## he Cancaster Intelligencer

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR

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**DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.** AUDITOR GENERAL: RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, Philada.

BURVEYOR GENERAL JOHN ROWE, Franklin. For the purpose of giving all the

persons connected with this establishment an opportunity of enjoying the Fourth we have anticinated our usual pulication day, and issue The Intelligencer on Saturday evening. THE GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION.

The first grand experimental air voyage from St. Louis ors Wise. La Mountain and Gager, in company with The inflation of the balloon was witnessed by thousands The balloon took a direction towards Lake Erie, but when last seen was pursuing a course almost due east.

LATER .- A despatch this morning from Sandusky, Ohlo, at 7 o'clook, states that the balloon had just passed surprised at such runaway matches as the over that city. According to this, the air voyagers may descend somewhere in the vicinity of Lake Erle

## THE DECLARATION OF INDEPEN-

This immortal document—the great charter of our free institutions-will be found on the first page of THE INTELLIGENCER. It is a State paper which will continue to command the admiration of the world through all coming time, and should be read, and re read, and committed to memory by the youth of our country, and cherished as a priceless boon be queathed to them and to us by the sages and patriots of a by gone age, who freely pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor" in defence of the liberties we now enjoy.

DEMAGOGUEISM RAMPANT.

All the political backs about the country says the Philadelphia Ledger-such men, for instance as Botts. Hickman and others of the same kidney, but of smaller calibre-are having themselves addressed by letter, with names appended to it as unpronounceable as possible, asking them to air their ignorance of municipal and international laws, by giving their opinions of the rights which naturalized citizens ought to enjoy in their native land .-Of course these modest jurists, who have studied international law in Fourth of July speeches, know a great deal more than Messrs. CALHOUN, CLAY, LIVINGSTON, WEBSTER, EVER-ETT, MARCY, Cass, or any of the other distinguished statesmen and jurists who have filled intimated that the proposition in any way involved the honor of Spain, or that the purchase might not at some future period be unhesitatingly lay down, as acknowledged law among nations, what has never been regarded as law in any country, and which the laws and practices of our own country directly deny. It inauspicious aspects of the negotiation should is very easy for an irresponsible individual to publish his loose notions of international and municipal law; but if the inquirers are to his opportunities for personal observation really desirous of correct information as to during the period in which he has discharged the nature and operation of existing laws. abroad or at home, affecting the rights of American citizens, they had better take the authorized statement of the able and learned Secretary of State, an old and experienced statesman, and one whose business it is to be thoroughly acquainted with such subjects .--If they do so they will be less likely to fal into mistakes and get into trouble, from which acquire Cuba the demagogues who advise them wrongly could not relieve them. As for the opinion of these "shyster" lawyers and politicians they are not worth a straw, and would be laughed out of any Quarter Sessions Court, if presented there, as a burlesque upon either law or equity.

## THE GARDNER FRAUD.

The telegraph announced a day or two since that the Government had recovered \$180,000 of the total amount lost by the Gardner fraud. It will be remembered that a Dr. Gardner, some years after the late war with Mexico, made a fictitious claim for about \$200,000 on the Mexican indemnity fund, which claim, nation, that desire Cuba-if these opinions bolstered by legal and fraudulent vouchers. was finally allowed, and the money paid over by the Government. Gardner was subsequently tried and convicted at Washington for the fraud, and committed suicide in prison, leaving \$130,000 of the money on deposit with the New York Life and Trust Company. The public administrator of New York took out letters of administration upon the estate. but the Government intervened and enjoined the deposit. After years of litigation, the principal of this sum has been awarded to the Government, and the accumulation of interest. about \$40,000, to the estate. The former has been paid over to the sub-treasury at New York.

## THE MORMONS.. '

Later news from Utah indicate a continuance of the troubles in that Territory. It was reported that a company of armed Mormons were encamped some distance from Salt Lake City, bidding defiance to the Federal officers. Kirk Anderson had been removed from the editorship of the Valley Tan, the anti-Mormon organ, the tone of the paper being offensive to Gov. Cumming and John Hartnell, to whom belonged the property of the office. Judge Cradlebaugh had made a personal visit to the mountains for the purpose of collecting testimony against the rebellious Mormons. A fraudulent flour contract had been reported at the camp of the army, by which, it was said, the sum of \$400,000 was to be made by speculators at the expense of

"JARVIS-ISLAND GUANO."-We direct attention to the advertisement of Messrs. ALLEN & NEEDLES, in another column. They have just received at their wharves in Philadelphia, direct from the Islands, a very large cargo of this celebrated fertilizer, all of which they are prepared to sell at unusually low rates.--One of the chief merits of this Guano, is that it is not only quick in its action, but also permanent in its effects upon the soil-two qualities not possessed, to the same extent at least, by some of the other fertilizers in

FOUR FINE FARMS FOR SALE .- The two New Castle county, Delaware, farms advertised in this paper were not sold on Wednesday, the 15th instant. They are now offered Christians, New Castle county, Delaware.

PRACTICAL AMALGAMATION.

sected, was living in a farmer's family as a

domestic. A mulatto was employed on the farm as a laborer. The two became enamored

of each other, and resolved to marry. The

party to whom they applied to perform the ceremony, however, declined. Before the

ceremony, however, declined. Before the marriage was effected the girl's parents were

and every effort was made by them to dissuade the deluded girl to forego her purpose. Her

brother also remonstrated with her. All ef-

forts, however, to induce her to give up her

swarthy lover were unavailing. They only made her cling to him the closer. The ma

ter became noised about the neighborhood

and a disposition was manifested to lynch the

mined to elope together. They disappeared from the neighborhood, and have not since

been heard from. It is supposed they have

gone West. The girl's parents are almost

There ought to be no unnecessary or

on the subject. If people will be constantly

preaching up Abolitionism in their neighbor-

hood and even in their families, is it any

wonder that the kindred doctrine of Amalga

mation should take a deep hold on the feelings

inexperienced girls? We look upon the twin

doctrines of Abolitionism and Amalgamation

above mentioned. If the negro is entitled to

marked infringement of his rights to "lynch,"

tion or commingling of the two races.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

contains a letter from Mr. Dodge, late Minis

ter to Spain, written to correct an alleged

also by the editors of the Intelligencer, with

asserting that Cuba can never be purchased,

and that even the proposition to buy it is an

indignity to Spain. In commenting on this

"It will be seen that to this extent Mr.

we sustained by quotations from the

It is but just to Mr. Dodge that

views should be

Dodge confirms the accuracy of the inference

correspondence designated, as he states in this communication 'that the prospect of

any erroneous deductions drawn from his

placed before the public in their true light,

coming as they do with the weight attaching

with so much acceptance the duties of his

Mr Dodge embraces the opportunity thus

re made to believe (as they do) that, even if

a treaty be made, the American Senate would

Administration, we place stumbling blocks in

our own way, then all must admit that the

prospect, as to time, is discouraging indeed.

GRAPHE. - John Mitchel, the Irish patriot

of former days, but now the editor of the

Southern Citizen, has, somewhat recently,

written and published a letter addressed to a

friend in the old country, on the subject of

'President Making," from which we extract

the following graphic description of Gen. Joe

Lane. After referring to Mr. Breckenridge,

his character, claims, &c., at some length,

"Call up another Kentuckian, General Jo-

seph Lane, born a Kentuckian, but long a

frontiersman, Governor of Oregon, and now

Senator from that infant sovereignty. Have you ever heard of General Lane? He is a thin

wiry man of fifty five, in height about five fee

eight, with well bronzed face and grizzle hair

Well he may be both bronzed and grizzled .-

When a young man he was a wood cutter, and a flat boatman on the Ohio and Missis

sippi; and in that region it was proverbial that Joe Lane never gave a short cord of wood;

for he sold his lumber at 75 cents per cord to

be used on the river steamers; and he knew

that was a fair price for a good honest cord, so he gave an honest cord. By industry and

integrity, based on the essential foundation of

an indomitable manhood, he raised himself

as thousands of men do in this country, thank

Mitchel, says:

official position near the Spanish

nds that we should endeavor t

statements, with regard to the present

be corrected, and that his

by the following extract:

letter the Intelligencer observes:

The National Intelligencer, of Thursday,

This came to the ears of the infatuated She met her Othello and they deter

were much distressed. No time

of the condition of things. They

They only

WHITE GIRL RUNS AWAY WITH A NEGRO THE FOURTH OF JULY .— The glorious Fourth An occurrence which has given rise to a will be celebrated in this city in the usual manner good deal of excitement, took place, a few days since, in Oxford township, Chester coun-A young white woman, respectably con of the military, &c.

The Fencibles are ordered to meet at their Armory at 5 clock, A. M., for parade. Salutes will be fired by them n different sections of the city. In the afternoon they will proceed to Litiz, to take part in the celebration at that beautiful village. The Jackson Rifles are also ordered to parade at 6 o'clock, A.M. We have not learned their intention of spending

the day out of the city.

Various private pic nics and parties are on the tapis, and hundreds of citizens will spend the day at Wabank and Litiz. We have no doubt the day will be celebrated with

as much enthusiasm as in former years. THE FOURTH AT LITIZ.—The citizens of Liftz are making extensive preparations for a grand observance of the Fourth. The principal, peculiar and concluding feature of the day will be the Illumination of the beautiful Spring and grounds attached. A gorgeous display of fire-works will also be given. The Fencibles will take part in the afternoon and evening part of the celebration Rand connected with this gallant corps will be present at their exquisite music.

ately celebrated in this borough by the Cadets of Tempe ance, including the section from this city. They will parace

unusual excitement in that particular locality of their children, and especially on young and

and vicinity are celebrating the Fourth to-day, (Saturday) -for what reason has not been stated. They are no doubt

POST OFFICE HOURS ON THE FOURTH .- The

ENLARGED.-The Lancaster Inquirer made ts appearance on Saturday last in a considerably enlarged and improved form, and now makes a decidedly pretty misrepresentation of his views in reference to appearance. The Inquirer is conducted with spirit and ability, and we are glad to note the prosperity of the enter the acquisition of Cuba. Mr. Dodge complains that he has been charged by a corresing publishers, Messrs. Wylie & Gaintner. spondent of the Philadelphia American, and

ROBBERY OF A TOLL GATE-TWO HUNDRED ROBBERY OF A TOLL GATE—TWO HUNDRED AND SIX DOLLARS CARRIED OFF.—The office at the first toll gate on the Philadelphia turnplke, at Wittmer's Bridge, was broken into sometime last night, or early this morning, and a drawer that contained two hundred and six dollars, being the receipts for the last forty-eight days, carried off. The money was in notes, gold and silver—munch of small The money was in notes, gold and silver—munch of small rhange. The burglars effected an entrance by prying off the shutter, which was done so noiselessly as not to disturb any of the family who were sleeping in an adjoining room. The first intimation alf. Huber, the keeper, had of the robbery was on getting up this morning about four o'clock, when he discovered that his money-drawer was gone. The drawer was not locked, Mr. H. having the nitmest confidence in the vigilance of a brace of dogs which were generally around the house, and always gave the alarm at the approach of any person after the house was closed. The dogs last night, however, gave no alarm and had probably been spirited away. As soon as practicable this morning, search was made in the neighborhood, and on the road leading to Willow Street several papers were found which had been in the drawer, but this was the only clue to the burglars. Several suspicious characters were seen in the each broken of the gate last night, and the police are now

een arrested on suspicion of having committed the rob bery: Ehrman Huber, Catharine Huber, Henrietta Heiler. Charles Klinger and George Heiney. The two latter, in default of bail, were committed for a hearing on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Officers Gundaker and Gormley made the arrests, and are deserving of the highest praise

ROBBERY - Mr Wagoner residing on Mr. Michael Kelly's farm in Manheim township, was robbed f some \$300 on Friday night. Suspicion rests on a bou named Yeager, some 16 or 17 years of age, who had lived or some time with Mr. Wagoner

"THE MORNING HERALD."-We accidentally omitted to notice in our last issue the daily, under the above title, just commenced in this city, at No. 33 East King street, by Messrs. E. S. SPEAKER & Co., at three cents It'is small to be sure but is well gotten up and makes a creditable appearance, and as the price is very low it cannot fail to have a good circulation. Mr. Speaker is one of the most industrious and indefatigable men we know of any where, and his indomitable perseverance deserves success. We hope he will get it, and that The Morning Herald will have a prosperous time of it.

treaty and before its ratification. I share and DEPARTURE OF TRAINS, AND CLOSING OF THE approve, in their fullest extent, these views MAILS AT THE CITY POST OFFICE.—The different Passenger of the President. I believe that if they are Frains on the Pennsylvania and branch railroads leave this acted upon we shall sooner or later obtain Cuba by honorable negotiation: and believing

city as follows:
LEAVE EASTWARD.
Fast Line4.00 a. m.
Through Express7.21 a. m.
Lancaster Accommodation9.40 a. m.
Mail Masin 2 29 n. m.
Harrisburg Accommodation
LEAVE WESTWARD.
Through Express1.38 a. m.
Mail Train
Fast Line
Harrisburg Accommodation5.35 p. m.
Lancaster Accommodation
CLOSING OF MAILS BY RAILROAD.
Eastern Through Mail-For Philadelphia, New York and
Factorn States at 6.45 a. m., 11/2 p. m., and 8 p. m.
Way Mail East-For Philadelphia and intermediate offices,
way half East—For I minderpaid and inserince survey

and new Providence, at 6.45 a. m.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS BY RAILROAD.

Through Mail East. 11/2 a. m., 101/2 a. m., and 21/4 p.
Way Mail East. 10/2 a. m., 201/2 a.

Through Mail West. 21/4 a. m., and 21/4 p.
Way Mail West. 31/4 a. m., and 21/4 p.
Southard Mail West. 31/4 a. m., and 21/4 p.
Southard Mail West. 31/4 a. m., and 21/4 p.

3 p. m.
or Litiz, via: Neffsville, daily, 2 p. m.
or Marietta, via: Hempfield and Silver Spring, Tri-weekly,
half the number are to subsist here,

2 p. m.
For Lampeter, daily, at 2 p. m.
For New Holland, via: Binkley's Bridge, Leacock, Bareville,
Beartown. Bowmansville and Muddy Creek, Tri-weekly,
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 m.
For Phænixville, via: New Holland, Blue Ball, Goodville,
Churchtown, Morgantown, Honeybrook, Chester Springs,
and Kimberton, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 m.

and mastersonvine, cemi-weekly, monday one trusy, at 6 a. m.
For Vogansville and Terre Hill, Tri-weekly, Monday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 p. m.
For Liberty Square, via: Conestoga, Marticville, Colemanyille, Mount Nebo, Bethesda and Rawlinsville, Semi-weekly, Tresday and Saturday, at 1 p. m.
For New Danville, weekly, Wednesday, at 9 a. m.
Office hours, from 7 a. m. to 3 p. m. On Sunday, from 9 to 10 a. m.
Postaga to California Oregon and Washington Territo-

All letters are required to be pre-paid with stamps before her can be mailed.

H. B. Swarr, Postmaster. STAFF OF THE 2D BRIGADE .- Brig. General SHAEFFER has appointed the following Staff Officers: Aid, James P. Dysart, with the rank of Captain; Brigade Quartermaster, Jacob H. Smith, with the rank of Captain; Bri-

A DROVER ROBBED IN A HOUSE OF ILL FAME -On Wednesday evening last a man named John M. Stoner, representing himself as a drover from Ohio, made For The Intelligencer.

THE SPEED OF HORSES AT AGRICUL TURAL FAIRS. TUKAL a came long-risage gentry, anti-amusement bypoor indolent sluggards, envious basy bodies, who her ride; drive or manage a horse, have shown braines of the good qualities of this animati (whin best and most useful that the wise Creator has a nan.) and lately exhibited their bitter effusions in the exhibition of the control of the of horses at our Agricultural control of horses at our Agricultural epicesented the intentions and honorable control epices of those Fairs, by styling the "picel" nagers of the noble animal bland the pacing of the noble animal animal

instituting, the canbing, the pacing of the noble animals "Horse Ractro," "unworthy of premiums," and a "digraceful practica."

I have attended a number of State and County Fair and at each and every one was more impressed with ti benefits of their improvements, their utility, their advanges to the whole public, and their management for the find fault. I went to encourage the active, genero and enterprising spiritis that desired to graffly the public and benefit all, and I have ever felt grateful to those it hep lessure they afforded to all. The trouble, the expendent the numerous difficulties that the Managers of su Institutions are subjected to are tasks not to be perform without much uneasiness and extraordinary energy, to be please all the varied dispositions of the vast multitud who crowd together on such occasions, and especially pusillanimous, solitish and envious; is a -well-known impability. Suffice it to say, that whilst one has his will be a highly and had beauti thoushold Furniture—a fourth his Field and Garden thoushold Furniture—a fourth his Field and Garden though the fifth his noble Durham, Devon, Leiceste, is and Loig Horned Cattle—a sixth his innocent-look Southdown, Merino, Cheviot, Mountain and Cashm Sheep and Gosts—a seventh his Mules and Asse;—there is great variety of Poultry, Came. Span 'Shanghai and Golden Bantama, Peacocks, Pigeons a varied plumaged Birds, I respect their selections and the them all, but, most of all, I like the Hossa, full-blooded, high-mettled, prancing Hunter or Racer Wild Horse of the American Prairies. I want a good of I want the best, and every other generous-souled cribit will allow me to enjoy the same feelings of competition of the competition of the sellings of competition and the sellings of competitions and the sellings of competition of the sellings of competitions. Wild Horse of the American Prairies. I want a good one, I want the best, and every other generous-couled exhibitor will allow me to enjoy the same feelings of competition, and allow me to exclaim for "a Horse, a Horse, my Kingdom for a Horse"—the noblest animal of God's creation—the strongest, fiercest and swiftest, next in beauty to Queen Cleopatra. Aye! made three parts like those of the lovellest Weman, viz.; the breast, which is to be broad, the hips round, and the mane long; three of a Lion, viz.; this contenance, interpldity and fire; three of a Bullock, viz.; the eye, nostril and joint; three of a Bullock, viz.; the eye, nostril and joint; three of a Bullock, viz.; the cye, the head, leg and hair short; three of a Welf, the throat, neck and bearing; three of a Fox, the ear, tail and trot; three of a Serpent, memory, sight and turning; three of a Hare or Cat, running, walking and suppleness.

contemporaries in horsemanship, to match his far "Bucephalus" on these Fair Grounds, as he did i esence of hundreds of thousands of his delighted sul the presence of innureus a nonconsular and recognized and jects—or the immortal Andrew Jackson to exhibit the speed of his celebrated coursers that won the plates on the Southern Turf—or John Randolph, the distinguished American Orator, who imported the best stock of Spanish, Turkish, Neapolitan and English Blooded Horses into Virginia, and made that State so famous for the rearing of the finest animals, together with the Black Arabian and Golden Sorrel that he brought to Washington City from Russia in 1828, a present to President Jackson, and almost daily exhibited their speed, on the commons at Washington in presence of the President, his Cabinet, the members of Congress, and thousands of admiring citizans—or the great American Statesman, Henry Clay, with his celebrated lung-winded horse, "John Bascomb," that won the four mile heats and purses at every Southern Race Course, and established the fame of the Kentucky breed of horses—or the renowned chieftain, Zachary Taylor, with his affectionate, watchful and fearless War Horse, "Old Whitey." Oh! that I could bring upon the Pennsylvania Fair Grounds the great and good Washington with his favorite English bred Hunters, "Blueskin" and "Vallant," and Arabian Racer, "Magnolia," that skimmed the race courses and the wild places and forests of Virginia, and excelled in speed the fleetest hounds be could get, so that he might keep his horse up to the height of his speed; and with his noble Turkish Stallion, "Ajax." that had been selected for his strength, courage and swiftness to drive the British Lion from our land, and these latter day Saints and Pharlasical Reformers would hang their heads in shame and confusion. When Hambright, Reigart and Huffingdie selected and bought the horses for Lee's flying and terrible Troop of Horse in the Revolutionary War, they did not select the heads, long buttocks and rough legs, but they chose Horse in the Revolutionary War, they did not select the heavy, dull Flanders' draught horses, celebrated for theil thick heads, long buttocks and rough legs, but they chos from the Spanish breed the best, as creatures of great fire of unfailing strength and show upon parade, whose open nostrils and snort gave spirit to the Troop; and they pur chased none unless they know each horse's generation, bit neir respective countries and makes, and the errices; whether the race, the wars, saddle heir diseases and remedies; and to understand iding or directing a horse to advantage, not of the properties of the prope ordinary motions, but more especially in the managing to excel in all trials of speed, so as to know the best horse and not to be cheated with a bad one, and our Pennsylva nus Farmers would raise none other than a good and beautiful race of horses.

No one dare deny but that the only way to prove whether

ma Farmers would raise none other than a good and oeast tiful race of horses.

No one dare deny but that the only way to prove whether a horse has any natural or acquired habits, good or bad. is by a complete TRIAL. Some are brisk and active, of a quick apprehension, as well as retentive memory; whilst others are full and sluggishly stupid. Some are calm and gentle; others are facre and furious. Some are skittish and fearful; others are resolute and bold. And when a horse has learned to know and love his master, he is of all other brutes the fondest creature of man, and in all respects the most obedient, and the art of riding and managing him one of the most accomplished exercises and pleasures, worthy of the brightest promiums. If the best plow and best plowman receive an honorable and meritorious premium at our Agricultural Fairs, why should not the best horseman and horse be rewarded accordingly? Let the course or ring be open for competition, and let him who can best teach a good seat upon the horse's back, a free, easy, disengaging posture, and make his horse carry to advantage; let him walk, trot and gallop, with the fastest horses in the fastest time, and how to manage in jumping and vaulting, that he may be of use in the dangers of war, in the necessities of life, and in the pomp and splendor of festivals and public shows; and as he vaults and leaps and wheels, he may shoy the best soldier's horse with his gallop of unequal swiftness, whilst "the longer he rides him the better he likes him," and the more deserving of a botter he likes him." and the more de

MR. GREELY IN THE GOLD DIGGINGS .- Out of pure respect to the white coated philosopher of the New York Tribune, we have kept our readers apprised of his journey to the land of gold, and the incidents connected therewith. We announce now that he has reached the auriferous regions; has taken off his coat and rolled up his sleeves—has seized the shovel and hoe, and commenced digging for filthy lucre. In the Tribune of Tuesday last we find a long letter from him, dated at Gregory's Diggings, on the 9th of June, from which we extract the following. Mr. Greeley undoubtedly tells the truth about what he has seen and heard, and hence the

information he furnishes is valuable. He says: "I presume less than half the four or five thousand people now in this ravine have been here a week: he who has been here three weeks is regarded as quite an old settler. The influx cannot fall short of five hundred per day, balanced by an efflux of about one hun-Many of the latter go away convinced that Rocky Mountain gold mining is one grand humbug. Some of them have prospected two or three weeks, eating up their provisions, wearing out their boots—and finding nothing. Others have worked for the more fortunate for \$1 per day and their board and lodging—certainly not high wages when the quality of the living is considered. And I feel certain that, while some-perhaps many

-will realize their dreams of wealth here, a far greater number will expend their scanty means tax their powers of endurance, and then leave, soured, heart sick, spirit-broken. Mount Hope and Cornwall, daily, at 2 p. m.

For Millersville and Slackwater, Tri-weekly, Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday, at 1 p. m.

For Safe Harbor, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Sat
this ravine before the 1st of September, while I do not see how half of them are to

"Unless, therefore, the area of the digginges asturday, at 2p m.

r Paradise, via: Greenland and Soudersburg, daily, at shall meantime be greatly enlarged—of which there is no assurance-I cannot imagine how or Marietta, via: Hempfield and Silver Spring, Tri-weekly, Taesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6. m. or Strasburg, via: Fertility and Wheatland Mills, daily at to that early setting in of winter which must to that early setting in of winter which must tland Mills, daily at the tearly seeding in white the cause a general paralysis of mining and con-cause a general paralysis of mining and con-sequently of all other Rocky Mountain Creek, Tri-weekly, Findustry. With the gold just wrested from the earth still glittering in my eyes-and one company has taken out-to-day, at a cost Churchtown, norganovarian and Kimberton, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, at 12 m. o'r Port Depost, Md., via: Willow Street, Smithville, Buck, Chesnut Level, Green, Pleasant Grove, Rock Springs, Md. and Rowlandsville, Md., Tri-weekly, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a. m. dependent of the Ardest (though sometimes the quickest) and Mastersonville, Semi-weekly, Monday, Thursday at 6 a. m. dependent of the Ardest (though sometimes the quickest) way to obtain gold is to mine for it—that a good farmer or mechanic will make money the surface of the Ardest (though sometimes the quickest) way to obtain gold is to mine for it—that a good farmer or mechanic will make money the surface of the not more than \$25, a lump (condensed by the use of quick silver) which looks like a steel good farmer or mechanic will make money faster by sticking to his own business than by deserting it for gold-digging—and that the man who, having failed in some other pursuit, calculates on retrieving his fortunes by gold mining, makes a mistake which he will

likely to rue to the end of his days. We had a famous gathering a few rods from this tent this evening. The estimate of safe men puts the number present at 1500 to 2000. Though my name was made the excuse for it, brief and forcible addresses were 2000. made by several others, wherein Mining, Postal and Express facilities, the Pacific Railroad, the proposed new Rocky Mountain State, Temperance, Gambling, &c., &c., were discussed with force and freedom. Such a gathering of men suddenly drawn hither from every section and nearly every State, in a glen where the first axe was raised, the first tent pitched by white men, less than six weeks ago, should have inspired the dullest speaker

th earnestness, if not with eloquence.
"Mining quickens almost every department of useful industry. Two coal pits are burn-ing close at hand. A blacksmith has set up shis forge here, and is making a good thing of sharpening picks at 50 cents each. A volunteer post office is just established, to which an express office will soon attach itself. A provision store will soon follow; then grocer es; then dry goods; then a hotel, &c., until, within ten years, the tourist of the Continent will be whirled up to these diggings over a longer but far easier road, winding around the ountain tops rather than passing over them nd will sip his chocolate and read his New York paper—not yet five days old—at the "Gregory House," in utter unconsciousness that this region was wrested from the elk and the mountain sheep so recently as 1859."

ADDRESS of the STATE COMMITTEE. We publish, to the exclusion of other mat ter, the address of the State Committee,

adopted at their meeting in Harrisburg, on Wednesday We can only remark that it discusses the political issues now before the people with ability and clearness, and will amply repay perusal. The principles governing the Democratic party never appear onger, and the misrepresentations by which they are constantly assailed more feeble, than after a calm survey of the field, accompanied by a vigorous exposition of the fundamental doctrines of the great constitutional party of past by the happiest effects, and we trust that the same consequences may flow from thisably written address.

ADDRESO Fellow-Citizens of Pennsylvania:

We are happy to address you at a moment when unmistakable manifestations of return ing confidence and courage on the part of the Democracy are beginning to exhibit themselves in all quarters of the Commonwealth. You have already seen with what unanimity the State Convention, which assembled at Harris burg on the 16th of March last, passed resolu tions affirming the principles and policy to which we hold ourselves pledged before the country, and how it pronounced, by acclama-tion, in favor of our excellent and unexcep tionable candidates. With an occasional ception, in the nature of an amicable protest or suggestion, the proceedings of the Conven-tion have been in the highest degree satisfac tory to the entire Democratic party State. Since its adjournment there has been an almost perfect restoration of cordial good eelings among Democrats, where they had een in some instances temporarily interrupted. entirely disappeared. In earnest of this, the of forty-one members, representing every district in the State, and some of whom you will doubtless recognize in their long and faithful are clearly of opinion that a Territory connection with the Democratic organization, trust, invincible determination to crown the as so mu canvass with the success that can hardly fail to attend their zealous and efficient exertions. of emi press have dropped, with one accord, all be with the Federal Government? properly directing their undivided and power- Is it not to the Federal Government? ful energies against the common enemy. For every professing Democrat who values consistency and principle, the path of duty is now broad, plain and inviting. No one can be so ignorant as to pretend to misunderstand the the issues that have been formed in this pending controversy. The line which divides the ng parties, whether drawn on the map of the State, or that of the Union, is too Pennsylvania, harmonious in our deliberations and fearless in the exposition of our views, with a platform and ticket challenging honest criticism; while on the opposite side you perceive two factions—the Black Republicans and Know Nothings—composing the Opposi-tion, each afraid to avow its ultimate designs, or its present distinctive characteristics; each emasculated of its original distinguishing quality; each declaring itself opposed to the other on certain vital points, yet conspiring together to secure place and spoils, by deliberately ignoring all sound principles of Government, and all enlightened inspirations of true American statesmanship. We do not approach you, fellow citizens, in the name of a "People's Party," concocted

on yesterday, composed of the shreds and patches of all opinions, and intended to serve, not the masses who may be deceived by its empty promises, but the politicians, who have representative party of the genius, character, honor and interests of our free institutions. It has been so recognized by the people of the United States, who have so constantly imposed ipon it the duties and burdens of government. It has bappily eliminated the leading truths of the Constitution, embodied them in simple though imperishable formulas of doctrine, and applied them firmly and efficiently in practical administration, until it has become the actual reflex of all the great constitutional principles at the basis of our republican system. ncient creed is unchanged, and remains substantially at this day what it has ever been. More than half a century ago, as at this hour, one of its articles watched with faithful vigilance, over the rights of the States and the union of the States; another insisted then, as now, on civil and religious freedom for all classes and sects, discriminating for none and against none, whether Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile, but permitting "every man to worship God after his own heart;" a third invoked, as it now invokes, in the shape of generous laws, a liberal hospitality towards the oppressed of all lands, as well for reasons of sound policy as from motives of humanity and a love of liberty; a fourth demanded, as it now requires, territorial expansion to meet all exigencies, whether military, or commercial-for security, defence, or national aggrandizement-arising out of the natural, inevitable and benevolent progress of American civilization, and hence it has happened that every foot of Territory annexed to the Union has been acquired by the Democratic party; in a fifth article of our faith was and is presented the noble Jeffersonian conception of universal suffrage with universal education; in a sixth was and is proclaimed the grand principle of equal rights, before the laws, of all citizens, ich or poor-native or naturalized; in a seventh was and is announced the doctrine of strict construction of the necessary powers with sound political morals, and in the unwise relaxation of which debt, extravagance vranny and corruption would soon find their vay into the very citadel of the Constitution, to betray and destroy it. Under this head the labors of the Democracy have been nyaluable. We have opposed National Banks, destroyed them and established the Indepen dent Treasury. We have steadily and successfully resisted the imposition on the eople of heavy federal taxes by excessive luties on imports, and have obtained the concurrence of a large majority of the country in the rule that taxes shall be limited to the

lemands of revenue alone, with incidental protection, by judicious discriminations, to Home Industry. We have defeated all propositions for the distribution of the proceeds f the public lands among the States. We have sedulously and effectually guarded the Public Freasury from heavy charges for internal improvements in cases admitted to be not general or National, but special and local in their character. And we have steadily refused our to, and resisted many cunningly devised schemes for squandering millions of the public money, and tens of millions of acres of the public domain, on objects whose usefulness and legality have been alike questionable. We might extend the enunciation of our

principles, concerning which there has been no change of sentiment whatever in the party since its earliest\_records were made, but we think we have already said enough to convince every intelligent citizen desirous to know the impartial truth, that we now speak as one of the constituted organs of a great and glorious party, not of an ephemeral faction, or combination of factions—that we represent on this occasion a party as venerable for its age as it is useful and honorable, in view of the extraordinary services it has so long, so honestly and so ably performed. Can it not be asserted as an unquestionable fact, that no party ever yet existed in any country on the face of the earth, that can justly claim to have rendered the same amount of valuable services to that has country, which the Democratic party rendered to ours? On any issue therefore in-

volving honorable historical antecedents, or a

consideration of general merits in the past or

General and Surveyor General of the Com-monwealth, Messrs, R. L. Wright and John Rowe, we earnestly desire to call the attention of our fellow citizens to their unblemish ed private reputation, to the ample experience they have acquired in the service of the State in various responsible offices, and to the admitted integrity and efficiency, marking their entire official lives as offering the strongest guarantee of their fitness, in all respects, for the positions to which they now aspire.

But there is one question comparatively

new to the country, in the form in which it is presented, that has occasioned some diversity of sentiment among us, and which has no been settled authoritatively, as some Demo the country. The time honored custom of the crats contend, by the highest councils of the State Committee in addressing the people of party. We refer to what is commonly known the State directly has been followed in the confuse the public mind on this subject, bu when rescued from the incomprehensible jargon of the demagogues, it merely raises an enquiry which should be calmly and candidly met, as to the nature and extent of the Legislative power possessed by the inhabitants of a Territory of the United States, in the political relations of such Territory to the Government and States of the Union. do not now propose to discuss this question at any considerable length, or to say much more than briefly to express our views regarding it. We presume that every true Democrat will yield his ready adhesion to the principle of Popular Sovereignty, when rightly interpreted and applied. But real Popular Sovereignty is not a spurious political idea, indefinite, vagrant and accidental. It is, when properly defined, nothing more nor less than the right uenned, nothing more nor less than the right of self-government pervading our entire sys-tem, but expressly limited in its action by the Constitution and the laws. It cannot exist legitimately outside of these. Otherwise, instead of being, as it is under our Government, the touchstone of order, justice and peace, it would become the source of multiplied disorders and constant anarchy. Thus Unfortunate and unmeaning dissensions have defined and limited, Popular Sovereignty is equally incompatible with the rash proceedings State Central Committee, although composed of a mob, as with the edicts of a tyrant. We cannot, therefore, subscribe to the illegitimate are clearly of opinion that a Territory of the United States can in no respect whatever, be have been found an unit in the resolute purpose regarded as either a Foreign or Sovereign to sustain that organization at all hazards, State. Nor can it enjoy, by possibility, any against open or secret hostility. The county political capacity independent of, or inconsist meetings, wherever they have spoken, have tent with, the government of the Union meetings, wherever they have spoken, have tent with, the government of the Union shown themselves fully conscious of their responsibilities, by forming local tickets of the most acceptable description, and by otherwise exhibiting an earnest and, we have acquired the very Territory in question, ch public domain or "common prop Where, let us ask, resides the to attend their zealous and efficient exertions.

We are glad to state, also, that the Democratic
United States? Is it not admitted by all to unfriendly and unprofitable discussions on shall we look for the right and power to irrelevant topics and settled issues, and are ascertain and fix all Territorial boundaries is shall we seek the right and power and duty to dispose of all lands embraced in the

ritory? The answer is, in the Federal Government. Where in the government of Territory is lodged the Executive authority and National aspects, upon which we have now fairly entered, and the precise import of the issues that have been formed in the lower of a Federal Judiciary. Where is the Judicial power of a Federal Judiciary. and that it could not legally exist, until called into being by the Federal Congress, in the organic act of Territorial Government. deep and striking to escape the eye of any one who may not wilfully choose to be blind. On there can be none others outside of them in a there can be none others outside of them in a ne side of this line stand the Democracy of Territorial Government, we behold the direct, Territorial Government, we behold the direct, positive and tangible evidences of the presence with the highest reputation in the most of the sovereignty of the Government of the United States, excluding the pretensions of Squatter or Territorial legislative sovereignty, or Popular Sovereignty when used as a convertible term with these, as being alike untenable in fact, and preposterous in logic.

Rut it must be borne in mind that the Federal Government cannot act in a Territory as a despot, or arbitrary ruler; and here is the difference between our doctrine and that of the Wilmot Provisoites. It must govern in a Territory in the sense of the Constitution, from which it derives its life and its every function, and it is bound to respect, with strict impartiality, the rights and interests of all parties concerned, these parties being the States and people of the States respectively. Now the Government of a Territory is not natural and indefeasible, but derivative from the Congress; otherwise, the few thousand speak in the same language used by the founders of our glorious party sixty years ago. No candid man will deny that, from the inauguration of Mar. Leaves the same language used by the two by purchase, or as indemnity for war expenses perhaps, would have the right to set to say that he has restrained the wild and themselves up as a foreign State, if they so inauguration of Mr. Jefferson to the present liked, and to deny the jurisdiction of the date, the Democratic party has been the real United States.

the moderate in its grasp, though strong—until, at But Congress, when establish last, the whole Judiciary of the land. Federal ing a Government in a Territory, cannot impart to it authority to do, by feeble Territorial enactments, what Congress itself cannot

undertake to perform under the Constitution, and can never venture to undertake. excepin flagrant usurpation of powers not delegated but reserved to the States. We are opposed, however, to the introduc tion of any provision particularly protecting slave, or any other kind of property, into an act organizing a Territorial Government. But if a Territory attempt nullification, or rebel ion, in the shape of resistance to acts of Congress, or to judicial decisions in their proper logical and legal consequences, or to any other legitimate acts done in and by Constitutional authority of the United States over the same, then the Federal Government should at once interpose and put it down, not so much for the sake of the slave, or any other kind of property, or even of the personal rights of citizens that may be thereby invaded, though constituting a sufficient reason for the movement, as looking to the necessity of its own preservation. But before the happening of any such act of nullification, or rebellion, and at the time of organizing a Territorial Government, the presumptions are all in favor of a legal and peaceful course of political conduct on the part of the inhabitants of a Territory inherens the doctrine of Congressional inter vention would assume the reverse. In fine, we are disposed to maintain on this question, and at all times, the fundamental principle and at all times, the fundamental principle of the equality of the States. We are distinctly opposed to any compulsory relinquishment in the name of squatter sovereignty, of the rights of the State of Pennsylvania, as one of the sovereign proprietors of all the public domain or Territorial property of the United States, and we still occupy, without any change of opinion, the ground held by the Con

following resolution of the Cincinnati vention of 1856, to wit: "Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery and be admitted into the Union upon terms

of perfect equality with the other States." This resolution distinctly represents the marked difference between the revolutionary efforts of the first squatters in a new Terr tory to abolish Negro Slavery or to preven the introduction of Slave property into the Territory, by the incompetent agency of Territorial Legislature, and the constitutional and quiet exercise of the rights of Sovereignty, by the people of a territory in the formation of a State Constitution with or without domestic Slavery, as they may determine. In the meantime, the citizens of each and every State, being in all respects equal with each other under the Constitution, take their various kinds of property with them into the Territory, and while in a Territorial condition they and their property are all equally protected by the Constitution of the United States and the Dred Scott decision. We thus stand on the sure foundation of the Constitu-tion and the Law, which sternly and justly deny the arbitrary power of one set of settlers the drotterly power of one set of sectors to confiscate the property of another set. We thus avoid, too, those contests between settlers, by which the people are kept in a constant state of commotion and turbulence, with murder, rapine, burnings and all kinds of violent acts, throughout their entire Terri-torial existence, and to the prejudice of their interest, and of the peace and harmony of the States of the Union.

A little more than two years ago Pennsylvania had the proud satisfaction to witness the elevation of her most distinguished States. man to the Presidency. This illustrious citizen, her choice and that of the country for the first office of the Republic, was elected after a doubtful and dangerous contest, as the can-didate of the National Democracy of the Union, over the nominee of a sectional movement suddenly springing into its calamitous existence on a single fanatical idea, avowedly consideration or general merits in the past or present, we shall appeal with confidence to the voters of Pennsylvania.

As regards the personal character and qualifications of our nominees for Auditor

try. Having sustained himself, during the period which has elapsed since he entered on the duties of the Presidency, against the most extraordinary opposition that any Chief Magistraté ever yet encountered and survived, the Administration of James Buchanan stands now above the impotent reach of its enemies, strongly entrenched in the confidence and strongly entrenched in the confidence and respect of the conservative masses of the nation. Inducted into his great office as the chosen representative of law, of union, and of the true principles of the Government, he has, in his official conduct, fully justified the confident expectation of a laws resistant of these dent expectation of a large majority of those whose votes were given for him. The foreign olicy of the Administration has not b nerely satisfactory; it has been so eminently successful that it is agreed, almost by comm successful that it is agreed, almost by common consent, the country never before filled a position so enviable in the estimation of foreign States. Although opposed most earnestly and indefatigably throughout; and in many instances meanly, treacherously and vindictively by his opponents, he has consummated measures in the direction of the liplomacy of the Government that stamp his Administration with the seal of imperishable honor. The Paraguay expedition, notwith-standing its failure was so confidently predicted by the clamorous organs of the Opposition, was attended, nevertheless, with the fullest success. The treaty with Japan, opening new ports to our present and future trads with that crowded empire; the treaty with China, by whose careful provisions, besides covering the entire ground of com-mercial advantages, the light of christianity, for the first time, is permitted freely to shine among the heathen millions of the Chinese world; the consummate skill and judgment with which, in the face of never ceasing difficulties and surprising complications, the Central American questions have been manag-ed now just on the eve, apparently, of produc-ing their well nigh invaluable fruits; and, above all, the final settlement of the Right of Search question with Great Britain, clearly on American principles; all make up a chapter of history which, if it should contain an account of nothing else of note, would secure for President Buchanan's Administration a prominent and glorious place in our annals, When we turn to Mr. Buchanan's domestic

heartiest commendation of every citizen who scorns the petty, personal, paltry politics of the hour, who admires the concept practice of real statesmanship, and who detests the miserable evasions and dishonest expedients of office seeking politicians. While the President may have offended, in some nstances, the morbid sentiments of particular ocalities, we aver that no one who speaks seriously and truthfully, can point his finger to a single case in which he has not endeavored, according to his best convictions, to vindicate the laws he was sworn to maintain and to execute. Nor can his bitterest opponent honestly accuse him of having sought personal popularity at the expense of the Constitution; or that he has at any time deserted his rigid official obligations, by coinciding with the prejudices, or peculiar interests of any section, or State, North, South, East or West.

We speak somewhat warmly, fellow citizens, because we have been and are conscientiously indignant at the course of misrepresentation and vituperation adopted by the Opposition, as the electioneering trick of a party, against a great and venerable man, whose private life, or public conduct, canno really be questioned by any honorable person on honorable grounds. Besides, we wish to to their discredit, others may declare that, if furget it, we always remember that James Buchanan is a Pennsylvanian born and bred with the highest reputation in the most responsible trusts under the Government, is

Administration, so far from its affording reasonable cause of complaint, it deserves the

abilities, he is the first and only Pennsylvanian to whom the nation has accorded the Chie Magistracy of the Union. When he assumed office it is well known to us, and to all, that two important Territorie of the United States were in a condition of revolt and civil war. We need not point out the fact that both of these Territories are now at peace with themselves and obedient to the Government. It is in every one's recollection too, how angry and perilous was the excite ment prevailing both North and South on the subject of negro slavery;—an excitement constantly fanned into a flame by "Kansas-shricking" inventions, and other sensation appliances of the same sort, until patriotic and State, at Washington, in Ohio, in Georgia, in South Carolina and elsewhere, may be seen coming to the rescue of the Government; while in the august presence of the Courts the storm of political violence begins sensibly to subside, common sense begins everywhere to master unreason, and the victorious presence of the law begins to conquer the hydra of

inseparably a part of our State glory; and that by force of his virtues and splendid

license and disunion.
In the year 1857, a commercial and financial revultion, overwhelming as it was sudden, swept over the country, threatening not only private, but public solvency. No one will think of steking to hold the President in any way responsible for this extensive and disas trous convilsion of husiness and credit. But we believe that we have a right to insist that all proper acknowledgment should be made for the saguity, prudence and tact characterizing the proceedings of the Administration, by means of which the Government was taken through at unexpected crisis of profound embarrassment, without the least depreciation of its credit, and without any addition to the taxes, or permanent increase of the public

We might say much more, and equally to the purpose, in defence of the President and his Administration from the scurrilous gossip and slanderous attacks of those who degrade themselves and the press, by resorting to such contimptible devices, so certain to be exposed—out we forbear, leaving the whole subject to the sober investigation and serious judgment of the people.

We had intended calling your attention,

fellow cititens, to other topics; to offer some suggestions in reply to the misrepresentations made by the Opposition of Gen. Cass' recent letter to Ar. Hofer, and to refer to and to de nounce, it appropriate language, the present amendment of the Constitution of Massachu setts, effected by the votes of the Opposition there, being at once, as it is, a deadly insult to every naturalized citizen in the United States, and an excessive demonstration in favor of the pet Black Republican doctrine of negro equality, or rather shall we say of negro superiority. But we feel that we have already afficiently occupied your attention, and we will reserve what we have further to say for another occasion.
ROBERT TYLER,

Charman in behalf of the Committee JOHN 4. FREEZE, JOHN HODGSON, Secretaries.

JACOB TURNEY. N. P. FETTERMAN. A Young Lady in a Trance-Narrow Es.

APE FROM BURIAL. - The Peoria (Ill.) Union of the 6th ult., learns from Mr. R. D. Story, of Medina, in that county, that his daughter Elizabeh, a girl of about nineteen, had a veritable tance a few day ago. The only premonitory symptoms seem to have been that on the prejious morning she "felt like she had not slept all night, and yet was not conscious of having been awake." She was in good health and spirits through the day, (31st ult.) retired early, and seemed to be sound asleep when her sister came to bed, that the latter could fot wake her. In the morning she was found ipparently dead. In a few hours preparations were in progress for the burial of the boly, and Thursday set for the funeral.— The neighbors were called in, and all decided that itwas best to bury her at the time sug-gested no one considering it necessary to call nhyńcian.

On Wednesday evening, however, before the coffin had been brought, while the younger brother was looking on the face of his dead sister he thought he saw the lips move, and, livid with fear, ran to communicate his suspi-cions to his mother. She was just entering the front door, receiving some friends from Henry Co., and at the announcement, uttered a most agonizing shrick of surprise. This was instantly followed by one from the chamber Elizabeth was lying, and when her mother and friends entered the room, she was sitting on the cooling board, as much surpriged at the alarm of her friends, as they were & her judden recovery from what they thought the grave. Mr. S.'s statement stands endorsed by fimilies residing near him. On Saturday, Miss Story was in perfect health, but from dread superstition will not explain her feelings while in the state of trance. She avoids speaking of it.

God!) to office and consideration. Mexican war, the old wood cutter was a Brigathe Government. dier-General; and at Buena Vista tore through the ranks of Santa Anna in such terrible style as to earn for him the title, of 'Marion of the Maxican war.' (Shields was the Montgomer thereof, in his gallantry and almost in his fate. In short, he rendered as honest an account, and furnished as full a cord, of Mexicans, as ver he had done of white oak and hickory He is a Democrat and that of the most Southern and States Right persuasion. Southern by birth, and an Oregonian by adoption, he as just led his young State by the hand and introduced her affectionately to her sisters .-He is popular, honorable, resolute; and if he were President a Briton or a Spaniard would thing twice before pulling us by the beard .-All these things turn towards him the thoughts of men intent on saving the Union; for the use of a President be it known to you,

Constitution, or to execute the law: it is to save the Union. Lane, like Breckenridge, is put forward not for his virtues and talents, but for his supposed availability; to keep things quiet, and give the 'Party' another at private sale on accommodating terms, with four years' lease of eighty millions.
"What man or President can do anything two other farms, containing 151 acres each, situated between Newark and Christiana, with for such a country as this, bound hand and buildings nearly new; good fencing; soil n foot by art magic? Here is a man who would light loam, suitable for raising any kinds of train or peaches. By a short sideling from Railroad, fruit can be sent to the Philadelphia. Baltimore or New York markets without

make a President after my own heart, if it were indeed a President that was wanted and not an Union Plaster." Buy Ayer's Cherry Pectoral transhipment. Address EGBERT HEISLER, complaints, and Ayer's Pills for all the pur-

Coughs: Ayer's Sarsaparilla for Scrofulous poses of a Purgative Medicine.

s not to govern the country, or to guard the

THE FOURTH AT COLUMBIA.—The Fourth will be appropri in the afternoon, after which James Black, Esq. of this city, is expected to deliver an oration.

The Fourth at Mount Jon.—The National Anniversary

will be celebrated by the citizens of Mount Joy at the Cove, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Declaration nandance will be read, addresses delivered, &c., &c. The Washington Rifles, Good Templars, Schools, &c., have been invited and are expected to attend. The services of the Mount Joy Brass Band have been engaged for the occasion. This is the proper way to celebrate our natal day, and worthy of emulation.

THE FOURTH AT PETERSBURG.—The citizens of Petersburg having a glorious time of it.

as one and inseparable, if carried out to their THE FOURTH AT MANHEIM.—The military companies—the legitimate consequences-hence we are not Rifles and Continental Cadets—will celebrate the coming anniversary by parading during the morning through the principal streets of the Borough. They intend spending the afternoon at the Indian Spring, a short distance below the privilege of being the equal of the white the town, where refreshments will be provided. Several man civilly and politically—as taught by the eloquent speakers have been invited to deliver appropriate Abolitionists of Chester county and elsewhere addresses on the occasion. -then, as a matter of course, he ought to oc No doubt the day will be duly commemorated in variou

other parts of the county; at least it ought to be cupy the same social position, and it is a

or attempt or threaten to "lynch," him for the exercise of those rights. The Abolitionists o'clock, A. M., and from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

having made their bed should not object to reposing on it, although it may not be one of Pic Nice has commenced, and although there may not be so many of a public nature as last year, those that are down. The Democrats, not recognizing the will doubtless, be far superior. Washington Fire Company, equality of the negro with the white race, in No. 4, give their 3d Annual Pic Nic, at Rocky Spring, on any particular, are averse to any amalgama Thursday, the 21st inst. This company has the reputation of getting up about the best parties and pic nics of the season, and from the preparations which have been made and are still making, we hazard nothing in saying this pic nic will be the grandest affair of the season. The list magers is a sufficient guarantee for such a prediction

ted, as he states in acquiring Cuba by purchase, under present circumstances, is inauspicious.' But he takes occasion to add that he has never 'said or

-Since the above was in type the following p

presented to express his full concurrence with Mr. Buchanan's Cuba policy, as will be seen The President in his last annual message acquire Cuba by honorable negotiation, adding "we would not if we could, acquire it in any other way." He further recommends that he should be entrusted by Congress with the means of making an advance to the Spanish Government on the signature of the

ì	city as follows:	l
ı	LEAVE EASTWARD.	i
ı	Fast Line4.00 a. m.	ŧ
ı	Through Express	ĺ
ı	Lancaster Accommodation9.40 a. m.	i
1	Mail Train2.29 p. m.	l
	Harrisburg Accommodation5.48 p. m.	ł
	LEAVE WESTWARD.	ı
į	Through Express1.38 a. m.	١
	Mail Train	١
	Fast Line2.30 p. m.	١
	Harrisburg Accommodation5.35 p. m.	ı
	Lancaster Accommodation8.00 p. m.	ı
	Emigrant Train	ļ
	CLOSING OF MAILS BY RAILROAD.	ł
	Eastern Through Mail-For Philadelphia, New York and	ļ
	Eastern States, at 6.45 a. m., $1\frac{1}{2}$ p. m., and 8 p. m.	i

Eastern States, at 6.45 a. m., 1½ p. m., and 8 p. m.
Way Mail East—For Philadelphia and intermediate offices, at 6.45 a. m., 10.45 m.
Western Through Mail—For Columbia, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Western States, at 0½ a. m., and 8 p. m.
Way Mail West—For Landisville, Elizabethtown, Mount Joy, Middlestown, Harrisburg, Lewistown, Huntingdon, Tyrone, Altoona, Hollidaysburg (and Way Mail between Altoona and Pittsburg) at 9½ a. m.
Southern Mail—For Columbia, York, Baltimore, Washington, D. C. and Southern States, at 6½ a. m. refuse to ratify it; if, by a suicidal policy like this defeating the wishes and efforts of the ton, D. C., and Southern States, at 91/2 a. m

ittsburg Through Mail, at 1½ p. m. vittsburg Through Mail, at 1½ p. m. vitsburg, via: Camargo, Quarryville, Martinsville and New Providence, at 6.45 a. m.

...9½ a. m., and 2½ p. m. a. m. or Lebanon, via: East Hempfield, Manheim, White Oak,

nrday, at 1 p. m.
or Hinkletown, via: Landis Valley, Oregon, West Earl, and Farmersville, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and find profitable employment here.

to 10 a.m.
Postage to California, Oregon and Washington Territories, 10 cents.
Letters, alleged to be valuable, will be registered, and a receipt given therefor, on application and payment of the registration fee of five cents, in addition to the regular

gade Paymaster, Frederick L. Baker, with the rank of Captain; Brigade Surgeon, Dr. Elias B. Herr, with the rank of Major; Brigade Judge Advocate, Oliver J. Dickey, with the rank of Major.

complaint, before Alderman Wiley, against one Margare Stoutzenberger, a woman of tarnished fame, for the robbe of \$128. This woman keeps a disreputable house in the alley near in the rear of the Washington House, North Queen street, where Stoner had been lounging about for several days. On Tuesday he drew some money at the Farmers' Bank, when himself and the party in the house got on a "bit of a spree." Shortly afterwards he missed his pocket book, and charged the woman, Stoutzenberger, with being the robber, which she denied. Later in the day, however, the woman sent a \$50 bill to Reed, McGranz Kelly & Co.'s Banking Honse to have changed, which fac The money was in two fifty and one twenty dollar bills or has yet been recovered. The woman had a hearing on Thursday afternoon, before Alderman Wiley, and was committed, in default of ball, for trial at the August