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

SURVEYOR GENERAL: JOHN ROWE, Franklin. "FIAT JUSTITIA," in answer to I. N. Peirce's production in the last Examiner, is

growded out this week.

## PEACE DECLARED!

The steamer North Briton, which arrived off Quebec on Sunday last, brings the important news that peace has been declared between France and Austria. The Emperor Napoleon telegraphs to the Empress that peace in price. has been signed upon the basis that the Italian Confederacy shall be under the honorary presidency of the Pope, and that Austria concedes her rights in Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who transfers them to the King of Sardinia, in compliance with the assurances given at the commencement of the campaign. The Emperor of Austria preserves Venice, but she will form an integral part of the Italian Confederation. The news was received with acclamations at Paris, and the whole civilized world will rejoice that peace has stayed the ravages of war. It is not more than three months since war was declared, and within that short period the Allied armies have repulsed the Austrians in every engagement, and finally wrested from her iron grasp a province which she has misgoverned for more than a century. The history of war scarcely records a more brilliant chapter than this campaign in Italy.

VICE PRESIDENT BRECKINRIDGE. Among that class of politicians in Pennsylvania who deem it essentially necessary that one statesman must be pulled down before another can be elevated, there is a manifest desire to misrepresent and defame Mr. Breckinridge, the Vice President of the United States. Why so many secret and barbed shafts should be discharged at this gentleman, we are at a loss to comprehend. He has all his life been an unwavering Democrat; he is a gentleman of the most exalted abilities : he is a model of courtesy and kindness in his social intercourse; and he is an unobtrusive and modest statesman. But all these virtues cannot save him from the fault finders, and they are untiring in their efforts to hunt him

down.
Leaving out of view for the present questions of official preferment, we can truly say, that no man now living outside of the limits of Pennsylvania, has more true friends in that State than John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. He is a young man, and in all probability, has many years of usefulness and honor before him. In his progress he will find the people of the Keystone ready to do sentative and two Democratic Sena him ample justice, and to extend to him that favor which is due him as a man and a true

We clip the above from our able and spirited contemporary, the Philadelphia Argus, and most heartily do we endorse every word of it. It is evidently written in answer to a wanton, unjustifiable and uncalled for attack on Mr. Democracy of this State will not sanction any attack upon his fair fame and reputation, no matter from what quarter it may come. Whether or not he will be a candidate for the Presidential nomination at Charleston, is yet in the future: but should he be selected as the standard bearer of the Democracy, in 1860, we are sure that no man living, north or south of Mason and Dixon's line, could rally the legions of the Old Keystone with greater unanimity and enthusiasm than the gifted and eloquent young statesman of Kentucky. Mr. Breckinginge is a true and tried leader, descended from a real Democratic stock-has never wavered in his attachment to the party or its principles, and it will not do for the Pennsylvanian, or any other paper, to vilify, malign, or attempt to break down so nure a patriot and statesman. All efforts of the kind will only recoil upon their author or authors.

WHE PRESIDENT AT REDFORD. President Buchanan reached the Bedford Springs on Tuesday evening last. He is accompanied by Miss Lane and Mrs. Secretary THOMPSON.

THE ENGLISH CANDIDATE. to the advocacy of Mr. SEWARD for the Presithe occupant of the White House. Mr. Sewthe article. At all events he must feel grate-Chief Magistrate!

SICKLES AND HIS WIFE. made up their little "difficulty," are living as well as subjects the offender to the fine together again, and he has published a long imposed by the act of 1794. letter in the New York Herald in justification of the re-union. Such being the case, the . natural enquiry is-why did he kill Key?

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION. The Pittsburg Morning Post, of Wednesday last, has a lengthy leader in favor of the renomination of President Buchanan, and concludes that he is the most available candidate who can be nominated by the Charleston exist in the Democratic ranks at the North and South.

THE FINAL RESULT IN VIRGINIA. Full official returns make Letcher's majority 5,470. Thus facts and figures put to flight the nonsensical boasts of the Opposition press that the Old Dominion was faltering in her devotion to the Democratic party .-Though Virginia has always been true to Democracy, like the other States, her majorities have varied. In 1840 she gave Van Buren 1,392 majority; in 1844, Polk 5,893; in 1848, Cass 1,473; in 1851, Johnson 6,859; in 1852, Pierce 15,281; in 1855, Wise 9,921 and in 1856, Buchanan 29,396. Considering the extent to which the "swapping system" was carried and the personal contests in several districts, Governor Letcher may feel proud of his majority, and the Democratic party sanguine of rolling up not less than 30,000 for the Charleston nominee in 1860.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE -We direct attention to the real estate advertised by the Sheriff of York county, in another column. -Capitalists would here find an object worthy their attention.

HOSTILITIES SUSPENDED.

The steamer Africa which arrived at New York, on Thursday, brings the very important news that an armistice has been agreed upon between the Allies and the Austrians, to terminate on the 15th of August. The proposal, it is stated, came from the Emperor Napoleon, and was promptly agreed to by the Austrian Emperor. Both armies, it is probable, were so much crippled in the last great battle as to render a suspension of hostilities necessary. In the mean time it is believed that negotiations for peace will be entered upon, and it may be that the war will soon brought to a close. If not, yet more bloody battles will have to be fought before the Austrians are finally driven out of Italy.

The armistice was signed at Villa Franca, by Baron Hess, on the part of the Austrians, and Marshal Vaillant, on the part of the French. It stipulates that commercial vessels, without distinction of flag, shall be allowed to navigate the Adriatic unmolested. The effect of the cessation of hostilities has been a great buoyancy in all the money markets of Europe, and strong hopes were entertained of a peace being hatched up. Cotton has advanced in the Liverpool market, but bread stuffs and provisions were dull and declining

The Paris Moniteur cautions the public against misunderstanding the armistice, and says that negotiations may re-commence, but t does not see how the war may be terminated. The London Times believes in peace, and says it is well authenticated that proposals came from France, indicating moderation or necessity on the part of the French, but the Times does not believe it was the latter .-France reaps all the benefit from the armistice

either way. The London Times says further, with regard to the armistice, "there is little to communi cate beyond what the public already know.the proposal came from France, and was the civilized nations. result of the Emperor's own determination .-That the Emperor Napoleon should stop short in a career of victory, and make overtures to the foe whom he has defeated in two pitched battles and hurled back to the limits of away from it against their own will. A man Lombardy, argues the moderation or the hardly believe that the latter have been the cause of this sudden resolve."

KANSAS WILL BE A DEMOCRATIC

We stated a few weeks ago, upon information which we deemed reliable, that the chances were multiplying that Kansas would enter the Union upon the side of the Democracy. The Herald of Freedom, published at Lawrence. in examining the result of the recent conventional election, closes a long article upon the subject with the following paragraph:

"We are conscious that we shall be charged with a desire to play into the hands of the of this article design is to show our friends in the States the great strength (?) of the Republican party in Kansas, and show how much has been gained by proving false to pledges, and organizing a new party with new tests, for the purpose of giving 'aid and comfort' to a party outside of Kansas. We mean to say further, that the late vote is significant of the future, and renders the prospects of a final Democratic triumph more than probable, and the sending up of a Democratic Delegate to Congress in sentative and two Democratic Senators to Congress, under our State organization."

This is, indeed, cheering information. Maugre the machinations of aid societies, and other unwarrantable influences. Kansas is at last to array herself decidedly against Abolitionism, and to come into the federal fold as the supporter of sound constitutional principles. If such shall occur, of which we are not BECKINRIDGE, in the Pennsylvanian of Tuesday last, which was retracted in the same
paper on the next day. The Vice President
is a great favorite in Pennsylvania and the

shall occur, of which was not to be important interests. If we repudiate it most important interests. If we repudiate it most important interests. If most important interests of most important interests. If most important interests of most important interests. If most important interests of most important interests. If most important interests important interests in pledge millions of persons have staked their most important interests. If most important interests. If most important interests important interests important interests. If most important interests important interests. If most important interests important interests. If most important interests important interests in pledge millions of persons have staked their most important interests. If most important interests. If most important interests important interests in pledge millions of persons have staked their most important interests. If most important interests in pledge millions of persons have staked their most important interests. If most important interests in pledge millions of persons have staked their most important interests. If most important interests in pledge millions of persons have staked their most important interests. If most important interests in pledge millions of persons have staked their most important interests. If most important interests in pled is a great favorite in Pennsylvania, and the subjected to the evils which would ensue from the consummation of the designs of Black Republicanism, in placing upon her border a disorderly sister.

> The running of passenger railroad trains through the streets of Philadelphia, on Sunday, has occasioned a very general city. On Friday week the Mayor despatched a letter to the President and Directors of the Green and Coates Street line, setting forth the illegality of running cars on Sunday, and urging upon them as good citizens, to refrain from running their cars on Sunday. The Directors, at a meeting held on Saturday, to consider this letter, resolved that the cars should only be run after 1 o'clock, P. M., from Oak street to Fairmount, which was accordingly commenced at that time. The police, however, were on the spot, and stopped the first car as it emerged from the Depot. and after that no further attempt was made to run. The affair occasioned great excitement throughout the city. Several sermons were delivered on the subject, in which the Passenger Railway Companies were handled

without gloves. On Monday the driver of one of the Passenger cars had a hearing before Alderman The London News devotes a lengthy article Hutchinson, each party being represented by eminent counsel. The Alderman held the denoy of the U. States, and advises him what defendant in the sum of \$300 to answer the to do in regard to the African slave trade and | charge of a breach of the peace. By the | makes any difference whatever between them in favor of negroes generally when he becomes advice of counsel he declined to enter bail, and was committed to prison. On Thursday ARD is now in Europe, and probably dictated the prisoner was brought before Judge Thompson, of the Supreme Court, on a habeas latter was born. ful for such disinterested concern in his polit- corpus, and the case was argued by able ical welfare, and for the anxiety of the counsel. The decision of the Judge was in English editor to furnish US with an Abolition | favor of sustaining the Sunday law, and adverse to a discharge of the prisoner. Pas- them American citizens, and their exclusive senger cars will, therefore, have to quit running on Sunday—as, according to Judge

THE WHEAT CROP OF 1859. The wheat crop of this country, just har vested, is set down at two hundred and one millions of bushels, or about forty millions of him to his native country, then our naturalibarrels, or one and three-fifths of a barrel of zation laws are a bitter mockery, and the oath flour for every one of the twenty-five millions | we administer to foreigners is a delusion of individuals in this country. This would There have been, and are now, persons of a not seem to be a great deal more than our very high reputation, who hold that a of individuals in this country. This would own wants would require, and it would not be Convention to reconcile the differences which if we had not the other cereals, and particularly the great crop of Indian Corn to help out the supply. Ohio is giving a production of 20,000,000 bushels; Pennsylvania, 25,000, 000: New York. 20,000,000; Illinois, 20,000,-000. The New England States have decreased in their production of wheat, but the West has increased four to one. The amount of land under wheat cultivation this year is thirty-three per cent. greater than in 1855 .--We frequently hear of a production of thirtyfive bushels to the acre, but the actual production per acre does not average two thirds our naturalization laws are opposed to it in of that amount.

The Oregon Legislature has adjourned without electing a U.S. Senator in the place of Delazon Smith. Oregon, therefore, will be represented by Gen. Lane alone in the Senate. untill another Legislature shall convene in that State.

HAIL STORM .- A severe hail storm passed over Coatesville and the northern part of Chester county, on Wednesday afternoon last .-Corn and vegetables of every kind suffered considerably from its effects. The same storm extended to Germantown, doing great damage throughout its course.

THE EXPATRIATION QUESTION.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL BLACK. WASHINGTON, July 18 .- Attorney Genera Black has, in compliance with the request of the President of the United States, rendered an opinion in the case of Christian Ernst, a native of Hanover, and who emigrated to this country in 1851, when he was about nineteen

ears of age.

This subject was recently made the basis of communication to our Minister at Berlin. who was instructed to demand the release of Mr. Ernst.

It appears that he was naturalized last February, and in March, after procuring a regular passport, he went back to Hanover on a temporary visit. He had been in the village where he was born about three weeks, when he was arrested, carried to the nearest military station, forced into the Hanoverian army, and there he is at the present time, unable to return home to his family and business, but compelled against his will to perform military

The Attorney General says that this is a case which makes it necessary for the Government of the United States to interfere promptly and decisively, or acknowledge that we have no power to protect naturalized citizens when they return to their native country under any circumstances whatever. you will do must of course depend upon the law of our own country, as controlled and modified by the law of nations, the Constitution of the United States, and the acts of Con-

The natural rights of every free person who owes no debts, and is not guilty of a crime, to leave the country of his birth, and in good faith, and for an honest purpose—the privilege of throwing off his natural allegiance and substituting another allegiance in its place— the general right, in one word, of expatriation I know that the common law of England denies it, that the judicia decisions of that country are opposed to it, and that some of our own Courts, misled by British authority, have expressed (though no very decisively) the same opinion. But all this is very far from settling the question. The municipal code of England is not one of we derive our the sources from which knowledge of international law. from natural reason and justice, from writers All that seems to be well authenticated is that of known wisdom, and from the practice o

All these are opposed to the doctrine o

perpetual allegiance. It is too injurious to the general interests of mankind to be

tolerated. Justice denies that men should

either be confined to their native soil or driver may be either exiled or imprisoned for an actual offence against the law of his country necessities of the French ruler. We can but being born in it is not a crime for which either punishment can be justly inflicted. Among writers on public law, the preponder ance in weight of authority as well majority in number, concur with Cicero, who declares that the right of expatriation is the firmest foundation of human freedom, and with Bynkershock, who utterly denies the territory of a State is the prison of her people. In practice, no nation on earth walks or ever did walk by the rule of the common All the countries of Europe received and adopted and naturalized the citizens of one another. They have all encouraged the immigration of foreigners into their territories, and many of them have aided the emigration of their own people. The German States have conceded the existence of the right, by making laws to regulate its exercise. Spain and the Spanish American States have always recognized it. England, by a recent statue (7 & 8 Vic.) has established a permanent system of naturalization in the very teeth of her common law rule. has done the same, and besides that has declared in the code Napoleon (Art. 17) that the quality of a Frenchman will be lost by naturalization in a foreign country. There i no government in Europe or America which practically denies the right. Here, in the United States, the thought of giving it up cannot be entertained for a moment. that principle this country was populated. We owe to it our existence as a nation. Ever since our independence we have upheld and maintained it by every form of words and We have constantly promised full and complete protection to all persons who should natural allegiance and transferring their fealty

guilty of perfidy, so gross that no American can witness it without a feeling of intolerable Expatriation includes not only emigratio out of one's natural country, but naturaliza-tion in the country adopted as a future residence. When we prove the right of a man to expatriate himself, we establish the lawful authority of the country in which he excitement and a warm discussion in that settles, to naturalize him, if the Government oleases. What, then, is naturalization? There is no dispute about the meaning of it. lerivation of the word alone makes it plain All lexicographers and all jurists define way. In its popular etymological and lawful sense it signifies the act of adopting a for-eigner and clothing him with all the privileges

of a native citizen or subject. There can be no doubt that naturalization does, pro facto, place the native and adopted citizens in precisely the same relations with the government under which they live, excep so far as the express and positive law of the country has made a distinction in favor of one or the other. In some countries immigration has been so encouraged by giving to adopted citizens certain immunities and privileges not enjoyed by natives. In most, however, politi favors have gone the other way. none but a native can be President. of our States foreign born citizens are incligible to the office of Governor, and in some of them they cannot even vote for two years after they are naturalized. But if restrictions had not been expressly made by positive enactment they certainly would not have existed.

in their rights at home and abroad, we have no law which divides them into classes, or A native and a naturalized American may. therefore, go forth with equal security ove every sea and through every land heaven, including the country in which the Either of them may be taken up under a debt contracted, or a crime committed by himself; but both are absolutely free from all political obligations to every country but their own. They are both allegiance is due to the Government of the United States. One of them never did owe Daniel E. Sickles and his wife, having made up their little "difficulty," are living as well as subjects the offender to the fine pursuance of public law and municipal pursuance of public law and municipal regulation, threw off, renounced, and abjured forever all allegiance to every foreign prince, potentate, State and sovereignty whatsoever and especially to that sovereign whose subject he had previously been. If this did not work a solution of every political tie which bound

and a snare. naturalized citizen ought to be protected by the government of his adopted country every where except in the country of his birth; bu if he goes there, or is caught within the of his native sovereign, his act of naturalization may be treated as a mere nullity and he will immediately cease to have the rights of an American citizen. This cannot true. It has no foundation to rest upor (and its advocates do not pretend that it has any) except the dogma which denies altogether the right of expatriation without the consent s native sovereign,-and that is

able, as I think I have already shown. Neither is this view supported by their whole spirit as well as in their express words. The States of Europe are also practically committed against it. No Government would allow one of its own subjects to divide his allegiance between it and another sovereign: for they all know that no man can serve two masters. In Europe, as well as here the allegiance demanded of a naturalized resident must have been always understood as exclusive. There are not many cases on record, but what few we find are uniform and

One Alberti, a Frenchman, naturalized here, went back and was arrested for an offence against the military law, which none except a French subject could commit: but he was discharged when his national character, as an American citizen, was shown.

A Mr. Amther, a native Bavarian, after unlike the genuine note.

being naturalized in America, and living here CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS. for many years, determined upon returning t his native country and resuming his original The Bavarian Government political status. so far from ignoring his naturalization, expressed a doubt whether he could be re adopt d there. But the most decisive fact which history records, is the course of the British and American Governments during the war of 1812. The Prince Regent proclaimed it

s his determination that every native-born subject of the British Crown, taken prison while serving in the American ranks, should be tried and executed as a traitor to his lawful Sovereign. This was undoubtedly right, according to the common law doctrine. The King of England had not given his assent to the expatriation of those people. If the Prince Regent had a right to arrest nat uralized Englishmen, Scotchmen, or Irishmen, in Canada (as the King of Hanover arrested Mr. Ernst in his dominions) and compel them to fight for him, he certainly had a right to hang them for fighting against him. But Mr. Madison denied this whole doctrine and

all its consequences. He immediately issued a counter proclamation, declaring that if any naturalized citizen of the United States should be put to death on the pretence that he was British subject, two English prisoners should suffer in like manner by way of retal lation. The Prince Regent's pr was never enforced in a single instance. principle which our Government successfully resisted under such circumstances will scarce ly be submitted to now.

The application of these principles to the case of any naturalized citizen who returns to his native country, is simple and easy enough. He is liable, like anybody else, to be arrested for a debt or a crime, but he car not rightfully be punished for the non per formance of a duty which is supposed to grow out of that allegiance which he has abjure and renounced. If he was a deserter from the army, he may be punished when he goes back, because desertion is a crime. On the other hand, if he was not actually in the army at the time of his emigration, but merely liable, like other members of the State to be called on for his share of military duty which he did not perform, because he country before the time of its performance came round, he cannot justly be molested. Any arrest or detention of him on that account ought to be regarded as a grave offence to his adopted country. What acts are necessary to make him part of the army-

what constitutes the crime of military desertion—whether a person drafted, conscribed or notified, but not actually serving. may be called a deserter if he fails to repor himself? These are questions which need not be discussed until they arise. But it may be said that the Government of Hanover has a right to make her own laws in her own way. This is strictly true of all laws which are intended to enforce the obligations and punish the offences of her own people. But a law which

States or peoples, must be made and executed according to the law of nations. A sovereign who tramples upon the public law of the world cannot excuse himself by pointing to a provision in his own municipal code. nunicipal code of each country is the offspring of its own sovereign's will, and public law question where local laws are in conflict. Hanover would make a legislative decree forbidding her people to emigrate or expatri ate themselves upon pain of death, that would not take away the right of expatriation, and any attempt to execute such a law upon one who has already become an American citizen would and ought to be met by very prompt

eclamation. Hanover probably has some municipal regulation of her own by which the right of expatriation is denied to those of her people who fail to comply with certain conditions. Assuming that such a regulation existed in 1851; and assuming, also, that it was violated by Mr. Ernst, when he came away, the ques tion will then arise, whether the unlawfulness of his emigration makes his act of naturaliza tion void as against the King of Hanover .-I answer, no-certainly not. American citizen by our law. If he violated the law of Hanover which forbade him to transfer his allegiance to us, then the laws complete protection to all persons who should come here and seek it by renouncing their law of nations steps in to decide the question patterns and transferring their feature. upon principles and rules of its own. We stand pledged to it in the face of public law of the world we have the undoubted hole world. Upon the faith of that right to naturalize a foreigner, whether his to the laws of that country, unless it can also be proved that the original right of expatriation depends on the consent of the natural sovereign. This last proposition I am sure no man can establish.

The late session of Warwick Baptist Association, which was held at New Vernon, near this village, was largely attended. Besides a considerable number of preachers from this State, there were in attendance, Elders L. Cox, Jr., of Massachusetts; P. Hartwell of New Jersey; D. L. Harding, of Pennsylvania; Samuel Trott, of Virginia; C. B. Hassell, of North Carolina; J. L. Purington, of Georgia; W. C. Norris, of Alabama, and J. L. Johnson of Kentucky. During the second and third days of the session the crowd was so much greater than the house would hold, that preach ng was had and meetings held in the adjacent grove, to accommodate the multitude

This Association is of that order of Bantists o often blackguarded by brainless Hard-shells," and by superficial fops and gnorant college-calves (who have not possessed capacity enough to learn common politeness from Alma Mater,) burlesqued as "ignorant," because they cannot be gulled by eter Funk schemes of religious mountebanks for swindling money from the weak minded. But among the number of ministers present on this occasion, there were some half-dozen any one of whom is far better qualified by natural ability and attainments, for Professor ships in Colleges than nine-tenths of thos who occupy them. Nearly all spoke as gram matically as is common with College gradu In regard to the protection of our citizens ates; and those who expressed themselves without reference to book rules, had no difficulty in rendering themselves understood, and producing impressions upon their audiences that any orator might be proud of. Although we have heard many of the most distinguished orators of our country, we never heard more efined, soundly logical and effective eloquence

than on the occasion referred to. In this connection we will take occasion further to remark that it is our good fortune to be acquainted with some thousands of the nembers of this order; and as a body they are at least unexcelled in intelligence and good idgment by the adherents of any other order They are naturally cool headed men, who can not be humbugged either by religious political impostors. They are, therefore lmost unanimously Democrats; and not believe there can one of them be found. ven in New England, who would not welcom brother from Georgia or Texas, as though e had never been south of the magic line

We say this much, not for the purpose flattery, but for the purpose of according the justice due from an independent editor to a calumniated denomination of men, and for the sake of cautioning Democratic editors from copying from Black Republican papers any of e revamped old jokes into whi D. (Dandy Dunce) has incorporated a rowdy ish slur or ruffianly lie upon that good old denomination whom their enemies call "Hardshells," because they are themselves too soft and empty in their shells to successfully meet them in argument, and therefore have to resort to abuse and slang—the usual subterfuge of the vanquished.—Middleton (N. Y.) Banner

TERRIBLE MURPER.-On the 18th inst. a most shocking murder took place in Londongrove township, Chester county. A man named Patrick Lafferty had some altercation with another named J. Reed, when the former struck the latter on the head with a stone, and after knocking him down stabbed him to the heart with a dirk knife. Lafferty was arrested and is now in the West Chester prison awaiting his trial.

ANOTHER NEW COUNTERFEIT .- Counterfeit notes on the Allegheny Bank of Pittsburgh. of the denomination of five dollars, have been extensively circulated in Philadelphia within a day or two. Two boatmen were arrested on Thursday, charged with attempting to pass these bills. The counterfeit is altered from a broken western Bank, has a vignette of a steamboat, with a portrait of Washington on the right and one of Clay on the left. It is

COMMENCEMENT WEEK .- The Annual Comment exercises of Franklin and Marshall College.will take place at Fulton Hall to-morrow. The graduating class this year numbers twenty-one members, and we have be unusually interesting. The exercises will consist of two of the students, we understand, will not average more tha sight minutes each. The Fencibles' Band will occupy the

rchestra, having been engaged to furnish the music.

The Biennial Address before the Literary Societies of the College will be delivered in Fulton Hali this evening ensburg, who has chosen for his theme the very inter sting and prolific subject of "Tom Paine, the P Putriot." Gen. S. is known as one of the ablest lawyer and most eloquent and profound orators in the State. Hi ddresses on the stump in the campaign of 1856, ar especially the one he made in this city, will never be for ering arguments. The Pittsburg Post of Thursday says:

"Gen. Will A. Stokes, at his beautiful residence of Lud
wig, is engaged in preparing an address, the subject o
which is Tom Palne, the Purchased Patriot,' to be deleered on Tuesday of next week, at the commencement of
Franklin and Marshall College. The address will constitute a defense of the Christian religion and morals. The
eloquent gentleman is a ripe scholar, as well posted it
ethics as he is in sclenoc and literature, and this addres
will be well worth a visit to Lancaster to hear."

The Faculty, Students and Alumni, preceded by th Fencibles' Band, will march in procession from the College, urriving at the Hall a little before 8 o'clock.

FULTON INSTITUTE MEDALS.—At a meeting f the members of the Fulton Institute, held at their Hal on Saturday evening last, the Committee on Medals prented the following report:

Your Committee, appointed for the purpose of procuring a suitable number of Ellver Medals and Medals of Nicke to be distributed at the Fulton Institute Exhibition in November next, beg leave to report, that we accordingly addressed a letter to the Hon. Janks Ross Snowns, pirector of the United States Mint, and received the following complimentary answer.

addressed a letter to the Hon. JAKES HOSS SNOWNEN, Director of the United States Mint, and received the following complimentary answer:

"MINT OF THE UNITED STATES," PRILADELPHIA, July 18, 1859.

TO MESSIS. RATHVOS, HERB, MILLER, HOWELL AND REGART, Committee of the Fulton Institute, Lancaster, Penna. Gendlemen: The name that has been given to your Institute is a most happy and appropriate one. Lancaster may well be proud of her distinguished son, ROBER TULTON.—I entertain for his character and services the most profound respect and regard. Becently two Medals, one commemorative of his construction of the Steambost, and the other of his improved Saw Mill for Marble, came to my notice.—They are in possession of Mr. Robert Colton Davis, of this city, a gentleman who has a valuable collection of Coins, Medals and Autographs. He has, at my request, kindly furnished me with copies of the Fulton Memorials, and I enclose them for your acceptance.
Fulton's great schievement, the Steamboat, places him in the front rank as a Mechanic and Man of Science, and justifies the inscription on the Medal to his memory, viz: He was "one of the most illustrious benefactors of mankind."

I will with great pleasure strike the Silver and Nickel Medals, which the Fulton Institute may require. As Nickel is largely produced in your county, your suggestion of Nickel Medals, to he composed of Conner and Nickel

largely produced in your county, your suggestion of lickel Medals, to be composed of Copper and Nickel in lace of Bronze, seems quite appropriate in view of the ame and location of your Institute. name and location of your Institute.

I am, with much respect,
Your friend and obedient servant,
JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

Therefore, Resolved, That the letter of Col. James Ross
Snowden, Director of the United States Mint, be accepted
and filed, and the copies of the Fulton Medals, presented
the birth be fraumd for preservation.

and filed, and the copies of the Fulton megais, presented by him, be framed for preservation.

Resolved, That the Fulton Institute adopt a Silver Medal and also a Nickel Medal, the same in size as that of the Franklin Institute, with a bust of Robert Fulton on the one side, surrounded with the inscription. "Fulton Institute, Lancauter, Pennsylvania. Founded 1858," and on the reverse side a wreath, with the words "Awarded to," with a space for the receiver's name to be engraved, and the purpose awarded.

S. RATHYON,
T. MILLER.

GEO. HENSEL. On motion, the report was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be signed by the officers of the Institute, and published an the several newspapers of this city. R. H. LONG, President.

WM. E. HEINITSH. Secretary. SUNDAY SCHOOL PIC NIC .- One of the largat Sunday School Pic Nics ever held in this city was that olic Church, Vine street, at Landis' Woods, on Wednesday ast. To add to the attractions of the scene the Fencilles Band was engaged, and throughout the day discoursed store for the little ones. The venerable Father KRENAN and Rev. Mr. Ball, the Pastors of the Church, were pres ent, and entered heartily into the festivities. The beam countenance, and good word for every one. of Father Pic Nics of the season. No minister is more beloved by his

tions in this city, than Rev. BERNARD KRENAN. THE WASHINGTON PIC NIC .- The Third named Pic Nic of Washington Fire Company, No. 4, came Rocky Spring. Sixteen heavily-loaded omnibuses passed n East King street in the morning for the Pic Nic grounds usic. We attended the Pic Nic in the afternoon and ere much pleased with the admirable arrangements for the comfort and convenience of visitors. The attendance was very large, but every thing passed off in the most agreeable and orderly manner. The managers were un ring in their attentions to all. The dancing music (Kefr's Orchestra) was particularly fine and the "merry lade on the light fantastic toe." Many of our prominent citi zens were present. Among the "knights of the quill" on the ground we noticed Messrs. Cochran, Hiestand, Heck-Once May the Washington long exist to the return of many such happy social gatherings -We are pleased to learn that between \$90 and \$100

has been realized, over and above all expenses, from the proceeds of this Pic Nic. At a business meeting of the anagers, held on Friday evening, in the Hall of the Comorth Queen street, the following resolutions were nnanimously adopted:

unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of Washington Fire Company,

No. 4, are hereby tendered, in this public manner, to the

titizens of Lancaster for their kindly appreciation of our

efforts. Their large attendance at our Pic Nic on yesterday

we take as an earnest of their hearty good feeling and

whole souled generosity toward us. "United be our efforts"

whole souled generosity toward us. "United be our efforts" to prove worthy the renewed confidence thus reposed in us by our fellow-citizens.

Reschued, That we feel bappy in being able to make mention that our Pic Nic was graced with so large an ont-pouring of the Pair Sex; and our thanks are especially due, and cordially given, those Ladies who so ably superintended the culinary and other departments, and who so well understand the manner of arranging the little matters pertaining to such a gathering so as to conduce to the comfort and pleasure of all the sex power and the sex power of the sex perturbating to the sex power of the sex power of

nd pleasure of all.

Resolved, That we acknowledge our indebtedness to the ress of this city for their many flattering notices of our-elves and our different enterprises.

Resolved, That the city papers be requested to publish HENRY M. WHITE, Chairman.
J. Fred's Sener, Secretary.

FAWKES' STEAM PLOW .- Our readers will oubtless be gratified to learn that Mr. FAWKES has conented to give an exhibition of the working of his Steam Plow in this city. It will take place on the grounds of he Agricultural and Mechanical Society, College Avenue, ommencing on Thursday, the 4th of August, and contin uing three days. This, we can assure our readers, will be one of the most interesting exhibitions they have ever had he opportunity of attending, and we trust the citizens of Lancaster County will give a Lancaster County Inventor the substantial compilment of turning out in thousands on this occasion. In order to defray the expenses, etc., ents. Indeed, he has not only spent all his means in erfecting this invention, but he is embarrassed in his nancial affairs, and it is not too much for us to say that

Lancaster," in honor of his native county, and its every riumph on the great prairies of the West, whither it is e taken, will but add to the fame of the already famous pirth-place of Fulton. DISCHARGED .- The three men arrested on uspicion of having murdered the man and woman found lead near the Columbia pike, three miles west of this city -and which we noticed last week-were released by the

ancaster County should do more on this occasion than

analyzation of the contents of the stomachs by Drs. A. J Carpenter and J. F. Huber, returned a verdict that they died from exposure and intemperance—hence the discharge f the persons arrested. Col. Stambaugh for Utah .-- We learn from The Washington States, of Wednesday last, that Col. S. C. TAMBAUGH, of this city, recently appointed Surveyor General for the Territory of Utah, is now in that city for the

ourpose of receiving final instructions from the Commis-tioner of the General Land Office, in relation to the resump tion of the surveying service in Utah, which, owing to the ormon difficulties in past years, has been suspended. We further understand, says The States, that the instructions eave been communicated to Col. STAMBAUGH, and that h proposes to depart for the sphere of his duties as soon as e completes his arrangements in securing the necessar nce in the performance of the duties devolved under the instructions. THE GAP OUTRAGE—THE FIEND IN PRISON.

-We stated a week or two since that there were hopes of the identification and arrest of the negro who committed the brutal outrage upon the little girl Connelly, in Salis bury township. On Saturday week a negro named Henry Anderson was arrested at Columbia on suspicion of being he guilty party, and he was taken to the Gan, by office ingsworth, where Anderson was fully identified as the author of the outrage. He was accordingly committed for trial by the Justice of that district, and officer H. brought him up in the Lancaster Train and committed him to prison. This outrage, in disbolical atrocity, was unparalled d in this county by any crime short of murder, and common humanity has cause to rejoice that the fiend has been die in Columbia than face the people where he had out raged the girl.

DROWNED.—Early on Tuesday evening last young man, named Eshleman, in connection with his and several others, while fishing with sturgling nets in Mill Creek, below Herr's Mill, was accidental rowned. The young man was in the water driving the fish towards the net, when he got into a deep place and, it is upposed, was seized with an attack of the cramp. As soon s his companions saw the peril he was in, they did all in their power to rescue him, but without success-the father narrowly escaping the same fate in his attempt to save his son. The young man was between the age of 21 and 22 Conestoga, with his father, John Eshleman. The body was

MILITARY ELECTION .- Mai. BENJ. F. COX. Brigade Inspector of this Brigade, gives notice to the different companies to meet at their armories on Thursday next, to elect a Brigadier General, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of General SHARPPER to the Major General ship of the 2d Division.

A Row among the ÆRONAUTS.-We have pprehended a row among the balloon adventurers. It is briumate it did not break out before they reached terra firms. The partial success attained was insufficient for four individuals given to these lofty flights—the honor too claimed too much, and ill-feeling is the consequence several accounts by no means tally. No two agree. Of that the public are confident. It matters little, however, who of the four voyagers slept during that terrible night, and Mountain has been betrayed into an attempt to provoke a ewspaper controversy. He inflates himself terribly to elicit a rejoinder from Mr. Wise; charges Wise with a want of foresight, and with the loss of 5000 feet of gas as the result of a single nap; says Wise had no part in the experiment, but accompanied him on his invitation; that Wise lacks science, and that he will yet cross the Atlantic in the month of October. He closes with a general chalenge to Wise for a triel trin from San Francisco to the Atlantic. And now comes Mr. Gager, who says positively (and no one ought to know better) that Mr. Wise was a partner in the balloon, owning the same share as Mr. La dountain, namely, one-quarter, and that he yet owns it.— We rather incline to the opinion that La Mountain has arned reputation of Mr. Wise. His very slight experience ballooning has doubtless had the effect of inflating him makes himself ridiculous in his silly attempt to soar too We are not disposed to leave terra firms as long as sphere; but if we felt inclined to soar aloft above the we should much prefer John Wise as an Engineer

THE GREAT COUNTY OF LANCASTER-ITS Wrightsville Star, has taken some pains to compile a star late Minister to Mexico, talks sense upon tical view of the resources of our county, in which he very satisfactorily shows that this "garden county is a tate within itself, and has all the elements of greatness of 950 square miles, and will yield this year a large quanand now all secured, to be ready for threshing. This ounty, in the value of its agricultural productions, is not 1.803.312 bushels of Indian Corn: 1.365.111 of Wheat: ,578,321 of Oats; 215,277 of Potatoes; 96,134 tons of Hay, he greatest raised in any county in the United States; in New York; and that of Corn greater than any other

to John La Mountain.

in New York; and that of Corn greater than any other county of the State. The Star says:

"The crop of Wheat this year is much larger than that of 1850, and will no doubt exceed 2,000,000 bushels. The whole county contains an area of 608,000 acres, one-tenth part of which, it may be asfe to say, is, or was, in wheat this season. Mr. John Liudeman, a farmer of Turkey Hill, Manor twp... states that a portion of his wheat crop this year yielded on an average more than 35 bushels to the acre, and weighed 65 pounds per bushel; and it is the opinion of intelligent men, based on observation, that the avorage yield per acre, this year, will be over 30 bushels. Taking into view the fact that a much larger space or number of acres have been cultivated this year, than 1850, we may safely set this year, early the weight of the corn corp of this year, which is now very promising, at 2,250,000 bushels. Educating from this wheat data, we risk little in putting the corn corp of this year, which is now very promising, at 2,250,000 bushels. Calculating from the same premises, we will put the oats crop this season at 2,000,000 bushels, and the potato crop at 250,000 bushels. Hay, we will put for this crop, at 120,000 tons. The increase in butter will probably swell that item to 2,500,000 pounds. In addition to which there has been raised this year not less than 500,000 bushels of Rye. Estimating Wheat at 35 us bushel, Rye at 80 cents, Oats at 30, and Potatoes at 40 cents per pound, we have an aggregate of over \$7,000,000 as the value of one year's crop or production of this fertile country, to say nothing of the Tobacco crop, the Beef, and other marketable articles, which would swell the amount so as to exceed \$5,000,000 in value.

"The population of Lancaster country, which was 99,760 in 1850, is doubtless now considerably over 100,000 souls: and according to the above statistics of grain, &c. the yield is at the rate of eighty dollars worth of produce for every man, woman and child in the country. The assessed value of the real

THE MOUNT VERNON FUND,-We notice hat Miss M'Callister, Vice Regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association for Pennsylvania, acknowledges the eceipt of \$1,064.36, of which amount \$124.37 is from Miss Catharine Yeates, Lady Manager of the Association for Lancaster County. The amount acknowledged from Miss Yeates is fully up to the average of that received from the ther districts of the State.

CORNER STONE LAYING .- The corner stone of the new African Union Church, on Charlotte, between for the publication in this city of a political Wainut and Lemon streets, was laid on Sunday afternoon and literary magazine, to be called the Nationast. Rev. Messrs. Walters, Orr and Gerhart assisted in the services. A very large crowd of people were present, who manifested much disappointment at the non-appearance of the clergymen advertised to officiate, and whose ansence caused much delay in the exercises

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS, AND CLOSING OF THE Mans at the City Post Office.—The different Passenger control and the pending questions in the pending questions in that quarter can be adjusted by a properly

LEAVE EASTWARD. Fast Line. Through Express..
Mail Train.....

Eastern Through Mail—For Philadelphia, New York and 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. at 6.45 a.m.
Western Through Mail—For Columbia, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Western States, at 9½ a.m., and 8 p.m.
Way Mail West—For Landisville, Elizabethtown, Mount
Joy, Middletown, Harrisburg, Lewistown, Huntingdon,
Tyrone, Altoona, Hollidaysburg (and Way Mail between Tyrone, Altoona, Hollidaysburg (and way Mail between Altoona and Pittsburg.) at 9½ a. m. Southern Mail—For Columbia, York, Baltimore, Washington, D. O., and Southern States, at 9½ a. m. Pittsburg Through Mail, at 1½ p. m. Per Strasburg, via: Camargo, Quarryville, Martinsville, and New Providence, at 6.45 a. m.

a.m. bann, via: East Hempfield, Manheim, Whito Oak, Mount Hope and Cornwall, daily, at 2 p. m. or Millersville and Slackwater, Tri-weekly, Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, at 1 p. m. ir Safe Harbor, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Sat-For Safe Harbor, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Andread, Marting, at 1 p. m.
For Hinkletown, via : Landis Valley, Oregon, West Earl, and Farmersville, Tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 p. m.
For Paradise, via : Greenland and Soudersburg, daily, at

3 p. m. r Litiz, via : Neffsville, daily, 2 p. m. r Litiz, via : Neffsville, daily, 2 p. m. r Marletta, via : Hempfield and Silver Spring, Tri-weekly, Truesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a. m. or Strasburg, via : Fertility and Wheatland Mills, daily at

2 p. m.
or Lampeter, daily, at 2 p. m.
or New Holland, via: Binkley's Bridge, Leacock, Bareville,
Beartown, Bowmansville and Muddy Creek, Tri-weekly,
Tussday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 m.
or Phœnixville, via: New Holland, Blue Ball, Goodville, Churchtown, Morgantown, Honeybrook, Chester Springs, and Kimberton, Triweskly, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 m. or Port Deposit, Md., via: Willow Street, Smithville, Buck, Chesnut Level, Green, Pleasant Grova Rook Street, Smithville, Buck, Chesnut Level, Green, Pleasant Grova Rook Street, Smithville, Buck, Chesnut Level, Green, Pleasant Grova Rook Street, or Port Deposit, Md., via: Willow Street, Smithville, Buck, Chesmut Level, Green, Pleasant Grove, Rock Springs, Md.; and Rowlandsville, Md., Tri-weekly, Monday, Wednes-day and Friday, at 6 a. m. or Colebrook, via: Swar's Mill, Old Line, Sporting Hill and Mastersonville, Semi-weekly, Monday and Friday, at 6 a. m.

o a. m. Togansville and Terre Hill, Tri-weekly, Monday, Thurs voganistine and refer him, firewearly, montary, finds ay and Saturday, at 2 p. m. Liberty Square, via: Conestoga, Marticville, Coleman-lille, Mount Nebo, Betheeda and Rawlinsville, Semi-reekly, Tuesday and Saturday, at 1 p. m. New Danville, weekly, Wednesday, at 9 a. m. ffice hours, from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. On Sunday, from 9

Office hours, from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. On Sunday, Irom 9 o 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

postage.

All letters are required to be pre-paid with stamps befor they can be mailed.

H. B. Sware, Postmaster. APPOINTMENT.-Gen. B. A. Shaeffer has AFFOINTHEAL—
appointed Mr. C. Herr Brady, of this place, to his staff, with the rank of Major. We expect to have a glance at his commission in a few days. This will not take our cit-izens by surprise, when it is remembered how well he ran his commission in a new days.

Items by surprise, when it is remembered how well no ram
the recent election and how much attention he has paid
to the recent election and how much attention he has paid

TOOTHACHE.—This disease can be cured by DR. KEYSER'S TOOTHACHE REMEDY, prepared by him in Pittsburg, Pa., which is put in bottles and sold at 25 cents each It is an excellent medicine, when diluted, for spongy and ender gums, and is worth ten times its price to need it. Sold here by C. A. Heinitsh.

THE KNICKERBOCKER, for August, has been on o table for several days, and a capital number it is in every respect, as well in reading matter as in embellishments The illustrated article on Cape May, alone, is worth th rice of the number. The contents are as follows, viz : rice of the number. The Culture state an interest of the number. In Cape May; 2. The Harvest Storm; 3. A Stranger in techan; 4. The Omnibus Driver; 5. Metaphor of Birth and Death; 6. Pallssy the Potter; 7. Marcus Antonius; Romance and Reality; 9. The Romance of a Poor Young fan; 10. Palmer's Marble Medalilons; 11. The heart listory of a Heartless Woman; 12. A Song; 13. The Stitlization of Algeria; 14. Literary Notices; 15. The Scittor's Table.

ROVS' & GIRLS' OWN MAGAZINE. Published monthly William L. Jones, 152 Sixth Avenue, New York, at The August number is handsomely illustrated. The

ents are as follows: contents are as follows:

The Avenger; The Horse Shoe; Anatomy; The Bishop
and the Birds; Dick Radcap; Who Teaches the Birds
What I See and Hear of the Avenue; Nature's Electrica
Machines; The Sewing Girl's Vase of Flowers; Uncle's
Arm Chair; The Brother's Quarrel; The Ten Fairies; The
Essayist; Charades; Enigmas, &c., &c.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE, (American

dition) for July, has been received from Sprenger & West neffer. The contents are as follows: namer. The contents are as follows:

1. Lord Macanlay and the Massacre of Glencoe.

2. The Lifted Veil.

3. Dr. Mannel's Bampton Lectures.

4. The Luck of Ladysmede—Part 5.

5. Sentimental Physiology.

6. The Novels of Jane Austen.

7. The Change of Ministry.—What next?

EUROPEAN FOLLY .- An eminent French statician states that the land and naval forces of the European armies number 2,800,000 sound, picked men, in the prime of their promeagre for repeated sub-divisions. Each has, perhaps, ductive strength. The annual outlay required to keep up their armies and the material of war is over \$400,000,000, not including the value of land or buildings occupied by fortifications, arsenals, hospitals, foundries, schools, &c., moderately estimated at \$3,800,000,000. on which, at 4 per cent. interest, the yearly expense is more than \$150,000,000. To this add the value of the labor which these men would productively perform, which amounts to more than \$156,000,000, and we have an annual war expense paid by European producers of nearly \$800,000,000.

The Philadelphia P. O. Department has established over 300 iron P. O. boxes attached to the lamp posts of that city, into which letters destined for the Post Office are dropped. The lid will always close by its own weight to keep wet out, and by a casting inside the drop hole, the letter, when once dropped in, cannot be seen or extracted until the box is opened by the proper key. There are four collections a day, and one on Sunday

SENSIBLE .- The Mobile (Alabama) Regis. ter, one of the ablest and most influential of the Southern papers, edited by Mr. Forsyth, the subject of a "slave code," as follows:

"The true doctrine is to regard and treat slaves as property, and afford them all the by law to which any other species of property is entitled. The 'theory' that is in our opinion 'untenable' is to discriminate between this and other kinds of property.— There is no warrant for the distinction that There is no warrant for the distinction we can find, in the Constitution or elsewhere We see no more claim to call upon Congress and 1,907,843 pounds of Butter. The quantity of Oats was to make a 'slave code' for the Territories than to make a 'horse code,' and if Congress were that of Wheat the greatest in any except Monroe county, to make forty thousand such codes, there ritories if the people did not want them there and if the people did want them, there would be no occasion for any such Congressiona This is just one of those stubborn code. facts that are proof against philology, casuistry, or logic. The dispute is about nothing, and will come to nothing. Before the Charleston Convention meets the people of America will find this out. Let politicians look out, for, as Senator Thompson, of Kentucky says, It will be dangerous to stand on the outside

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD .- During the last year, as appears from the annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, there have been carried over this road, 1,012,808 passengers and 16,862 emigrants, and not a single life has been lost. With railroads as with other institutions, it is most fair to judge them by their fruits, and nothing could be said in favor of the character and manage ment of this great work, which would so fairly attest their perfection. It should be kept in mind that the greater part of this road is in a mountainous region, where the danger is isof, was 35,249,349 dollars, snowing an increase in value in seven years of 3,455,190 dollars.

"We should be pleased to give a like flattering state of things in our own county, York, but, not having the statistics just at hand, we must defer it for the present. We may mention, however, that in 1850 we produced more tobacco than any county in the State. In that year the crop footed up 418,555 pounds."

a mountainous region, where the danger is far greater than in a level country. Passentiation, in the country is a mountainous region, where the danger is far greater than in a level country. Passentiation is a mountainous region, where the danger is far greater than in a level country. Passentiation is a mountainous region. line on this road may sleep with as much confidence as if he were in his bed at home.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 22. The President has appointed J. A. Cushman of Mississippi, Minister to the Argentine Confederation, in place of Mr. Yancey, resigned.

Arrangements have just been completed al Democratic Quarterly Review, under the editorship of Col. Thomas B. Florence, of Philadelphia, assisted by eminent contributors. It is to be the expositor of the present and all future Democratic administrations.

Mr. Barringer has formally declined the The opinion is Central American mission. qualified representative.

The despatches from Mr. M'Lane, the

The despatches from Mr. in Land, 17.21 a.m. American Minister, present no striking or interesting facts, in addition to the newspaper Mariean affairs already published. accounts of Mexican affairs already published.

A New and Dangerous Counterfeit .- We have received the following description of a dangerous counterfeit on the Bank of North America, from Messrs. Imlay & Bicknell. editors of the Bank Note Reporter:

"A new and very dangerous counterfeit \$5 note, purporting to be the true issue of the Bank of North America, of this city, has just made its appearance. Vignette—letter V with an Indian squaw with liberty can with an Indian squaw, with liberty cap, shield, globe and eagle, floating in clouds on right of vignette, head of a woman in ova die, figure five in each corner, locomotive and cars in oval die on right end, the word five and figure five on left end. The counterfeit note is a quarter of an inch shorter than the genuine. The head of Franklin on the left of vig., in the counterfeit has a much more, youthful appearance than in the genuine.

The eyes are not as perfect as in genuine, having the appearance of dots. The chin and ear of Franklin in counterfeit are not so clearly defined as in genuine. The signatures genuine, and the note coarser. All the late with red. We are informed by the officers that the Bank designs calling in all notes of this plate and issuing a new one.

A MAN MELTED TO DEATH .- James Doyle, a blacksmith by trade, died in Chicago, last Friday, under the following circumstances. as detailed by the Times of that city:

"He was an extremely athletic person in appearance, and was considered by his fellowworkmen as possessing a remarkable degree of strength and bodily vigor. On Thursday he worked in the shop as usual until 6 o'clock when he went to supper in as good health as usual. After supper he complained of extreme heat, and continued to complain until 12 o'clock, when he went to bed. At 3 o'clock, in the morning, his room-mate awoke and examination revealed no unusual appearance of the body, except a remarkable and unusua quantity of adipose matter. By overwork and the heat of the day he was literall melted down. The Coroner's jury found thi to be the cause of his death.

QUEER STORY .- The Cincinnati Times is responsible for a story that a gentleman living in that city, and well-to-do, married about ten years ago, and after living with his wife some five years he concluded to get a divorce, on account of the unhappiness of their domestic relations. The wife assented, and he applied to the Courts and was successful. passed, and he concluded to venture once more in the matrimonial market, and see if he could not find one who would make his home happier than the first. In this he successful, and a short time afterward his livorced wife applied to him for work in his family in the capacity of servant girl. The situation was given her, and she now the work in the house of which she was once

WOMAN TORN TO PIECES BY DOGS .- Mrs. Margaret Slatterly, the wife of a sober, honest and bard working man, living on Win-chester street and the bayou, while crossing the latter place with a bucket of water in he bands, was attacked by a number of vicious dogs, and her limbs literally bitten to the oone. Mr. McGraw, living hearing the agonizing shrieks of the victim, hastened to her assistance, and received a severe bite upon the calf of the leg. Officer Boyte and Mr. Sheridan soon after arrived, and securing a couple of shot-guns, killed four of the brutes and severely wounded another. After the sufferer had been taken home, Dr. Shanks was called in, and that gentleman sewed up the wounds and adminstered morphine to her, so that she might be eased of the horrible pangs she was enduring. There are little hopes of her recovery .- Mem phis Eagle and Enquirer, 15th.

Hon. James L. Gillis, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed a special agent to the Pawnee Indians, with the view of arranging all matters of difference between them and the United States Government.