The Lancaster Intelligencer

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.
A. SANDERSON, Associate.

LANCASTER, PA., NOVEMBER 8, 1859

CIRCULATION, 2000 COPIES!
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2,00 per annum.

☞ S. M. PETTENGILL & Co.'s ADVERTISING AGENCY, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., are Agents for *The Lancaster Intelligencer*, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas.—They are authorized to contract for us at our *lowest rates*

MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!!

We want, and must have money to meet our engagements. We have debts to pay, and can only discharge them by collecting from our Books. Persons indebted, and there are hundreds of delinquents, will please come forward and pay what they owe us; or, if they cannot call in person, let them send it by a friend, or remit by mail at our risk. We prefer either of these plans to sending out bills by a collector; for our uniform experience has been that, after the collector takes out of the small sum he generally receives twenty-five per cent. for his trouble, and *forgets* to make a return of about twenty-five per cent. more, there is precious little left to hand over to the Printer! If we did not need money, we would not thus address delinquents. But we have no choice in the matter; we must have money in order to keep our heads above water.

PRETTY WELL FOR MARYLAND!

Notwithstanding the infamous outrages committed by the Plug Uglies and their Know Nothing sympathisers and abettors, in Baltimore, through which thousands of quiet and peaceable citizens were kept away from the polls, the Democrats in other portions of the State did remarkably well, and have elected a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and *three* of the six members of Congress. The City of Baltimore has become a plague spot in that ancient Commonwealth, and unless some plan is speedily devised to suppress the rioting and disorder, there is no telling what it may lead to. No man's life is any longer safe in its streets after night fall. The municipal and police authorities either wink at the outrages of the ruffian mobs, or are powerless in the way of suppressing the evil. The city is in terror, and is now as completely under the control of rowdies and cut-throat villains as was Paris during the darkest period of the French Revolution, when Robespierre and his blood-thirsty colleagues kept the gullotine in motion day and night without intermission.—The election riots in Baltimore for the last four or five years form the darkest page in our country's history. Fortunately for the character of the old State whose history is graced with the name of Charles Carroll, of Carrolton, the people outside of Baltimore appear to have very little sympathy with the ruffianism that prevails there.

CONVICTION OF BROWN.

OSSAWATTOMIE BROWN, the leader of the Abolition mob at Harper's Ferry, has been convicted on all the counts of the indictment preferred against him, viz: riot, treason and murder. His counsel made an effort to set aside the verdict, on the ground that, because he was not a citizen of Virginia, he could not commit treason against the State. But the Court over ruled the objection, and sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on Friday the 2nd of December. BROWN made a short address before the sentence, and when the Judge pronounced his doom he received it with composure.

COPPEE and GREEN, his companions, have also been convicted on all the counts in the indictment, and will likewise be sentenced to death. The others under arrest will all be tried, and, doubtless, share the same fate.

BEECHER, PHILLIPS AND CORWIN.

The Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's,) presented an extraordinary scene on Tuesday night last. WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Boston, was announced to deliver the fourth lecture of the "Plymouth Course," his subject being "Lessons for the Hour," but without at all addressing himself to that subject, he launched into a glowing eulogy of John Brown, the condemned traitor who headed the recent insurrection at Harper's Ferry, and for an hour, amid the applause of such audiences as drink in the teachings of Ward Beecher, portrayed Brown as the Saviour of his Country, a greater than Washington, and himself and his associates patriots and martyrs. He justified every act of John Brown's life, whether in Kansas or at Harper's Ferry, and no matter how bloody; declared the plot developed at Harper's Ferry a God sanctioned effort against tyranny, and a legitimate fruit of anti-slavery doctrine and teachings. He was proud of the effort Brown had made, and exclaimed, "*God be thanked for John Brown. This is a great country to live in now. I expected and do expect insurrection.* IT IS THE RESULT OF ANTI-SLAVERY TEACHING." So much of the harangue as was not eulogistic of Brown was devoted to violent denunciation of the Government and the boldest proclamation of the most treasonable sentiments. THOMAS CORWIN of Ohio, now on a missionary tour to aid the New York Republians, was upon the platform with PHILLIPS. It is mournful to reflect that the temples of God are thus made forums from which to fulminate open treason and praise of bloodshed.

Will our neighbor of the Lancaster *Union* be so kind as to inform the public that Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, WENDELL PHILLIPS and THOMAS CORWIN, above spoken of, have been for years, and still are, "burning and shining lights" in the great Black Republican household, and will he publish PHILLIPS' lecture justifying the murders and outrages committed by old BROWN and his party, at Harper's Ferry?

PLUG UGLYISM!

One branch of the Opposition party—the Abolitionists—committed the triple crimes of murder, robbery and treason, at Harper's Ferry;—the other branch—the Know Noth ings,—have placed the city of Baltimore completely at the mercy of cut throats, ruffians and desperadoes of the most abandoned character. The State election in Maryland took place on Wednesday last, and as was to have been expected, although we had faint hopes of better things, another bloody riot, provoked and carried out by the rowdies and bullies, the Plug Uglies, and others of that ilk calling themselves *Native Americans*, took place. Several persons were killed, and many wounded, and the Reformers, finding that a protracted struggle was useless, and that any attempt to vote only imperilled their lives, retired from the contest at an early hour, leaving the polls and the election entirely in the hands of a mob who disgrace the name of American freemen. The police, who are under the control of that ruffian party, made no attempt to preserve order, and no arrests were made. William P. Preston, Democratic candidate for Congress, was badly beaten on the head by the rowdies, and is confined to his bed from the injuries he received. Such is the opposition to the Democratic party in the city of Baltimore! What is to be the end of these things no mortal can tell. It will soon be a query, if such conduct is tolerated, whether we live in a civilized or barbarous age of the world.

THE SHOE PINCHES!

Our neighbor of the *Union* is entirely too sensitive. We had no idea last week that our articles on the Harper's Ferry Insurrection, the origin of which we justly charged to the teachings of the Republican leaders, would stir up his bile to the extent they have done. However, we do not recognize in the *Union* articles, in which we are attacked with such bitterness and savage ferocity, the writing of our amiable friend, COCHRAN, who does up the fancy localizing and sentimentalism for the Abolition organ, par excellence, of the "Old Guard." On the contrary, we think our optics can trace in them the slovenly abuse of an ill natured, lubberly, overgrown specimen of humanity, who hails not a hundred miles from Duke Street. Be that as it may, however, the abuse we refer to is not argument, nor has the *Union* attempted to answer any of our articles. In fact the writer does not pretend to do so, and could not, if he did, deny the truthfulness of them. We can substantiate, by proofs strong as Holy Writ, the damning evidence of what we have alleged against the Republican leaders, and shall continue to hold them up in their true colors to the public gaze. The abuse of the *Union* has no terrors for us. We shall continue to "pursue the even tenor of our way," and show who are the really responsible parties for the murder, treason, and robbery practised at Harper's Ferry; and if, in so doing, the shoe pinches our neighbor or the Black Republican scribblers for his paper and leaders of his party, we cannot help it, however much we may regret the irascible and ill-natured temper they exhibit.

Perhaps the editor of the *Union* has not yet seen in print the lecture of WENDELL PHILLIPS, a noted leader of the Republican party, delivered in the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's (another Republican light) Church, at Brooklyn, last week. We feel disposed to enlighten him with the subjoined extract from that infamously treasonable speech. After some general remarks about education, Mr. PHILLIPS went on to say as follows:

He proceeded to affirm that education would not secure freedom, and then spoke of the late outbreak at Harper's Ferry in the following strain: It seems as if Virginia asked leave to be of John Brown at Harper's Ferry. Connecticut has sent out schoolmasters to other States of the Union, but she has never sent out one before to write in lines of light on the Natural Bridge, and on the nation's copybook, "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." I said the lesson of the hour was insurrection. I want to apply that word to John Brown, of Ossawatomie. There was no insurrection in his case. It is a great mistake to call him an insurgent.

What is the Commonwealth of Virginia? She is only a chronic insurrection. I mean exactly what I say; I am weighing my words now. She is a pirate ship, and John Brown sails the sea, the Lord High Admiral of the Almighty, with letters of mark and reprisal against every pirate that he meets on board the ocean of the Nineteenth Century. [Applause.] I mean literally and exactly what I say. In God's world for a moment there are no majority and no minority: one is majority.

You have often heard, doubtless, and I need not teach you that the rights of one man (Brown) are as sacred as those of the Commonwealth of Virginia. He has as much right to hang Gov. Wise as Gov. Wise has to hang him. [Great Applause.] You see that I am talking of that absolute conscience and essence of things that lives in the sight of the Eternal and Infinite. In reference to the trial of Brown, Virginia, true to herself, has shown exactly the same haste that the pirate does when he meant to take a man on deck and run him on the yard-arm unconsciously. John Brown began his active life in Kansas and south of that scene he reaped the first fruits. The South planted the seeds of violence in Kansas; it taught peaceful Northern men familiarity with the bowie knife and the revolver.

They planted 999 seeds, and this is the first one that flowered, the first drops of the coming shower. People do me the honor to say, in some of the Western papers, that it is traceable to some teachings of mine. It is too much honor to such as me. Gladly, if it were a fulsome vanity, would I acknowledge the laurel in having any share in the great resolute daring of that man that flung himself against the Emperor in behalf of justice and liberty. Up to this moment Brown's life has been one of unmixed success. He had prudence, skill, courage, thrift, knowledge of time and knowledge of his opponents, and undaunted daring in the face of the nation. This is the man who went down to Harper's Ferry to follow up his work. He has done a great deal already, and now Virginia is a decent country to live in.

Actually in this Sodom of ours seventeen men have been found ready to die for an idea. God be thanked for John Brown. [Applause.] We have redeemed the long infamy of twenty years of subservience. There is nothing new about this. *It is the natural results of anti-slavery teaching.* For one I accept it, whether that man succeeded in a worldly sense or not, that he stood as the representative of law, government, right, justice and religion. There were parties that gathered about him and endeavored to reap vengeance by taking his life on the banks of the Potomac. History will visit it more kindly because he (Brown) has hallowed it with the eternal brightness of his glorious deeds, rather than because the dust of Washington rests upon one side of the river. If Virginia pirates dare to hang him after this mockery of a trial, it will take two Washingtons at least to make the river anything but abominable for ages to come.—[Great applause and some hissing.] Well, I say what I really think. [Laughter.]

John Brown has given us something to think of. Brown's act is the lesson of the age. He was not thrifty; he did not calculate closely enough, and he was defeated.—Hundreds of well armed troops, continued the speaker, never dared to pull a trigger.—You shot Brown (meaning his hearers); sixteen marines, to whom you pay $8 a month, went to the disturbed State when it could not stand on her own legs for trembling, and strengthened the feeble knees; sixteen men, with the vulture of the Union above them, covenanted with death, and took the old man by the throat with a pirate hand, and it will be a disgrace to our civilization if a gallows is ever erected in Virginia that bears him upon it.

Mr. Phillips then denounced what he called the summary manner in which Brown was disposed of, observing that if one single bone of Jeffries remained it would knock against the sides of the coffin against any judge that debased even the infamy of Jeffries by trying John Brown. [Applause.] He knew that many would deem him a fanatic for uttering this wholesale vituperation, as it would be called, upon a State, and for this indorsement of a madman. They met with the indications of the changes which had been effected in the Northern States for the last few years. When the first news of the Harper's Ferry affair, said the speaker, came to Massachusetts, if you were riding in the cars, or walking in the street, the first impulsive expression was, "What a pity he (Brown) did not succeed! what a fool he was for not going off on Monday night when he had all he wanted!"

Every man voluntarily seemed to give vent to his indignation at the farce of a trial. In conclusion Mr. Phillips alluded to the self-sacrificing Mrs. Childs, who volunteered to look after Brown's temporal and spiritual condition, remarking that Gov. Wise had to open the door and announce to the world that she might go in. John Brown has conquered the tyrant. There is hope everywhere; it is only the universal history—right on the scaffold, wrong for ever on the throne, but that scaffold sways the future. Behind the dim unknown standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above his own.

The Hon. Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, who was present, was loudly called for, and in obedience to the demand very properly said that he preferred to reflect upon what he had heard before he gave his vote. This was an allusion to Mr. Phillips' introductory remarks.

KANSAS OFFICIAL VOTE.

At the recent election held in Kansas, on the adoption or rejection of the Constitution, the following is the official result:

For the Constitution	10,419
Against the Constitution	5,530
For the Homestead Law	8,753
Against the Homestead Law	4,772

THE DAMNING RECORD.

The Black Republicans are ashamed to acknowledge the Harper's Ferry Insurgents as their brothers; and some of them denounce Old Brown and his dupes in good set terms. At a meeting in New York, the other night, a Mr. Briggs even went so far as to say that he would hang anybody as high as Haman who should go South and deliberately attempt to incite insurrection. But the Black Republicans cannot blot out the damning record of their treasonable utterances—utterances which, in other times and in other lands, would have brought their authors to the gibbet and the dungeon. Below, we subjoin a few of the sayings of the many-hued Republican Party, omitting those of the crazy men and women who rank as distinctive Abolitionists—the Garrisons, the Douglasses, and the Abby Kellys. Read the record:

Gen. James Watson Webb—A Republican leader, said in the Philadelphia Convention:

"If we (meaning the Abolitionists) fail there, (at the ballot box) what then! We will drive it (slavery) back sword in hand, and, so help me God! believing that to be right, I am with them."

Horace Greeley, a Republican:—

"I have no doubt but the free and slave States ought to be separated. The Union is not worth supporting in connection with the South."

Josiah Quincy, Republican, of Boston:

"The obligation incumbent on the free States to deliver up fugitive slaves is that burden, and it must be obliterated from the Constitution at *every hazard*."

Mr. Banks, present Republican Governor of Massachusetts:

"I am not one of those men who cry for the perpetuation of the Union, *though I am willing, in a certain state of circumstances, to let it slide.*"

Mr. Burlingame, a Republican Congressman:

"When we shall have elected a President, as we will, who will not be the President of a party, nor of a section, but the Tribune of the people, and after we have exterminated a few more miserable doughfaces from the North, then, if the *Slave Senate will not give way, we will grind it between the upper and nether millstone of our power.*"

Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois—a leading Republican of the West:

"I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States—old as well as new, North as well as South."

Senator Wilson, Republican, of Massachusetts:

"Let us remember that more than three millions of bondmen, groaning under nameless woes, demand that we shall cease to reprove each other, and that we labor for their deliverance.

"I tell you here, to-night, that the agitation of this question of human slavery will continue while the foot of a slave presses the soil of the American Republic.

"We shall change the Supreme Court of the United States, and place men in that Court who believe with its pure and immaculate Chief Justice, John Jay, that our prayers will be impious to Heaven, while we sustain and support human slavery."

Benjamin F. Wade, U. S. Senator from Ohio, Republican leader:

"*There is really no union now between the North and the South*, and he believed that no two nations upon the earth entertained feelings of more bitter rancor towards each other than these two nations of the Republic. *The only salvation of the Union, therefore, was to be found in divesting it entirely of all taint of Slavery.*"

Senator Sumner, November, 1855:

"Not that I love the Union less, but freedom more, do I now, in pleading this great cause, insist that freedom, AT ALL HAZARDS, shall be preserved. God forbid that for the sake of the Union," &c.

John P. Hale, a Delegate to the Republican Convention, June 17th, 1856:

Congratulated the Convention upon *the spirit of unanimity* with which it had done its work. "I believe this is not so much a Convention to change the administration of the Government, *as to say whether there shall be any government to be administered.* * * * Some men pretend to be astonished at the events which are occurring around us; but I am not more surprised than I shall be this autumn to see the fruits following the buds and blossoms."

Dennison, Governor elect of Ohio, said the following on the canvass:

"If I am elected Governor of Ohio—and I expect to be—I will not let any slaves be returned to Kentucky or any other slave State; and if I cannot prevent it in any other way, as commander in chief of the military of the State, I will employ the bayonet—*so help me God!*"

Henry Ward Beecher, in a lecture on the subject of disunion, delivered in New York, January 16th, 1855, said:

"Two great powers that will not live together, are in our midst, and tugging at each other's throats. They will search each other out though you separate them a hundred times; and if by an insane blindness you shall contrive to put off the issue, and send this unsettled dispute down to your children, it will go down gathering volume and strength at every step, to waste and desolate their heritage. Let it be settled now.—Clear the place. Bring in the champions. Let them put their lances in rest for the charge. Sound the trumpet, and God save the right!"

Rev. Andrew F. Foss, of New Hampshire, at a meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, New York, May 13th, 1857:

"* * * * It would have been no more wrong for George the Third to put chains on George Washington, than it was for George Washington to put chains on the limbs of his slaves. * * * * * * * Where Slavery and Freedom are put in the one nation there must be a fight—there must be an explosion, just as if fire and powder were brought together. There never was an hour when this blasphemous and infamous government should be made, *and now the hour was to be prayed for when that disgrace to humanity should be dashed to pieces forever.*"

Senator W. H. Seward, Republican, in his Rochester speech, said:

"These antagonistic systems are continually coming into closer contact, and collision results. Shall I tell you what this collision means? They who think that it is accidental, unnecessary, the work of interested or fanatical agitators, and therefore ephemeral, mistake the case altogether. It is an *irrepressible conflict* between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free labor nation. Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina and the sugar plantations of Louisiana will ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New Orleans become marts for legitimate merchandize alone, or else the rye fields and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New York must again be surrendered by their farmers to slave culture and to the production of slaves, and Boston and New York become once more markets for trade in the bodies and souls of men. It is the failure to apprehend this great truth that induces so many unsuccessful attempts at final compromise between the slave and free States, and it is the existence of this great fact that renders all such pretended compromise, when made, vain and ephemeral. Startling as this saying may appear to you, fellow citizens, it is by no means an original or even a modern one."

Joshua R. Giddings, a Republican Congressman, in a speech, said:

"I look forward to the day when there shall be a SERVILE INSURRECTION IN THE SOUTH—when the torch of the incendiary *shall light up the towns and cities of the South* and blot out *the last vestige of Slavery.* And though I may not mock at their calamity—nor laugh when their fear cometh, yet I will hail it as the dawn of a political millenium."

☞ We commend the above sayings, of acknowledged Black Republican leaders, to the careful consideration of the Republican press, and especially to our somewhat excited neighbor of the Lancaster *Union*. We are sorry to disturb the equanimity of his temper, but the truth must be told, no matter whose toes may be tramped by the caustic operation.

A POLITICAL MANIFESTO.

An elaborate political pamphlet by Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, has recently been published, entitled "Remarks on Popular Sovereignty," as maintained, and denied respectively by Judge Douglas and Attorney General Black. He maintains the following propositions:

First—That Congress has no power to prohibit slavery in unorganized Territories.

Second—That Congress has no power to prohibit slavery in the Territories after they have been organized under Territorial Governments.

Third—That Congress has no power to establish slavery in a Territory; that slavery is the creature of positive law, and may exist either by statute or custom.

Fourth—That if Congress can neither prohibit nor establish slavery in a Territory, it cannot legislate to protect or regulate it.

Fifth—Territorial government can admit, protect or exclude slavery, at any time during its existence.

☞ By the way, is there to be no end to this controversy among these prominent gentlemen about Popular Sovereignty? First we had an elaborate essay from Senator DOUGLAS, next a reply from Attorney General BLACK, then a rejoinder from Senator DOUGLAS, then a surrejoinder from the Attorney General, and now an elaborate argument from ex-Attorney General JOHNSON to prove the truth of the above propositions. We think it is about time to quit this useless warfare, as not one person in a thousand will ever think of wading through the apparently interminable controversy. The following remarks from the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union* are to the point exactly, and we hope the wholesome advice proffered will be heeded in high quarters:

The Fencing Match of the Giants.

Senator Douglas, Attorney General Black and ex-Attorney General Johnson are exhibiting their skill in dialectic fence. They wield heavy and trenchant weapons, which have been kept bright and sharp by long and constant use, and they are masters in their art. They deal and receive telling blows. They display infinite resources and agility. The spectacle which they afford is viewed with great gratification by a certain number of politicians throughout the land, who enjoy an exhibition of science and skill upon any important subject; and the stage of the performers is so high that the individuals scattered here and there, who take interest in the drama, have had an opportunity to watch the progress of the set to. But the number of spectators is much smaller than might be supposed. We do not know of more than one individual in Harrisburg, a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, who has followed the controversy through all the lengthy arguments on either side, and he has done so because, holding peculiar opinions, he has been anxious to test them by every new fact and argument. Now, if there is only one person in Harrisburg who follows this long, althoug giant, debate, it is fair to presume that the number of general spectators is exceedingly limited. Indeed, the nation is excited upon more important issues, upon questions which involve the very existence of the Republic and the Union. The mob has gained possession of a city; the irrepressible conflict has been inaugurated between the sections.

There are matters for thought and action by men and parties which involve our domestic happiness and our national existence. Treason and lawlessness are rearing their heads, and it seems antiquated and unseasonable to be now splitting hairs about the theory of territorial government. Territorial government is anomalous and abstract, and does not come home to the interest and feeling of the people at this moment. We suggest to these honorable men that they turn their skill, their strength and their formidable blades against the common enemy. They remind us of the venerable senators of Rome, who were engaged in the discussion of who should command the legions in a distant province, when the Gauls were about seizing the capital. We hope these present dignitaries will not have their beards pulled while similarly engagedin a very grave but useless discussion.

REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE.

The Black Republicans of Vermont, at a recent Convention, adopted the following resolution, the perusal of which we strongly recommend to ou rgood natured neighbor, the Editor of the Lancaster *Union*. The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That every true Anti Slavery American is imperatively bound to labor "might and main" for the total and immediate abolition of American slavery, either through the instrumentality, or *over the ruins*, of the United States Constitution.

This is about a faithful translation, into plain language, of Mr. Seward's "irrepressible conflict" doctrine, upon which the Republicans generally are required to stand. Fight to the death for the negro is their motto; they don't care a fig for the poor white man—not they. Fight for the degraded negro, if it should be *over the ruins of the Constitution!*

IN FULL COMMUNION.

The Chicago *Democrat*, a staunch Republican paper, in defending Brown and his companions, exhibits the most perfect contempt for that portion of the Black Republican press that now back out of the difficulty, in which they find themselves. It says:

"This cry of hunting the party used to alarm us. We used to see its ghosts at nights, but now we care only for principles; and we are going wherever those principles lead us; and there is nothing that Old Ossawattomie Brown can do will throw the least spot or blemish upon those principles. * *

"Thanks to Old Ossawattomie Brown for teaching the slavery propagandists, the nullifiers, the disunionists, the secessionists, the kidnappers, the stealers of negroes from the coast of Africa, the Cuban patriots, and the Walker fillibusters, that 'what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.'"

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

The America, at Halifax, brings Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 22nd ult. The news is interesting, though not specially important. The departure of the Great Eastern for America had been postponed indefinitely, and would probably not take place this year. The details of the peace treaty of Zurich show it to be but a mere amplification of the Villafranca agreement. By it the rights of the Grand Dukes are reserved. Spain is dissatisfied with the terms offered by Morocco, and war between those powers is considered imminent. The Sardinian Government had issued a decree for a loan of one hundred million francs. Some interesting experiments have been made with the Atlantic cable.—Affairs upon the Continent are still much disturbed, and many of the Governments are much embarrassed financially. The price of cotton had advanced an eighth at Liverpool. Breadstuffs show a declining tendency. The money market was a trifle more stringent.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

The London correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* writes that there is a general expectation that some important political announcements will come out in the course of a few days, although no conjectures are stated as to their probable purport. The Emperor Napoleon presided at a Cabinet Council held at St. Cloud, on the 14th ult., to which much importance is said to be attached, and the Emperor of Russia is reported to have summoned his ambassadors from Paris, London and Berlin to meet him at Warsaw, on the 15th. At the same time there is intense activity among the diplomatists at Vienna and Turin, and the Pope has started to Castle Gardolfo to have an interview with the King of Naples. This movement of the Holy Father bodes ill for the Italian cause, and the activity among the various despotic monarchs is also, perhaps, fatally significant.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE FULTON INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.—From what we can learn, this will be one of the finest and most interesting exhibitions ever held in this State. The Institute, in its awards, will in all cases discriminate in favor of real merit, that the Judges shall deem justly due; and the Judges are gentlemen selected from the whole county—some forty or fifty, three for each Class—who are perfectly disinterested, and have a practical knowledge of the articles of which they are appointed to judge.

The grades of award are highly creditable to the Managers of the Institute. There is a Grand Premium of Honor offered to the best and most useful article: For a Lady a fine Gold Watch; for a Gentleman an elegant Silver Pitcher. Also, premiums of Silver and Bronze Medals and Certificates of Merit. Lady Exhibitors will receive articles of utility or ornament agreeably to the several grades of value.

All Exhibitors have the privilege of depositing their articles free of any entrance fee.

The Judges are to meet on Saturday, the 19th inst., at Fulton Hall, to make their awards.

The Exhibition will open on Monday, the 21st inst.

The plan of the interior of the building will be most tasteful and convenient. The whole of Fulton Hall is engaged and will be fitted up. The Gallery of Fine Arts, for which one of the upper saloons is appropriated, will be so arranged as to exhibit the Paintings in their proper light. The Fencibles' large Armory will be filled with the finer articles.

Every Exhibitor who deposits a fine or novel article should attach a full description of its merit and purpose, to enable the Judges to make a fair decision.

President Buchanan, Governor Packer, and a number of the most learned and scientific gentlemen in the country have been honored with special complimentary invitations, and the most of them have already accepted and signified their intention of being present.

The Address before the Institute will be delivered by one of the ablest lecturers in the country. It will be a rare treat to the citizens of this city and county.

Articles of extreme value and novelty have already been entered from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The Managers are all very active, and making every exertion to complete a worthy and creditable exhibition, and we are pleased to learn that at their meeting, the other evening, they were compelled to elect an Assistant Secretary to make the entries of the various articles already crowding in.

Inventors, Manufacturers, Producers, etc., should make their entries as early as possible, so that the rooms can be arranged accordingly, and to the best advantage for Exhibitors and Depositors, who are allowed to make sales of their articles during the Exhibition, the articles to be delivered to the purchasers at the close thereof. This arrangement is of such a character as to induce every one to exhibit specimens of their handiwork, and materially add to the credit of the workman. The advantage should therefore not be neglected by any who desire to show their enterprising spirit in work and business for the benefit of the whole community.

This being the First Exhibition of the Fulton Institute, gotten up by men of energy and spirit, and on the right principle, it promises to be a grand affair; and as all the net proceeds are to be distributed in premiums, it is of too much importance to be slighted, but the duty of every good citizen to support and encourage it, whilst the name of the distinguished Fulton should be honored with some contribution from every citizen of Lancaster County.

The admission fees are such as to create no confusion or impediment. Single tickets, 25 cents. Children, half price. An Exhibitor by paying one dollar is admitted during the entire Exhibition.

The Committee of Superintendence are Messrs. Charles M. Howell, J. Franklin Reigart, S. S. Rathvon, John Herr, J. Augustus Beck and John F. Heinitsh. Robert H. Long, President: William E. Heinitsh, Secretary.

LETTER FROM COL. STAMBAUGH.—A letter from Col. STAMBAUGH, dated Salt Lake, Sept. 30th, 1859, was received last week by his family. Through the kindness of his estimable lady, we are permitted to make the following extracts, which will be read with much interest. It is a source of great gratification to the Col.'s legion of friends to know that he has arrived safe and sound after his long and perilous journey:

"I reached this renowned city, about ½ past 3 o'clock, on Monday, 26th instant. Thank God! Oh! how fervently did I return my thanks to Him for bringing me safely and triumphantly through my long and perilous journey. Our party is all well. Messrs. Wentz, Miller and Green overtook us in Mill State the day after we left Fort Laramie (the 7th inst.) Mr. W. has entirely recovered of his wound.

"I have been busy day and night since my arrival to get the office organized. Everything connected with it was in great confusion—but I had reason to expect nothing else. Gov. Cumming has been engaged since the day after my arrival in turning over the property belonging to the office. He has acted with great promptness, and evinces every disposition to aid me in getting under way as speedily as possible.

"I am staying for the present with Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. He had part of the house he occupies intended for my use, and sent for me soon after I reached the centre of the city. The house may be large enough for his office and mine, and will save considerable rent to the Government. My party is at a public house somewhere in the city boarding, but sleep in the house with me. I still occupy my tent bed, and sleep on the floor in little room, without fire—but hope to be more comfortable soon. Dr. Forney has offered me a bed in his own room, but I decline it.

"I must stop; am told the stage is about starting, and I must take this to the agent or driver myself. I forgot to say, I have left Major Paul and his escort far behind—they have not yet appeared within hailing distance. When I left home, you recollect, I said I could reach Salt Lake by 25th September; arrived *one* day later. If I had not been delayed by the accident to Charley, and had not been tacked to the military escort, I would have gained 5 or 6 days, and would have been here on the 20th. In the 47 days I was out, I had only 38 traveling days. In that time I brought a party who had never been on the Plains, with three wagons, two of them heavily loaded, six-mule teams, over a wilderness of *eleven hundred and sixty-five miles!* After separating from Maj. P.'s command I had no guide, wagon-master, or help of any kind—but I determined to succeed, and I did succeed! Every body seems surprised. I was not expected for *ten* days.

"Cannot describe this great city or its people for a few days—have been out but little. Several Mormons have called—all expressing the kindest feelings. Things look well."

The Colonel adds a postscript that he will commence his promised letters for The Intelligencer as soon as he gets settled. Those will prove deeply interesting and valuable to our readers.

TO GET THEIR ARMS AT LAST.—Gen. SHAEFFER received an order last week, whilst in Philadelphia, from Adjutant General WILSON, for seventy-five long range rifles for the Jackson Rifles. The order is directed to Capt. HAMBRIGHT, and is on the Ordnance Department at Washington. Thus, after a long and shameful delay, this gallant corps are about getting their stand of arms. It is, without doubt, the best-drilled and disciplined rifle company in the State, and with their new arms and new uniforms, which we understand they intend providing themselves with shortly, will make an appearance second to none in the country. We congratulate the gentlemanly and indefatigable officers of the Jackson Rifles that their unflagging perseverance has at last received its just reward. All honor to such men as Captain HAMBRIGHT, and Lieutenants COX, REES and NAGLE.

READING AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—At the election for President and Directors of the above road, held at Ephrata, on Wednesday last, the following gentlemen were chosen:

President—Hon. Joseph Konigmacher, Ephrata.

Directors—M. E. Lyons, F. Lauer, Reading; E. Billingsfelt, Sebastian Miller, Adamstown; Adam Konigmacher, Ephrata; Nathan Worley, John Hostetter, Manheim; Samuel Shoch, Amos S. Green, C. S. Kauffman, Columbia; S. Lichtenthaler, Dr. Levi Hull, Litiz.

These gentlemen are all good men, and influential in their respective neighborhoods, and we believe their selection will give general satisfaction.

We understand there will be a meeting of the President and Directors, in this city, on the 21st inst., to perfect the organization, and take the preliminary steps to commence the work of building the road.

I. O. G. T.—The following list of officers for Conestoga Lodge, No. 426, I. O. G. T., of Earlville, has been sent us for publication:

W. C. T., Samuel G. Behmer; W. V. T., Sue Reemsnyder; W. S., Martin K. Weidner; W. T., Wm. J. Kafroth; W. I. G., Wm Diffenderfer; W. O. G., Lewis Sprecher; W. C., E. Reemsnyder; W. M., Joseph Shearly; D. M., Elizabeth Shearly; W. A. S., John C. Cowen; W. F. S., E. D. Usner; W. R. H. S., David Kiel; W. L. H. S., Mrs. Kiel; P. W. C. T., John F. Leib; Lodge Deputy, Mark Connell.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Howard Association of the City of Lancaster, held on Monday evening, 31st ult., the following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

President—Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes.
Vice Presidents—Peter McConomy, C. Widmyer.
Treasurer—Horace Rathvon.
Corresponding Secretary—John Wise.
Recording Secretary—James K. Alexander.
Executive Committee—N. E. Ward, G. M. Zahm; S. E. Ward, G. M. Kline; N. W. Ward, Samuel W. Taylor; S. W. Ward, Col. D. W. Patterson.

TOOTHACHE.—This disease can be cured by Dr. Keyser's Toothache Remedy, prepared by him in Pittsburgh, Pa., which is put up in bottles and sold at 25 cents each. It is an excellent medicine, when diluted, for spongy and tender gums, and is worth ten times its price to all who need it. Sold here by C. A. Heinitsh and all Druggists.

A MEDICAL EXAMINATION.—Once when a physician is called in to examine a patient's condition, he finds that the lungs are half gone, or that destructive lesions have occurred, so as to render a cure, in many cases, impossible. The patient will find that the *little cough*, which he thought had merely annoyed him betimes, has laid waste a large portion of an organ, whose functions are necessary to human life: we mean the lungs. If the incipient cough is heeded, and a timely resort is had to medicine, such as Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a real scientific compound, prepared by a careful physician, known to most of our readers, the cough will never end in an inflammatory condition of the lungs and bronchia; but obstruction will be removed; free breathing, health, in the place of disease, and consumption, for want of a nidus, will never take hold of the constitution. Sold here by C. A. Heinitsh and all Druggists.

☞ A dreadful case of suicide took place on Thursday in Washington. A young man named Lewis H. Jones, son of the late George Jones, a clerk in the Land Office, shot himself at the house of his mother, on New York avenue. His course of life was characterized by considerable irregularity, which was a cause of great grief to an excellent mother, who frequently remonstrated with him. On Thursday morning she had again been in conversation with him in relation to his irregularities, and concluded her maternal counsels by embracing and kissing him, when he stepped back a few feet, and drawing out a Derringer pistol from his pocket, and pointing it to his head, exclaimed, "I'll kill myself," and discharged the weapon into his forehead, blowing his brains out, and causing instant death.

☞ The Delaware *Enquirer*, at Wilmington, is out in favor of Vice President Breckinridge for President.

THE PRESIDENCY FOR A PARDON.—The extravagant offer made for a horse at the battle of Bosworth, has been more than overdone in the effort for the pardon of Brown. The Presidency is the offer now made to the Executive of Virginia for an unjustifiable exercise of Executive clemency.

The effort is not confined to the Black Republican journals, but, we regret to see, even the New York *Journal of Commerce* joins the mistaken cry for clemency, and its reasons imply that a living *martyr*, at "hard work for life" is less dangerous than a dead martyr—that the penitentiary makes a man more of a felon than the gallows—and that "misguided people" sympathize more with the forgotten dead than with the suffering, hard working, confined living.

To us it appears that John Brown, at hard labor, would be a continual source of supply for Abolition fanaticism; that his groans would resound from Richmond to Eastport, and from the James river to the St. Lawrence; that every meeting of the Black Republican and Abolition parties would herald forth resolutions for his liberation; that the stump, in every election, from a Constable to the Presidency, would be redolent with praises of his heroism and curses upon his imprisonment. Not so with John Brown executed.

He has forfeited his life, and though possessed of many traits of character that were worthy of a better fate, pity and commiseration are closed against the murderer of Turner and Beckham.

Virginia will execute Brown and his associates, and feels herself able to meet all the consequences that may arise from that act.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

ANOTHER INDIAN MASSACRE.—The latest Salt Lake mail brings the details of another Indian massacre, which occurred 25 miles west of Fort Hill, on Lander's Cut off, on the night of the 2d of September, on a party consisting of six men, three women, and ten children, part from Michigan, and part from Buchanan county, Iowa. The emigrants were surrounded just as they were about camping, and shot down before they had time for defence. Some who escaped fell in soon after with a company of dragoons, under command of Lieut. Livingston, who sent a detachment to the massacre. On their arrival they found the dead bodies of five persons on the ground, out of the eight that were missing. The dead were horribly mangled and scalped. One little girl five years old, had both her legs cut off at the knees; her ears were also cut off, and her eyes were dug out from their sockets; and to all appearances the girl, after having her legs cut off, had been compelled to walk on the stumps, for the sole purpose of gratifying the hellish propensities of savage barbarity.

The names of the murdered are: Edward Miltimore, Sr., James Miltimore, Jr., Wm. Miltimore, Mary Ellen Miltimore, and Myron Cline.

BRUTAL MURDER IN CHESTER COUNTY.—A young man, sixteen years of age, was brought to the prison of Chester County, on Thursday last, charged with the murder of a young girl aged nine years, named Susan Emma Kimble, daughter of Larew Kimble, of Lower Oxford, Chester county. On Tuesday afternoon, the little girl was sent on an errand across a field, where a boy of sixteen years, named Reyburn, was plowing. She did not return that night. Early next morning diligent search was instituted, and soon her lifeless body was found in a dam of the Octoraro