposals. Austria, having accepted this offer, has postponed the leclaration of war for a day or two. The French troops are now crowding into Sar

dinia.' The Times says, "we are sorry, however, to add that France has declined the offer

made by the British Government." The Paris Patrie of the 28th savs: "We earn a fact of great importance. If the Austrian army has not continued the offensive movement which it had begun, it is because the Austrian Cabinet has accepted the mediation proposed by England. time we are assured the French Government has taken the offer of England into consideration If this last news be correct, France may be convinced that this fresh evidence of moderation will not be given unless all guar-antees be reserved which the present state of

affairs demand." The London Morning Post of the 29th says, there was still hopes for peace, as the last English offer of mediation was under the serious consideration of the Emperor of the French, and if the Austrians refrained from advancing a pacific settlement might still be

The Emperor of the French and the Aus trian and English Ambassadors were in conference on the evening of the 27th.

TUSCANY JOINS THE WAR. A Vienna dispatch of the 29th says: "The official journal, The Austrian Correspondence, details all the facts by which the machination of Piedmont, supported by France, have been unveiled. It also announces the departure of the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the fraternization of his army with the revolu-tionists, and a revolt at Massa and Carrara, with the establishment of a Provisional Government. Austria must, therefore, draw the sword to maintain European order."

Nearly all the superior officers of the Tus-

can troops (15,000 men) presented themselves before the Grand Duke at Florence, and declared to him that to prevent the revolt of the army there was only one way, viz: to unite with Piedmont and to unfurl the trilegislative assembly would present a scene of color flag of Italian independence. The Grand Duke immediately sent for the Marquis of Sajatico, and begged him to form a new administration with a view of giving the and Malta. that he could not undertake the task and say the dynasty, except on two conditions: First, the abdication of the Grand Duke. a declaration of war against Austria and an alliance with France and Piedmont. The Grand Duke refused these conditions, and declared he would quit Tuscany immediately and let the people do what they pleased.

The Grand Duke, after thr upon the protection of the five great Powers, retired to Bologna. A military dictatorship had been proclaimed in Tuscany, and, via Turin, it is stated that Victor Emmanuel had been made Dicta

THE FRENCH AND RUSSIAN TREATIES. The statement that France and Russia had entered into an offensive and defensive alliance | Blackfeet tribe, reached St. Louis on Saturday lacks confirmation; indeed, the Paris Constitutionnel says the statement is without dation, and it is likewise denied by the Paris correspondent of The Daily News.

The Times believes it may state, upon authority not likely to prove incorrect, that the provisions of the probable treaties are as The readers of The Daily News will find the opinions thus put forth by The Times

as strikingly coincident with our own: By the first treaty Russia binds herself. Austria, to assist France by the co-operation of her fleets in the Baltic and the Mediterranean, and, moreover, to place an army of Austrian frontier. This is the first treaty. obviously directed immediately against England. France can have nothing fear from the Navy of Austria. If she seeks to strengthen herself at sea, it must be against some first class Naval Power, and

what other is there than England. This treaty is an agreement between France and Russia to unite the fleets of the two Empires in order to keep the navy of England in check while one or both of the contracting parties may be engaged in effect ing some object hostile to the interest of the security of Great Britain. It is plain that the parties to this compact do not count upon the neutrality of England; and the existence of this precautionary treaty is in itself a proof that the enterprises which are thus to be protected are such as it would be impossi ble for England to allow to pass unchal

lenged. It may have been foreseen that the intention of the two allied despots must provoke the resistance of all Germany, and render necessary the blockade of all the ports upon the Baltic; and it may have been considered that, however peaceable may be the intentions of England, the contemplated impediments pon the Baltic commerce might render her

bsolute neutrality scarcely possible. The second treaty seems to have uggested by some knowledge or suspicion of he intended action of Austria, for it provides that, in case Austria should invade Sardinia Russia shall declare war against her within 15 days of her violation of the Piedmontese soil. No union can be closer than that which these treaties create. In the event of Austria invading Sardinia the two fleets will sail together in the Baltic and in the Mediterranean, and the army of observation will occupy Hungary.

It is said that the language of the French is changed in tone, and that the protectors are not choice in their terms of scorn for the means of defense possessed by the protected.

The Times says it will be exceedingly interesting to know the dates at which these

treaties were concluded. The Russian army of observation is no less significant than the unity of the Imperial This corps will of course be employed to excite insurrection among the Hungarian and Sclave subjects of Austria, and it requires no great stretch of imagination to foresee how quickly the flames would rise, and how far they would spread. We cannot tell the character nor measure the scope of the secret understanding which has prompted this offensive alliance. Perhaps the great design may rest upon the Rhine on the one side, and may comprehend the Principalities, or even ean upon the Bosphorus on the other. It is hard to believe that so small a matter as an Italian war could have rendered necessary such gigantic precautions against the navy of

England, or such menacing demonstrations against the eastern provinces of Austria.

The Times maintains that England need take no active part so long as war is confined o Italy, or the invasion or the preservation of the Italian territories. But if France and Russia attack Austria in Germany, Russia. seeking perchance her indemnity in the east of Europe, or if Prussia should be laid under a contribution of territory, then, indeed, the lesign of these treaties of offence would become no less than a partition of Europe, and the first principle of preservation would compel us to consider whether we can better defend ourselves on the Continent of Europe

signed with Austria at an early period of the Crimean war.

WAR PROCLAMATION BY THE KING OF SARDINIA A dispatch from Turin of the 27th says:
"A royal proclamation by the King of
Sardinia to the army has been published to day at 5 o'clock. The following is a sum

mary:
"The King regards the demand to disarm
as an outrage on himself and the nation, and has, therefore, repelled the demand with disdain. The King calls to mind Italy's cry of anguish. and says: I will be your captain; I have proved your valor on the field of battle by the side of my illustrious father. This time you will have for your comrades the gallant French soldiers, your companions on the Tchernaya, whom the Emperor has rmy, amounting to 120,000 men, under the sent to support and defend our just and command in chief of General Gyluai, passed civilizing cause. Forward to victory! Let our banner announce to you that our object, like our war cry, is the independence. Italy.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN. Orders had been given at Woolwich for the hasty preparation of war materials ready for sudden emergency, and the head any departments were summoned by telegraph to meet at the War Office in London on the 28th

The Russian and Austrian Ministers had interviews with the Earl of Malmesbury on the 28th.

The London Advertiser says that a proclamation from the Queen was about to be issued calling out ten thousand men for the navy, and offering a bounty of £10 to each man as an inducement to enter the service. The Channel Squadron, which had gone to the Mediterranean, was to be immediately re-

called, and on the 27th four new ships-of-the ine were placed in commission. The fermation of volunteer rifle corps through England was being strongly urged on

Large war insurances had been taken out at Lloyd's by foreign shipowners, and on nearly all kinds of policies increased premi ums were demanded. Sardinian and Austrian vessels could scarcely be insured on any terms, and even for English for protracted periods, especially in the St. Petersburg trade considerable addition was made. The Cunard screw steamer Etna was being

arveyed preparatory to her being chartered by the British Government for the conveyance troops to the Mediterranean. Negotiations for charters had also been nitiated by the French Government, but it is stated that the Trans Atlantic shipping houses having received instructions that all available

means of transport would be required by the British Government, declined business with the French agents.
It it stated that the French and Russian Governments have lately been procuring large supplies of charts and surveys of the English coast and of English stations on the Mediter ranean, and have likewise been engaged in

orice or quality. SPAIN AND THE CONTEST. It is also intimated that an extensive order for charts had been received from the Spanish Government, and the inference was that Spain would throw herself into the service of France. As many as twenty seven gunboats of very light draught, together with some vessels of arger size, were building on the Thames for the Spanish Government. It was suggested that Spain might possibly be acting merely

making large purchases of coal irrespective of

as the agent of others. French agents are said to have been very active of late in purchasing provisions for the army in Dublin and in other parts of Ireland. Large quantities of ammunition and guns ing shipped from England to Gibraltar

GREAT SUFFERING ON THE PLAINS-TERRIBLE STORMS.

An arrival at Nebraska City from Fort Kearney brings doleful accounts of the sufferings from a snow storm. The Journal says He states that one of the most severe snow storms ever experienced in that vicinity had recently fallen The snow on an average was

three feet deep. There was great suffering among the Pike's Peak and other emigrants who had been caught out in the storm, and they could neither help themselves nor make any progress. At the Fort corn was selling at the unrea sonable and extraordinary price of four dollars per barrel. Major Vaughan, Indian Agent among the

morning, on his way to Washington, from Republican, suffered terribly in his travels, sing his guide and interpreter in the snow On the 11th of February an express arrived at Fort Benton, notifying Major Vaughan that the Blackfeet Indians were coming to receive their annuities. The express found him at the farm which he was opening for the Indians, under a treaty stipulation, about forty-five miles from Fort Benton, in the event of France being at war with at to assist France by the co-operation out and meet them. Starting the next morning. (the 12th.) with a well known guide and nterpreter, by the name of Perot, he pursued observation, of not less than 50,000, on the his journey until one or two P. M., the snow having commenced with their journey. At that hour the wind changed to the north, and The wind blew a it became intensely cold. perfect hurricane across the prairie, and so dense was the snow that an object could not be discerned at ten feet distance. They got lost, and at night Perot separated from Majo Vaughan, and was not heard of afterward. For three days and two nights the Major kept traveling. His horse, with wonderful instinct discovered the trail of another animal belonging to D. M. Frost & Co., followed it, and ought up finally at Sun River Valley, from which the Major had taken his departure During all this time he had nothing and when he reached camp it was found that his cheeks, nose, fingers and toes were frost pitten, and it required great effort to relieve him from the pain thus produced. As soon as possible thereafter, two Indians and three whites were dispatched to find Mr. Perot, but

it was only to discover his dead body, greatly isfigured by the attacks of the wolve Major Vaughan reports that there is universal peace prevailing among the tribes. There had been more than the usual number of buffaio in the Blackfeet country, and the trading houses of P. Chouteau, jr., & Co., and D. M. Frost & Co., had done an excellent business. They will be able to send forward a very large number of robes-twenty-two to twenty three thousand, The Sioux Indians had fared much worse than the other tribes. and many of them had been in a starving condition. They were compelled to kill their horses and dogs to avoid absolute starvation. The winter was not so severe as had been experienced in that climate in previous seasons, but an unparalleled amount of snow had fallen; nothing of the kind had been known for years. In the month of April here were only three days during which i did not snow, and most of the time with great

Mr. Wm. Butzer, agent of the Santa Fe and California Mail Company, while building a station-house for the mail at Pawnee Fork, in Kansas, a few weeks ago, was visited by a large body of Kiowa Indians, who commanded him to cease from the undertaking, telling him that the mail might pass unmolested through the hunting grounds, but that no house should be built on them. At first the agent, with his assistants, eight in number, disregarded the threats, but the savages surrounded the station house and were abou burn it down, when Mr. Butzer desisted. He returned to the frontiers, a few days ago. to secure the assistance of the United State troops.

FATE OF A SEDUCER IN CALIFORNIA. Fouzer was tried and acquitted in San Francisco on the 7th ult., of the charge of murder, in baving killed William Deerie. The latter man of family, seduced Fouzer's daughter a girl of fifteen years, and for a year or more was constantly pursuing own home for a renewal of their former intimacy. It appeared upon the trial that the daughter had resisted his advances; that Fouzer had felt deeply his daughter's disgrace, and that in fear that the influence of Deeris over his weak-minded daughter might prove stronger than her father's advice the accuse to effect a clandestine meeting with his viction at her own parent's residence. justified the act, and returned a verdict not guilty.'

THE STATE TREASURER .- Col. Eli Slifer, the new State Treasurer, entered upon the duties of his office last Monday. He has made the following appointments:-Cashier, Thomas Nicholson, of Beaver county. Clerks, Judson Dr. Kryser's Toothaghe Remedt, prepared by him in Pitts-Holcomb, of Bradford : M. Houston Taggart. of Northumberland; and Alexander Wilson' of Washington.

diplomatic documents as that which England CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

CALL ACCEPTED - Rev. J. ISIDOR MOWBERT of Quebec, Canada West, has accepted the Assistant Rector ship of St. James' Rpiscopal Church of this city, to which he was invited by the Vestry some time since, and will enter upon his duties on the 1st proximo. He is spoker of as an able and eloquent pulpit orator, and a learned and

FIRE AT MOUNT JOY .- The Machine Shops and Foundry of Mesers. B. & J. Snyder, in Mount Joy bor ngh, were destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon last.— he fire was the result of accident. Many valuable patterns nated at \$15,000, on which, we understand, there is no surance. The Mount Joy Academy is directly opposite his Foundry, and had there been a strong wind prevailing oubtedly, have shared the same fate. The itizens of that beautiful becough should see the pe f prevention is worth a pound of cure."

THE PRICE OF GAS.—The Lancaster Gas lompany have reduced the price of Gas to \$3 per thousand rubic feet, nett; the bills for the present quarter will be nade out at this rate. The Company have been making ovements at their works

MILITARY PARADE AT MANHEIM .- A grand illitary parade took place at Manheim on Saturdayles from the county and the Jackson Rifler of this city, Capt. HAMBRIGHT commanding, taking part in the display. The Manheim Rifles were inspected by Brigade nspector Anweg. -The Jackson Rifles will be inspected on Saturday next,

6 o'clock, P. M., in Centre Square, by Col. Amweg. THE SODDING AT THE RESERVOIR.-The rth bank of the new basin at the Reservoir grounds has een sodded in excellent style, and a few evenings since the sodding needing rain badly—the American Fire Company proceeded, with their engine, to the Orange stree side and played a fine stream of water on the newly-sodded bank. It has had a good effect on the same. The American performed this service for the city gratuitously, and, the ore, deserve the hearty thanks of our citizens.

-Speaking of the Reservoir grounds. A more delightful pot is not to be found in the State. It is the great resort hundreds and thousands of our citizens during the warm ummer evenings.

COLUMBIA RAILROAD.-Mr. Franciscus, Su erintendent of the Philadelphia Division of the Pennsylnia Railroad, gave notice that on and after yesterday, 16th nst., an Accommodation Train will run between Columbia and Lancaster, connecting with the Mail Train East and Sast Line West, as follows: Leave Columbia at 12.10 p. 1 Returning : Leave Lancaster at 2.40 p. m

Dr. B. Brown Williams .- As will be seen y his card in the advertising columns of to-day's Intellicer, this gentleman-an old Lancaster favorite-will course shortly in this city on Psyschology. His w derful and laughable experiments in this science are well known and highly appreciated by our citizens. He will

THE CHURCH ADVOCATE.—This excellent ligious paper, the organ of the denomination known as e "Church of God," has been removed from Harrisburg to this city for publication. The sitor, Rev. E. H. Thomas pastor of the Union Bethel, corner of Orange and Prince treets, gives the following reasons for the rem streets, gives the following reasons for the removal:
In our judgment, the selection of Lancaster as the place
for the publication of our Church Organ is a good one, and
under the circumstances the very best one that could be
made. Our advantages here are fully equal, and in some
things superior, to Harrisburg or any other point we know
of. Some of those advantages are—

1. The size of the place, number of inhabitants, and
general business interests of Lancaster are very superior.
2. The mail facilities are second to none other in the interior of the State.
3. Our office expenses in rent and some other items are
reduced one-half from what they were in Harrisburg.
4. The press work on the paper is reduced a fourth.

4. The press work on the paper is reduced a fourth.

These last items amount, in the aggr. gate, to a considerable sum, and are of importance to us at this time, when we are struggling with all our power to clear the establishment of debt. We gladly welcome the Church Advocate as an able an iliary to the newspaper literature of Lancaster, and trust

FIRE.—A frame stable, belonging to DAVID G. ESHUEMAN, Esq., in the N. E. Ward, was destroyed by fire on Monday night of last week. A fine cow, the property of ex-State Treasurer Magraw, perished in the flam

that the editor and all concerned in its publication may

THE MOUNT VERNON FUND .- Miss CATHAR-INE YEATES, of this city, has been appointed Lady Manage of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association for Lancaste county. This is a truly excellent situation. She is meeting ens. We would cheerfully publish the address of the Executive Committee, but the crowded state of our column the praiseworthy object this Association has in view.

KEYSTONE CRICKET CLUB.-At the annual tated meeting of the Keystone Cricket Club, held on Tuesday evening last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Edward McGovern, Esq. Vice President, J. J. Keyes; Secretary, B. F. Baer, Esq. Treasurer, E. H. Gast; Ground Committee, Wm. Lowry, Edw. McGovern, J. J. Keyes, C. Brunner, R. M. Dysart.

TAVERN LICENSES GRANTED.—The following additional tavern licenses were granted on Saturday Ephrata—B. F. Hull, Jacob G. Winger, John Enick. Hempfield East—H. M. Gochenour, John Markley. Hempfield West—D. E. Weiser.

Hempheld West—D. E., Weiser. Leacock—John'Sheaffer. Lancaster Twp.—William T. Youart. Marietts—Jacob Funk. Mount Joy—Samuel M. Groff. catedisc—Luwsru nopton.

'eques—Samuel Shroat, Samuel Charles.

trasburg Twp.—Martin Herr.

ahcaster City—N. W. Ward—Thomas Cox, Samuel

lor. N. E. Ward—Jacob Wolfer, James Donnelly.

aylor. N. E. Ward—Jaco Ward—Conrad J. Plitt. LIGENES REFUEZD.

Eden—Jacob Hauk
Ephrata—Martin Gross, (beld under advisement.)
Hempfaled West—Daniel Zinger.
Lancaster City—N. W. Ward—William Richardson, Jacob Herzog, John W. Houser, William Kuhna, C. K. Breneman.
S. W. Ward—Hyronemus Harder, (withdrawn,) Jacob Efinger, Hannah Purdy.

S. E. Ward—Samson
Resh, M. Heigle, L. Stultz.

The license of Catharine Foltz, of Elizabeth township was transferred to Samuel Foltz, and that of John Slack eceased, of Columbia, to his widow. A remonstrance baving been filed against the application of Jacob Immel, Millersville, and it being alleged that John Brady was concerned in the remonstrance, the Court, upon application of Mr. Immel's counsel, consented to reconside he license granted to Mr. Brady, and hear both applica

ions on Monday, (yesterday.) the 16th inst. PROF. KEVINSKI'S CONCERT.-A large audionce attended the concert given by Prof. Kavinski's Juve-tile Orchestra, consisting of 13 performers, at Fulton Hail, on Thursday evening last. The programme was a goo one, and the musicians acted well their parts. The vocal zing of the Misses Roberts and Rengise, (three very your adies, not having yet attained the age of "sweet sixteen," It is needless to say that the auditory were delighted. This concert has proved that there is a great deal of musical

talent amongst our juvenile community. More Incendiarism.—A stable, in Strawerry street, near the African Church, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last about 10½ o'clock. The building was the property of Mr. John Shertz. in an alley between Prince and Beaver streets, was also

estroyed by fire. The cattle were got out, but the contents of the building were consumed. The building and contents belonged to a Mr. Jacobs. Both the above fires were the work of incendiar.

A SUITOR FOR MOLLIE'S HAND AND FORTUNE. -A Bucks county correspondent sends us the following answer to the Arithmetical Question in our last issue:

BUCSE COUNTY. May 11th, 1859.

MISSES. EDITORS: In your last issue I noticed an "Arithmetical Question" respecting the fortune of Mollie. As I am interested in the fortunes of young ladies, not having chosen a partner to share with me life's joys and trials, it naturally attracted my attention. You infunded that the solver of that question would have the "right and title" to the hand and fortune of Mollie. May I consider myself that lucky individual? I have complied with the agreements, finding the fortune to be \$10,000. I am of medium height, with handsome moustache, and, to be candid, ladies call me, not to say handsome, but good-looking.

Should my personal attractions, as I have described them, please you, and you are disposed to favor my suit, you will rlease address me through the columns of The

them, please you, and you are disposed to favor my su you will nlease address me through the columns of T Intelligencer. J. D. D. A NEW INVENTION—A BAD THING FOR THE "PAUL PRIS" AN "PREPING TOKE" AT THE MORALITI (1) EATABLISHMENT!—MEITE Editor: The Express of last Wednesday evening informs its readers of a new invention at its establishment. In the shape of "a cast-iron grate of improved construction." "The old-fashioned square pave grates" (we quote from the censor morum of this community) "are objectionable, on account of the f-cility they afford exil-disposed persons to look through when females are passing above!" "An honest confession," it is sid, "is good for the soul." Who would have thought there were any such despicable creatures about the Head Quarters of Morality for the City of Lancaster? We had heard, through Madam Bumor, charges of this digusting nature against some of the attacker of The Express Office, but were not prepared for an official confirmation of the same by the moral and upright editors. Wonder whether they [the editors] ever took a peep through those "old iron grates."—We insist on Offices (Russ), of the S. W. Ward, keeping a charp oye on the "Paul Prys" and "Peeping Toms" of the Morality Establishment, 'griept The Express Office, in South Queen street. A NEW INVENTION-A BAD THING FOR THE

Morality Establishment, 'yelept The Express Office, in South Queen street. Seriously, The Express has acted the "Paul Pry" and dirty scandal monger of this community long enough—The charge against "Fair Play," (because he saw fit to protest againstits wile and unlimited abuse of respectable citizens, of being an "anonymous pennya-liner and strumpet bully," comes with bad grace from a brace of such worthless as The Express editors. Whether they can lay superior claims to morality, honesty, integrity, decenve and respect. FAIR PLAY

Pectoral Cough Syrup, upon ourselves and in our famil do respectfully recommend it to others, as a safe and effido respectfully recommend it to others, as a safe and effi-cient medicine for the purposes recomended:

James M'Kenna, Robert Laughlin, Hugh Sallie, Thomas M'Glven, Maurice Brennan, E. P. Dwyer, W. G. M'Gartney, Michael Kane, Jr., Job Whyssill, W. L. Foulke, Jas. H. Leader, W. H. Anderson, Francis Dunn, H. Devenny, John Fowler, J. Porter, P. M'Kenna, J. P. Smith, James Fowler, John J. Mitchell, E. D. Jones, J. M'Millin, J. F. D. Keating, Alex. Wright, Jos. Thompson, John S. Agey, Jos. O Brien. Sold by C. A. Heiniteh, Lancaster.

TOOTHACHE.-This disease can be cured by burg, Pa., which is put in bottles and sold at 25 cents each It is an excellent medicine, when diluted, for spongy and tender gums, and is worth ten times its price to all who

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

Letter from an "Old Salt," No. 10. U. S. STEAMER METACOMET,
HARBOR OF MONTEVIDEO, March 20, 1859.

If it was " touch and go," in our going in and out o port, on our outwird bound passage, it was also "touch and go" in getting in here, being caught in a Pamper Mary's, near the mouth of the river, which lasted some thirty-six hours, and made this old beat trem-ble and shake in every knee and joint—had we "bust our biler," it would have been "all day with us," or rather all night, for we should have gone to "Davy's Locker sartin, as this vessel being never intended for sea service. but built for a river boot, could never have rode out th gale, but broached too and inevitably foundered. However, thanks to fortune, we have suc where we shall remain, as yet, for some eight or twelve days, when we proceed up the river, where we expect to aths-but, you must not suppose that we are going on a belligerent purpose, except it be to wage e which is said to abound in the vicinity of our intended anchorage. This vessel being condemned sa un-worthy for sea service, we are ordered there as a more safe harbor than this during the winter months, as we shall have to remain on this station, until the report of f Survey is sent to the Department at Washington, and orders received in return relative to her disosal. In consequence of this there has been a general learance out of the officers and crew who carried her safely out, and there now remains but the following: Wm. nb, Lieutenant Commanding; C. H. Wells, Lieutenant: Engineers—Robert McCleery, F. J. Lovering; Captain's Clerk, Jno. L. Keffer; with 7 seaman, 8 firemen and coal heavers, and 5 servants. There has been manifested here, since the survey has

recklessness to jeopardize the lives of the crew, by foisting party in power. Self protection will soon demand it. upon the government a vessel with an old, damaged boiler and in every other respect wholly unfit for sea service have been most pitifully ignorant of their duty or have they pronounced the Metacomet fully competent to perform the duty she was chartered for: and her safe arrival here is regarded almost as a miracle, not only by the engieers who examined her boiler and machinery, but also by others, whose length of years in the Naval service enable them to be competent judges, inasmuch as their decision has been made, and their opinion expressed, "unawed by influence or unbribed by gain." Had the Metacomet a new boiler, deck plate and columns for her cylinder, she would then make an excellent river boat, and authing else, and as such would be well-adapted for surveying purposes, and, in my humble opinion, this would be the best her present condition, she would bring nothing-to send out and furnish her with a new boiler, &c , and then disose of her, would, like the Indian's gun. " cost more than t came to;" but by making the repairs required, she would be competent to render efficient service on the sureying expedition, and at the end of a couple of years, when her present bad repute would have been wiped away, she could be sold for as much, if not more, than could be obtained for her now. As to the Metecomet make ing a return voyage to the States, even with a new boiler and other repairs, that is out of the question : to attempt it would be a reckless hazard of the lives of those who

In consequence of the peaceable termination of the Paraguay, all the vessels attached to the expedition have effects, and one man lost his pocket book been ordered home; the Frigate "St. Lawrence" and Steamers "Harriet Lane," "Fulton," and "Water Witch" have already left; the "Southern Star "leaves to day; the Frigate "Sabine" on Monday; the Chapin" and "Western Port" are up for the 25th, and most of the remainder about the same time, so that by the end of this week there will be but few left of the imposing vessels composing the American Squadron whose harbor when we arrived. At least, one thing has been gained, if not more, and that is, our government has shown that, when forbearance is no longer a virtue, she our flag, or aggression upon those who justly claim the proud distinction of being citizens of the United States. Before the belligerent attitude assumed by Paraguay, or

ather by her President, ceases to be a seven days wonder, you, and others would doubtless like to know what kind of a man Lopez is; politically you know as much, if no from others and judge from his portrait, he appears to be, like old Jack Falstaff, fond of taking his own case in his own line, and enjoying the comforts of this life to their fullest extent: in short, in body he looks as though he as made up of "two single gentlemen," (and full sized ones too at that,) rolled into one, and my old and worthy friend the "Governor," of Fulton Hall, would appear as a second edition of Calvin Edson, if placed along side Until my next,

Yours, For the Intelligencer.

VONDERSMITH'S SENTENCE. MESSRS. Editors: I see you disapprove of Vondersmit sentence—holding it to be "cruel and unusual." I ad-it is "ununul." for it is very rare that a rogue in bro-cloth is ever sentenced at all in this democratic-republic

country. It is only in monarchical England that the aristocracy are made to feel the weight of the criminal laws as
fully as the poor and ignorant.
But that the sentence is "cruel," I deny. Vondersmith
himself, in the midst of his career as a forgor, assisted in
passing sentence noun many a west-hed estimated with himself, in the midst of his career as a forger, assisted in passing sentence upon many a wretched crimical, without standing or friends; and a fair sentence for a horsethief, or the forger of a single paper, in his time, was about five years. Now, if the stealing of a horse worth \$100, or the commission of a single forgery, required five years, was twenty years too much for the robberry of \$45.000 by means of more than Jifty forgeries? To say nothing of the position of the culprit, which in my view required far greater severity in the sentence, than if the culprit had been poor and ignorant.

Laucaster has suffered enough in public estimation, because her rogues of high standing go unwhipt of justice.—Now that one is cased, and all lovers of justice should rejoice, it is morthfying to see the mawkith sympathy expressed for, certainly, the coolest and most deliberate rogue that ever infested the county of Lancaster, and in whose career, both before and after the discovery of his villanies, career, both before and after the discovery of his villanies,

anat ever infested the county of Lancaster, and in whose career, both before and after the discovery of his villanies, (as Judge Gadwalader truly remarked) there is not a re-deeming feature.

If it were not for the impropriety of the act I would be glad to start a subscription for a testimonial to Judge Cadwalader.

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE. The prospect of war in Europe renders a glance at the extent of military preparations there interesting at this time. It appears from official statements, recently made the military forces of Europe embrace more than four millions of soldiers under arms, without counting sailors, gardes, civil, national, or militia of all kinds, of which the number reaches a much larger figure.

The effective force of France on the 1st June, 1858, was 672,400 men, 165 batteries de campagne; marine, 417 vessels of war, 300 sailing, 117 steamers, 27,000 marines. The Austrian army consists of 670,477 nen, of which 520,400 were infantry, 70,300 Cavalry, 59,292 artillery, 11,116 engineers, pontoneers; marine, 104 vessels of The Prussian army consists of 525,000. of which 410,000 are of the active force, and

Landwehr of 1st con.; marine, 50 vessels of England has an army of 229,000 men, including those dispersed in the colonies; marine 600 vessels of war, 309 sailing. 251 steam, 40 vessels of the line, carrying 17,292 guns and 69,500 sailors. The Russian army consists of 1,067,600 men, including the reserve and 226,000 irregulars; marine, 177 vessels, 62,000 marines

and gunners. Spain has a peace establishment of 75,000 troops. The Sardinian army coasists of 50,600 men; marine, 40 vessels, and 2560 sailors. Two Sicilies-The army is 100,000, which 10,0000 are Swiss; marine, 60 vessels, 12 sailing, 25 steamers, 100 cannoniers, 5362

ailors. Rome maintains an army of 16,000 infantry nd 1315 cavalry. Tuscany has an army of 16,000 men. The German States have a federal army of 250,000 men. The German Confederation have an army of 525,000 men, 49 500 cavlary, including the Austrian and Prussian conti-

gents. -Boston Journal. A GOOD TIME COMING.

The most inveterate croaker, says the last

Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, cannot be blind to the restoration of business, confidence and prosperity. The manufacturing interests are in their glory-some are running night and day. Mechanics are employed, and occasional strikes for higher wages are reported. Merchants are elated with the spring business. The cotton, sugar and tobacco States are rich. The Eastern, Northern and Middle States are easy. The West is yet poor, but everybody says that a good crop will bring them out all right; and everybody says that the Spring, so far, is promising Good merchants get all the credit they want. Farmers are invited to trade and pay in the fall. The currency banks, which are the best thermometers of the times, are expanding. Massachusetts, in March, increased in circulation some \$500,000; the rest of New READ! READ!! READ!!!-We, the under-England is much more. The banks every gigned, citizens of Pittsburg, having used Dr. Keyser's where, where reports are made, show an expansion of paper money. Western mer chants and bankers are able to borrow 'currency" at the East. Sharpers, in droves

the East and South, are on the wing for the West, ready to buy anything that is chear and good. Speculators in Government land took 50,000 acres of Land Warrants from Wall street last week. Railroads are just beginning to feel the flood tide that is wafting everything upwards. It has often fallen to our lot to prophecy evil, and we have been unmercifully stoned for it. It is now our glory to prophecy good; not because we fear stoning, but because we know there is a

ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

St. LOUIS, May 9, 1859. We have had warm weather, with several heavy and re reshing showers during the week. The rivers are all high. and the flood in the Lower Mississippi still continues un bated with considerable suffering to the inhabitants and

great destruction of property.

The crops continue to look fine, with every indication of in abundant yield. The farmers of Central Illinois are now busy planting their corn, notwithstanding the heavy rains, and a larger amount of corn will be put in, than ever before sown, and which will be greatly increased since the intelligence of the rumored war.

The receipts of produce at this port have been meagre in the past week. Sales on 'Change—Hemp \$105 to \$110; Rope 714 to 714c; Flour \$5,90 to \$6,75; Wheat \$1,25 to \$1,75; Corn 77½ to 88c; Oats 71 to 75; Barley, spring 55c; Bye 90c; Pork \$16; Sides 7½c; Land 10c; Whisky 27c; Sugar 634; Potatoes from 60c to \$1,10; Beans \$1; Hunga rian seed \$2,75; Hay \$1,15 to \$1,25; Hides 17c per D.

Black Republican city officers-the Deputy Marshal, has been a defaulter to the amount of \$3000 or \$4000. His are the only books thus far examined by the investigating ommittee, appointed by the City Council. What an hon to the amount of \$164,000, and the corruption charges upon the County Judges-elected by the Black Republ ans-is enough to open the eyes of the tax-payers; yet they have recently elected another set of me to pot long since—under the cloak of "Opposition." It is seen held, a general feeling of indignation against the to be hoped that our tax-payers will some day not far dis owners of the Metacomet, that they should have had the tant, see the necessity of again placing the Democratic n by the name of Houser has been convicted of the

murder of his wife, a d sentenced to be hung. Thomas Morgan, a wealthy citizen of Scott county, ills. was recently sent to the Alton penitentlary, for assaulting a man with intent to kill. Last Tuesday he died from excessive depression of spirits caused by the disgrace of his situation. He was worth \$75,000.

There are in the State of Oregon 135 flour mills, with a capacity of producing 2,500,000 barrels per annum The mosquito season has already commenced down as Cairo and Paducah.

We met Mr. Alfred Helfenstein, of your city, on the street yesterday. Mr. Samuel H. Price and Mr. A Hiestand were in our city, and left yesterday for New Orleans. We last week recorded the terrible disaster of the stuar St. Nichelas, and yesterday the telegraph announced the -destruction of ten steamboats at Pittsburg, by fire.

The steamer Sallie West sunk in the Missouri river a few days ago. No lives were lost, but the boat, valued at \$20,000, with a valuable cargo, are a total loss On Friday last the steamers Cedar Rapids and Lucie May came in collision about eight miles above Quincy, on the upper Mississippi. The Lucie reached the shore, when she sank in about five minutes to the cabin floor. The Rapids was not seriously damaged. The river was strewed with boxes, barrels and other freight. A general stampede of course took place among the passengers—it being in the night—all were hurried from their berths in their clothes. Many of the ladies were with difficulty prevented from jumping overboard. When the staying was cast out a number of gentlemen in their fright rushed upon it, an were drowned. Many of the passengers lost all their in bills. The Lucie May was worth \$15,000, and it is

though can be raised. week. The N. W. 1/2 of Sec. 17, T. 52, R. 5 W., 180 acres unimproved in Audrain county, about 15 miles from Wells, ville, at \$2,80 an acra. The W. ½ of Sec. 12, T. 52, R. 6 W., in same county, improved, at \$3.30 per acre. The E. 52, R. 5 W . unimproved, a small portion in Pike, the bal-

ance in Audrian, 34 75 per acre. The following sales were in Kentucky: The home farm of Edwin Phelps, decd., was purchased by D. A. Chenault can, and will, resent in a forcible manner any insult to at the price of \$61,30, cash. This farm contains 360 acres One hundred and ninety-nine acres were also purchased by W. M'Chord, at \$43,50.

ianna. The landed estate and slaves, in Assumption parish belonging to the succession, of Mrs. Dorsino L. R. who was lost on Last Island, were sold on Wednesday last, more, of him than myself; personally, as far as I can hear the slaves bringing an average price of \$1,157. The land, from others and judge from his portrait, he appears to be, improvements and stock, brought \$50,600. This price exceeded the appraised value in the inventory nearly \$40,000 and the sale must furnish convincing general prosperity of the people of Attakapas. The population of Covington, according to the city asse

> and 48 free blacks. The total amount of taxable property is \$6.706.397. The population in 1849, was 7,014 an property amounts to \$2,759,837. We have nothing new or interesting from Pike's Peak But the supposition is that much suffering is now, or soon will be experienced by the emigrants. We have heard of

no fortunes being made, and do not expect to. If the emi grants manage to get back half as well off as when they left, they will have done well. The exitement here ha entirely ceased, and were it not for the emigration daily passing through our city for the mud holes of Cherry Creek we would not know such a place existed-as all here re In resuming our political gossip, we have but few othnames to refer to, in addition to those al John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and present Vice Presdent of the United States, ranks among the first of the prominent men whose names are suggested as candidates efere the Charleston Convention. Mr. Breckinridge is a young man, yet has the ability and firmness to fill th

high position, and he will go into the Convention with hosts of friends. He will compete favorably with Guthrie, Hunter, Slidell and others in the South, and we believe will receive more votes on the first ballot than either of them, but whether he can maintain that vote and support on the ballots to follow, no man can say. Should, however the friends of Judge Douglas see fit to withdraw his name from the Convention after one or two ballots, Mr. Breckin ridge, would receive the entire Douglas strength, and with a possibility of his nomination, the southern delegates, almost to a man, would cast their vote for him, whiist he would secure many votes of the Western and Northwestern, delegates, and thus would secure the two-third vote of the Charleston Convention, with a certainty of a triumphant election before the people. Suppose Mr. Breckingidge to be the Democratic caudidate in 1860, will any one having a knowledge of the people of the South, says that he would not carry every Southern State? He is the strongest man in all the South that could be nominated. rould be his chances in the Free States? There would be no doubt of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, California and Oregon, with fair chance of Iowa, Minnesota, ansas, Pennsylvania and New York, and, with an equal prospect in the other Free States with almost any other man. We believe that John C. Breckinridge's nomination could meet the approval of the entire Democratic party, and that he could beat any Black Republican they might cominate against him. There are other men in the Demo ratic party that could do the same—Guthrie or Seymour-

either would make a strong team. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, is also spoken of. He a Democratic true and tried, and never found wanting. he South would rally for him, but whether he could hold Illinois & Indiana, is not so certain as with Breckinridge out if he could carry his own State, he could be elected, and the people of this country could not place a better may in the Presidential chair. He will be a strong man in the

Howell Cobb, of Georgia, finds many admirers, and his name will go before the Charleston Convention. We do not think Mr. Cobb, has any very strong desires of becom. ing a candidate just now. His strength would be greatly augmented by defering the race to some time in the future. There are several others spoken of in this connection nt none, we believe, with any prospects of a nomination. All these names may be put into the Convention, and we should not be the least surprised if neither of them boro off the prize. It may be, for the sake of union and harmony, that an entirely "new man" should be taken up. Conventions now-a-days are not what they were years sgo-when the man was known a twelve-month before the convening of the delegates. " Doubtful things are now very uncertain," and Conventions have something to accomplish, beside the mere selecting of a man-they hold the

fate of the party.

Hon. Humphrey Marshall has been re nominated for He has no opponent yet, but will find one ere the day Capt. W. E. Sims has been nominated by the Dem

of the Ashland (Ky.,) District for Congress, in place of Jas. B. Clay, who positively declined a re-nomination. Mr. Clay has written a letter to the Old Line Whige of Kentucky, alling upon them to rally around the Democratic banner in the approaching State election. Everything in the shape of "Opposition" to the Democratic party, have united in Kentucky, and should the

Democracy elect their Governor and state ticket with these odds against them—which we believe they will do-it will be the greatest victory on record. The Legislature of Louisiana has passed a law prevent ing any free negro from entering the State. We have warned you long since that this Black Republican party would be the means of ridding the South of all her worthless and idle negroes. If they continue much longer, and

less and idle negroes. If they continue much longer, and your people uphold and sanction the dangerous doctrines of Black Republicanism, by their voter, you can expect nothing else, but a tide of black emigration into Pennsylvania, as sat as they are sent from the South. In a few years more like those of the past, Pennsylvania will be overrun with worthless free negroes; and you will be obliged to support and maintain them. Your laboing men will feel the pressure upon them—these negroes must have employment, and as a matter of course then that they must interfere with the mechanic and laboring man.

Gen. Sam Houston has again entered the political arena, and announces himself as the anti-Convention Democratic candidate for Governor of Texas, against the regularly nominated Democratic candidate. He will have a good time of it. How will the "opposition" of the North relish the doctrines of the "opposition" of the South. Mr. Bell, the American candidate for Governor in Kentucky, declares that if he had been in Congress, he should have voted for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. This is a decided slap in the face of Humphrey Marshall, Senator Crittenden, and the Lonisville Journal, who all onposed that measure as a "political swindle." What will

opposed that measure as a "political swindle." Whathey do now that their candidate has endorsed "windle?"
What kind of a Presidential Platform can they make in
What kind of a Presidential Platform can they make in
What kind of a Presidential Southern "opposition?"—
Won't there be union and harmony among the "opposition"
—in the division of the "spoils?"
The Cincinnati Times, an American paper, thus complains: "Some of the Americans in this vicinity condemn
the call for a Republican State Convention. They say there
was a distinct understanding that the call was to have
been for an 'opposition' convention, whereas it is for the

the call lot a distinct understanding that the call was to have been for an 'opposition' convention, whereas it is for the nomination of a 'Bepublican' ticket.'

So they have commenced and so they will end. They never can unite upon a platform to suit the discordant views of two factions so directly opposits to each other.'

Yours, OLD GUARD.