CIRCULATION, 2000 COPIES: Fork, and 10 State street, Boston. M. Perrasull & O., are Agents for The Lancater gener, said the most influential and largest circular kewspapers in the United States and the Canadas—are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS. FOR GOVERNOR HENRY D. FOSTER, of Westmoreland

**The Democratic Party recognizes in its creed no "Higher Law"—It teaches no "Irrepressible Conflict"—It tooches no "Irrepressible Conflict"—those not teach the treasonable dogma of Lincoln, that "this Government cannot endure permanently half slave this Government cannot endure permanently half slave the hallowed shades of Mount Vernon and Monticello, by

ELECTORS:

Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.			
3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	Frederick Server, William C. Patterson, Joseph Crockett, jr., J. G. Brenner, J. W. Jacoby, Charles Kelly, O. P. James, David Scholl, Joel L. Lightner, S. E. Barber, T. H. Walker, S. S. Wichnester, Joseph Laubach,	15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23.	J. Reckhow, George D. Jach J. A. Ahl, J. B. Danner. J. R. Crawford H. N. Lee, J. B. Howell, N. P. Fetterms Samuel Marsh William Book, B. D. Hamilo, Gaylord Church

A GENERAL NOTICE.

From and after the first day of July ensuing we shall open a new set of books. It will then be eleven years since The Intelligencer passed into our hands, and we think it about full time that a general settlement should take place. We have accounts for subscription due us ranging from \$2 to \$22, all of which we are honestly and fairly entitled to, and must have, either with or without the aid of the law, if they are at all collectable. It is neither fair to ourselves nor to our paying Here are the heads of chapters in the history subscribers to suffer such delinquencies any of the Life of Abraham Lincoln: He was longer; and, in order to carry out our plan, which we have fully matured, we shall on the first of July commence striking from the list within a mile of a live fighting Indian. He the names of all subscribers (unless, for good cause, there might be some exceptions,) who a politician. He was a village Postmaster. are over two years in arrears; and shall then, after giving them three months longer grace to pay up, place their accounts in the hands of a proper officer for collection. This is our stumped the State of Illinois as the competitor ultimatum, and we give this timely notice so of Judge Douglas for a seat in the Senate of that none can complain. By carrying out the United States, and was beaten. He was this determination, we expect, as a matter of course, to considerably reduce our list; but wholly disinterested biographer will speedily at the same time we shall, thereby, curtail our | fabricate a volume that shall serve as the expenses. We would rather have one thou- text-book of Republican orators, and as a new sand good paying subscribers, than two thousand, nearly one-half of whom never think of paying the Printer.

A CORRECTION.

We published last week a sketch of Mr. Lincoln's life, taken from the New York Herald, in which the following sentiment was attributed to him as having been contained in one of his speeches made in 1858:

"I nevertheless did mean to go on the banks of the Ohio, and throw mi Kentucky, to disturb them in their domestic

It appears that this extract, separated from the context, admits of a somewhat different meaning from what was intended by Mr. LINCOLN. The entire sentence reads thus: "Judge Douglas said, at Bloomington,

that I used language most able and ingenious for concealing what I really meant; and that otested against entering into the Slave States, I nevertheless did mean to go on the banks of the Ohio, and throw mis-siles into Kentucky, to disturb them in their domestic institutions

Whether Judge Douglas is right in the meaning he gave to certain remarks of Mr. Lincoln, we leave our readers to determine. It is very certain that the latter did use language which the former construed into a determination to disturb the domestic institutions of Kentucky. The true point of the case is, therefore, as to what was the language used, and was the inference of Mr. Douglas

HENRY CLAY'S DOCTRINE. In 1837, HENRY CLAY, then a member of the U. S. Senate, introduced into that body

the following resolution: " Resolved, That any attempt of Congress to prohibit slavery in a territory of the United States would create serious alarm and just apprehensions-would be a violation of good faith toward the inhabitants of such territory, who have removed thereto with their slavesand because when [not before] such territory shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the people thereof shall be entitled to decide that question exclusively for themselves."

Such was HENRY CLAY'S doctrine on the subject of slavery in the Territories, and the rights of slaveholders to be protected in the enjoyment of their property, under the Constitution, and such is precisely the doctrine now and heretofore entertained by the Democratic party. We have italicised the words to which we wish to direct the special attention of our readers, and also added two words, enclosed in brackets, for the purpose of more fully impressing the whole sentiment of that distinguished statesman upon their minds.

the reasons which our handsome friend, who The Republicans profess great regard for does up the editorials for that paper, sets the memory of Mr. CLAY, and some of them forth why "Honest Old Abe" should be are wicked enough to claim that they are elected President of the United States: following in his footsteps! Could anything be more revolting to the sensibilities of every Tom Hanks, split 3,000 rails in one year. sincere friend of the deceased statesman, than such arrogant assumptions on the part of a faction of sectionalists to link in his great name with their crusade against Southern institutions, and their efforts to disrupt and destroy the Union-the glorious heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers?

STATES UNION HOTEL .- This old established stand, on Market street near 6th, Philadelphia, is one of the best conducted Hotels in the city. The former Proprietor, Mr. James W. stockings.
6th. Because he is as simple as a child. Power, than whom a more clever or obliging landlord does not exist, has associated with him, our old friend, Col. JAMES BOON, of this county, and the house will now be kept by POWER & Boon. Col. B. is a whole souled, from that portion of Illinois called Egypt, in generous fellow, and will attract lots of custhe Legislature. tomers to the Hotel. We wish the new firm abundant success, and heartily recommend them to the liberal patronage of the public:

GERMAN WINE.—We have received through our friend, H. M. North, Esq., from Hon. J. W. Quiggle, U. S. Consul at Antwerp, two bottles of the pure, unadulterated German or Rhenish Wine, of the vintage of 1857, for own State, and permit no one but "daddy which we return the donor our hearty thanks. Mr. Q, although far away from home, has not forgotten his many friends in Pennsylvania-but shows that he is the same warmas furnished by his adherents. Should any hearted, generous whole souled gentleman that he always was. Our wish is that he may long continue to enjoy his present honorable position in the service of the Government, for we are very sure that his course will be such as to reflect honor on himself and on his counher age, is announced in the London papers.

DREADFUL STORM .- A terrific hailstorm occurred in Clarion county, on the 30th ult... which caused the death of four persons, and few months they separated, were divorced, nomination for the Vice Presidency, which an immense destruction of property. Houses, and never met afterwards. Lord Byron died was tendered him by the National Convention barns, and trees were blown down, and the in Greece, in 1824, having actively participate of the Constitutional Union Party, at Baltigrowing grops were seriously injured.

PORTRAIT OF LINCOLN. POSITION OF SENATOR BIGLER. Outside of the North-Western States, says We direct the attention of our readers to the Baltimore Exchange, the nomination of brief and pointed speech of Senator BIGLER. Mr. Lincoin, as the Republican candidate on the subject of slave property in the Terrifor the Presidency, does not appear to be tories. The remarks were elicited during the received with much favor. What enthusiasm

has been expressed is of a weak and dubious

quality, and is altogether sporadic. Occasion

or confident. The friends of Mr. Seward

he has received. The friends of Mr. Cameron

declare that he was tricked out of the nomin-

are inclined to believe that the nomination is

a strong one; others that it is but indifferent-

ly good; whilst not a few assert that it is a

sacrifice of principle to expediency. Throw

cible, and the nature of the amalgam will be

brought to bear to bestow upon him a facti-

tious reputation. The materials are slight

shall be attractive to the masses, but they

will suffice. Give a French woman but fine

eyes, says the satirist, and she will furnish all

the rest. Politicians can do better still-they

can change cloth of frieze into cloth of gold.

a poor boy. He drove his father's oxen. He

was a flat boatman. He served in the Black

Hawk war, but admits that he never got

kept a grocery. He studied law. He became

He was elected to the Illinois Legislature ---

He served one term in Congress, and signalized

his Congressional career by voting against

supplies to our gallant soldiers in Mexico. He

a Whig. He is a Republican. Out of these

meagre materials some industrious and not

medium for conveying the trite but encourag-

ing information, that in every poor American

boy is a possible President of the United

ABE." Others, more considerate, and with

a shrewd knowledge of the value of the prefix,

others again, as "Old ABRAM LINCOLN." Now,

although age and honesty are both of them

valuable qualities, and entitle to a certain

amount of respect those who possess them,

yet they are not of themselves all sufficient.

An old man is not necessarily a wise or pru-

dent man; nor is honesty the sole qualifica-

tion for the Presidency. The true point,

and honest-but whether he is a patriot and

capacity, but every other virtue that should

distinguish the Chief Magistrate of a great

nation. There are those, however, who esti-

only a third-rate lawyer-a stump orator of

some local notoriety, and a politician of nar-

row views and equivocal morality. It was

reserved for the New York Evening Post to

discover in him "the real representative man"

of this country. In the opinion of The Post,

Mr. Lincoln personifies above all others "the

distinctive genius of our country and its

institutions." If this be true, those who

the perpetuity of the others, may well despair

of the Republic. Nominated by the Nor-

to the Presidency, without a platform; while,

with the platform upon which he professes to

more than one half of the States of the Union.

'HONEST OLD ABE'S" QUALIFICA-TIONS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

of last week, and compile the following among

1st. Because "Old Abe" and his partner,

we have many hard fisted farmers in Lancas.

ter County who split more than that number

per diem, and yet do not claim the Presi-

on the Ohio River, and tells some rich anec-dotes of his experience in the business.

Hawk war, but "never smelt powder."

4th. Because he is a handsome man,

his portrait in the Lancaster Union and Har-

5th. Because he stands six feet four in his

7th. Because he never swore but once in

his life, and then he said, "damn 'em-they

shan't do it!" He had reference, we presume,

to some action of those benighted Democrats

Sth. Because he loves a good dinner.

9th. Because, like a dutiful nusband,
when he heard of his nomination, he went

down and told the "little woman at our

10th. Because he has a wife and three

will "all be Presidents." "Old Abe" will be

apt, however, to follow the example of a whilom illustrious Chief Magistrate of our

and mammy" to wear the Presidential robes.

These are the chief recommendations thus

far of "Honest Old Abe" for the Presidency,

others be brought to light, we shall cheerfully

furnish our readers with the benefit of them.

DEATH OF LADY BYRON.—The decease of

this distinguished lady, in the 66th year of

She outlived her husband, Lord Byron, about

thirty six years, -and her daughter Ada,

Lady Lovelace, some eight years. She was

John does not tell us whether they

3d. Because he was a soldier in the Black

Because he has managed a flat-boat

Well.

nide

That is at the rate of nearly nine a day.

2d.

per's Weekly.

We have been looking over the Examiner

will be found on our first page. Mr. BIGLEE defines or explains his position ally a shout of satisfaction is heard above the with admirable succinctness and strength of din, but it can scarcely be called either hearty statement, and his arguments are such as will be hard to controvert by those who take profess to be indignant at the treatment which the opposite side of the question.

We also publish below an able and satisfac tory letter from Senator BIGLER addressed to ation. All express surprise at the result, and D. W. Moore, Esq. This letter is a frank none know exactly what to think of it. Some and manly reply to the frequent and coarse attacks made upon the Senator and the majority of the Pennsylvania delegation in the Charleston Convention, for the policy they pursued, and we recommend a careful and all these diverse opinions into a common cruunprejudiced perusal of it by all our readers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 26th, 1860.

cible, and the nature of the amalgam will be understood. Here is a candidate introduced to his Party for the highest office in the gift of the people, who is tolerated rather than welcomed. Yet this man, who has but recently emerged from political obscurity, and whose name was scarcely known beyond the borders of the great Lakes before he canvassed Illinois against Judge Douglas in a contest for the Senatorship, is suddenly elevated, by the adroit management of a few political partisans, above the heads of more distinguished competitors for the same honor. He will be sustained, too, even by those Republicans to whom his nomination was made distasteful; for all the customary machinery will be brought to bear to bestow upon him a factiquent stages of its proceedings. Then again, on this same point, the majority voted for a motion submitted by myself, to recommit the platform, hoping in that way to reach the balloting for candidates with a full Convention; but the effort failed.

enough upon which to build a biography that Equally untrue is the allegation that we favored a plat orm of principles committing the party to the policy of s lave code in the Territories. It is true that we sustained he series of resolutions last reported by the majority of he committee, or rather by the seventeen Democratic states; but no fair-minded man will pretend to discover States; but no fair-minded man will pretend to discover the principles of a slave code or anything like them in those resolutions. They simply forbade the conclusion that the Territories are sovereignties; and declared it the duty of the government to protect constitutional rights by constitutional means, as well in the Territories as elsephere. Surely no government should do less than this, is I understood it, the friends of Mr. Douglas took exception to that part of the resolutions that excluded the idea fovereign power in the Territorial government, or rather he right of the Territorial Legislature to exclude slavery of sovereign power in the Territorial government, or rather the right of the Territorial Legislature to exclude slavery or slave property from a Territory; but I do not think it was seriously pretended by any that the resolutions committed the party to a slave code; nor did I meet any delegislation. No sensible man pretends that Congress can create rights for slavery, or slave property in the Territories or anywhere sles. The only question is as to whether that species of property is to be maintained and protected in the rights the Constitution gives it. Nothing more is asked, and nothing less will be acceptable to the South. It is also untrue that we favored the course of the secoding States, or at any time manifested a determination to go out with them. No body of men in the Convention could have witnessed their withdrawal with feelings of deeper regret than did the majority of the Pennsylvania delegation, for the direct tendency of that act was to favor the nomination of a candidate we were against; and I do not believe there were any men in Charleston who exerted themselves more ardently than did a portion of the Pennsylvania delegation to induce the secoders to return to the Convention, myself amongst the number. It is true, that not believe there were any men in Charleston who exerted themselves more ardenity than did a portion of the Pennsylvania delegation to induce the seceders to return to the Convention, myself amongst the number. It is true, that when it was generally understood and believed that the when it was generally understood and believed that the rultimatum accepted by the Convention, would also secede, together with the two Pacific States, many of us had determined, and had not hesitated to say, that on the hspening of that contingency, we should refuse to participate any longer in the proceedings of the Convention. This we should have done, because a nomination made under such circumstances would have been an idle caremony and we should have done, because a nomination made under unch circumstances would have been an idle ceremony and would have foreclosed all chance of reconciliation in the Convention or success for the party; but no one, so far as my knowledge goes, thought seriously of going out with the eight States that had retired, or for the reasons which how assirance.

States. It is somewhat unfortunate that the they assigned.

The inquiry—put in no gracious terms—"whether the Eincinnati platform was good enough for the majority of the Pennsylvania Delegation," is readily answered. It was good enough for us and we voted for it; but we were willing, in addition, in order to save the party from disruption, and because we believed it right in principle, to achemically a that modification or definition of the meaning great bulk of the people of this country should have been ignorant of the claims of Mr. LIN-COLN to the high office to which he aspires; tion, and because we believed it right in principle, to acknowledge that modification or definition of the meaning of the Cincinnati platform which the decision or opinion of the Supreme Court, in the case of Dred Boott, had necessarily engraited upon it, to the effect that the Territories are not sovereignties; that a Territorial Englishture cannot exclude slave property from the limits of its jurisdiction, and that within its jurisdiction it is bound to take as good care of that species of property as it does of any other. This concession would have preserved the harmony of the Convention, and then Mr. Douglas, if nominated, would have had a fair chance for an election. I am willing to leave the public to decide between me and my assallants on this point.

But the great complaint of all is, that the majority of the delegation did not vote for Mr. Douglas. This complaint is as unreasonable as anything else that has been but it is certainly gratifying to know that the initial steps have already been taken towards their enlightenment. His friends have already begun to distinguish him by those familiar but endearing appellations, which not only disclose to us the character of the man, but also his social standing. Some of the rougher sort rather irreverently designate him as "Ole

the delegation did not vote for Mr. Douglas. This com-plaint is as unreasonable as anything else that has been said, and only goes to prove that in the ardor of their ad-miration for Mr. D. certain of his friends are utterly in-capable of looking at both eides of this question and judg-ing impartially. We certainly never pretended to be for Mr. Douglas, and. therefore, no one has been deceived. It was perfectly well known when we were elected delegates that we referred other conditions to Mr. speak of him as "Honest old ABE;" and reason—to some a conclusive reason—why we should have abandoned our favorites and gone for Mr. D. Under ordi-nary circumstances there would be great, if not conclusive, force in this view of the case, and I do not besitate to say force in this view of the case, and I do not hesitate to say to you, that this auspicious surroundings, and where the alternatives involved only a choice of men, with about equal chances of success at the polis, it would have influenced my action to no inconsiderable degree; but to my mind the surroundings utterly forbade that we should go for Mr. Douglas. As the case then stood, his nomination could have resulted only in utter defeat to himself and the party. You must keep in mind the fact that we did not ballot for a candidate at all until the delegations from eight States and the half of the delegation from Delaware had retired from the Couvention, on the ground that they could not stand by the platform of principles as then adopted. Had the Pennsylvania and other delegations yielded at this juncture and nominated Mr. Douglas, everybody knows that the seceding States would fortwith have nominated a Southern candidate, and probably called therefore, is not whether Mr. Lincoln is old a statesman. Of course his partisans will assert that he has not only age, probity, and greened at this juncture and nonlinated Mr. Douglas, everybody knows that the seceding States would fortbwith have nominated a Southern candidate, and probably called a Convention of all the Southern States to have ratified that nomination; and thus, sir, the Democratic party, that glorious old organization which has done so much to advance the prosperity of our great country, and vindicate the principles of our Renublican system of government, would have been shattered into fragments and prostrated, probably forever. Whatever I might have done under other circumstances, I thought it a duty, an imperative duty, to the Democratic party and the country, to stand out against the nomination of Mr. Douglas as things then stood. Surely the friends of Mr. D. do not seek to nominate him for the glory of the nomination alone. I take the desire to see him made President; and in my judgment no act could have more completely foreclosed all his chances at this time than to have nominated him in a divided Convention. For myself I preferred to look rather to the harmony and success of the metric the second of the property of the property of the property and success of the metric the second of the property of the property and success of the metric the second of the property mate him very differently. They see in him onvention. For myself I preferred to look rather to the armony and success of the party than to the nomination I any favorite candidate.

chances at this time than to have nomicated him in a divided Convention. For myself I preferred to look rather to the harmony and success of the party than to the nomination of any favorite candidate.

Now, sir, it is no more than just to say that the aggregate vote as recorded in the Convention in favor of Mr. Douglas did not truly reflect the individual preferences of its members; nor did if reflect the choice of the States, had all the delegations voted as a unit. Under neither rule could Mr. D. have received half the votes of the Convention. His large vote was, therefore, in some measure, fictious. On the rule of voting per capita, he would have received from 125 to 128 votes, and by delegations from 130 to 140. This is the most liberal count that can be truthfully made for him. In the New York delegation, alone, there were fifteen or sixteen delegates who preferred other candidates, and so voted in their caucus mestings, and and there were a number in Ohio and Indiana whose individual preferences were not for Mr. D. Yet all of these votes were forced to him by the new rule adopted by the Convention. Now, sir, I will be frank enough to confess to you that had the large vote for Mr. Douglas resulted to him under the old rule that prevailed at Baltimore and Cincinnati, I should not think it generous to make this point; but I make it because the rule was changed, and it was the change of the rule, and not the individual desire of the delegates, that gave Mr. D. a majority of the votes in the Convention. The Cincinnati rule allowed the majority of each delegation, if not instructed, and give the minority qual right with the majority. Hence where, as in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, there was a large minority for Mr. D. orgals, they were permitted to vote as a unit. he received the entire number by the force of a majority. Everybody who was at Charleston knows that the friends of Mr. D. greatly rejoiced at the adoption of their rule, and regarded it as a strong point in his favor, as I am sure I did. I am not regard the sectional issues which now prevail as dangerous to the prosperity of the one and thern and North-Western States alone-rejected by the entire South-Mr. Lincoln has nothing in his antecedents to recommend him stand, he can never be made acceptable to

rejoiced at the adoption of this rule, and regarded it as strong point in his favor, as I am sure I did. I am no mistaken about the two rules, for I have read them bot within an hour so that I might state the difference corwithin an nour possess that I might seem the rectiy.

Nor will it do in presenting this case fairly and impartially to overlook the fact that the fifteen Southern States and the two Pacific States—all that are counted certain for the Democratic nominees—except a minority in Missouri and Maryland, and two or three scattering delegates elsewhere in the South, were against the nomination of Mr. Douglas, and differed with his friends as to the platform of principles, as did a majority of the delegate of the platform of principles, as did a majority of the delegate size. of all. Douglas, and dillered with his friends as to the platform of principles, as did a majority of the delegations in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, two of the hopeful Northern States, leaving Mr. D's entire vote in States admittedly Republican, with the exception of Indiana and Illinois. It is thus seen how necessary it was to keep the States intact that were against Mr. D, for, without them, and all of them, our chances of election are almost hopeless.

without them, and all of them, our chances of election are almost hopeless.

Under all the circumstances we united with the majority of the Convention in favor of the adjournment to Baltimore, hoping that better counsels might prevail; that the party might become united, and a nominee be selected with whom we could defeat the Black Republican party.

I do not care to notice what has been said about misunderstandings in our delegation. These things are very common on such occasions. Nor do I think we had more than the usual manifestation of feeling. I must say, however, that the allegation, that the attempt of the majority to instruct Mr. Wright as a member of the committee on the platform was "a trick," is utterly unwarranted. Mr. Wright had very frankly and repeatedly declared that he would obey the will of the majority of the delegation on that subject; and certainly no more formal or imposing way of expressing that desire could be devised than that of each delegate over his preper signature expressing that desire. That mode was adopted because of the necessity for prompt action, and the difficulty of getting the certain all contents and the difficulty of contents the earth of each delegation of certifier. of each delegate over his preper signature expressing that desire. That was all that was done. That mode was adopted because of the necessity for prompt action, and the difficulty of getting the entire delegation together. I certainly knew of no other reason for that course or any intended indignity to Mr. Wright. But this is of small moment. I am not for a slave code, and never have been; and nothing I have recently said or done could warrant any such conclusion. I have no patience with men who will not distinguish between an attempt by Congress to establish and maintain the institution of slavery in a Territory, and the duty of maintaining the constitutional rights of citizens and protecting property. The vote in the Senate on Friday last ought to be conclusive on this point. The fifth resolution in the series proposed by Mr. Davis, in which some affect to find the principles of a slave code, was adopted by a vote of thirty-five yeas to two nays; even the Republicans being unwilling to vote sgainst a declaration that it is the duty of the government to maintain the rights of property in the Territories, whilst Mr. Brown's resolution, which avowed the doctrine of a slave code, received but three votes.

As for the tariff, I know the wishes of my constituents. strious Chief Magistrate of our lish and

ion, which avowed the but three votes.

As for the tariff, I know the wishes of my constituent on that subject, and I shall labor diligently in season and out of season, with every proper means in my power, it carry out their will; and failing to get all they desire, shall endeavor to secure the best measure possible.

Your obed't serv't,

WM. BIGLER.

D. W. Moore, Esq., Philad's.

Accepts the Nomination .-- Hon. Edward married to Lord Byron in 1815; but after a EVERETT, of Massachusetts, has accepted the ted in the Greek Revolution against Turkey. more.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

A Douglas Meeting .- A call first appeared n Forney's Press of Wednesday last, (and also in the Express of this city the same evening.) for a mass meeting of the Democratic citizens of the City and County of Lan discussion of Senator Davis' resolutions, and caster, favorable to the nomination of Hon. STEPHEN J DougLAS for the Presidency, to be held in this city on the evening of Thursday, the 7th inst., at 71% o'clock. We publish the call below, as copied from the Press, with the single remark that as it is only the friends of Judge DOUGLAS who are invited, of course the friends of all othe

meeting:

The undersigned, Democratic voters of Lancaster, favorable to the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency, by the National Democratic Convention, which will meet in Baltimore, on the 18th of June, present for your serious consideration the following facts and suggest.

your serious consideration the serious visitions, visit given a clear and emphatic endorsement of the grand principle of popular sovereignty, as it is advocated and defended by Stephen A. Douglas, Scond—That in every one of the fifty-even ballots for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency by the Charleston Convention. Stephen A. Douglas received a two-thirds wite over any of the other candidates; that in many of them he rec ived a two-thirds majority of the whole elear majority of, the whole electoral rota, notwithstanding fifty Southern secoders were counted as its order of the stephen and the standard of the second control of the second clear majority of, the whole electoral rota, notwithstanding fifty Southern secoders were counted as its control of the second control of the secon reference to the slavery question in the Ter given a clear and emphatic endorsement o

ng hity Southern secoders were counted as it they had roted against him.

Third—That Stephen A. Douglas' generosity, which in 836 gave Lancaster county, "the Home of Buchanan," the conor of naming the President of the United States through he Cincinnati Convention, by telegraphing to his friends to withdraw his name when our venerable fellow-citizen and but a simple majority, deserves, and should receive rom us, a grateful reciprocation by a public expression in avor of his nomination at Baltimore, on the 18th of next

vote of his homination at maximum, on the team of heat from the Fleck Republican nomination of Lincoln, of Illinois, for the Presidency, makes, in our opinion, the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas, as the National Demo-ratic candidate, a political necessity. Realizing the importance of these facts, and deeply im-Realizing the importance of these facts, and deeply impressed with the necessity of speedy action, we invite the Democratic citizens of the city and county of Lancaster, favorable to Stephen A. Douglas, to assemble in mass meeting in the city of Lancaster, at 7½ o'clock, on Thursday evening, the 7th of June next, to give public and forcible expression to that preference, in order that the delegates to the National Convention may truly (by their votes) represent the sentiment of this Conventional district.

gates to the National Convention may truly (by their votes) represent the sentiments of this Congressional district in that body.

B. A. WYILE, Secretary.

Dr. P. Cassidy, S. H. Beynolds, Wm. S. Amweg, Dr. Levi Hull, Dr. Samuel Parker, Jas. Boon.

We cordially coincide with the above call. and urge upon our fellow Democrats the impostance of a full attendance. Signed—George M. Kline, I. E. Hiester, J. H. Barnes, John Diltow, Eli Overdeer, Rudolph Smith, James Peoples, E. Spera, John Riley, B. Fitzpatrick, H. E. Dougherty, M. McCullom, J. B. Amwaks, Jno. T. McGonigle, H. A. Wade, G. G. Brush, Benj. Eby, Samuel E. Keller, M. Helser, P. Martin Heitler, Nathan Worley, Dr. Jno. Ream. J. B. Kaufman, George Brubaker, Caristian Shenk, and 219 others.

THAT GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING!-Well, the meeting to ratify the nominations of Abra nam Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin has been held, and a sorry affair it was. On yesterday week, (Whit Monday,) at 2 o'clock, P. M., the hour fixed for the meeting, not a solitary person was to be seen on the Duke street side of the Court House, where the meeting was to take place.— And it was not until near 3 o'clock, after the crowd had ritnessed the Wire Walker's performance, that any semblance of a meeting was apparent. At this time a band from dount Joy appeared in Centre Square, played a tune or two, and then started off, on a sort of "dog-trot," with a crowd of two or three hundred people of various complex ons and sizes at their heels, to the Court House. The Express estimates the number at 1500 or 2000, while the Examiner and Union speak of "great numbers" and "much enthusiasm." The editors are not given to exaggeration, and therefore must have been looking through magnifying glasses of immense power, for

At a few minutes of 3 o'clock, Mr. Jay Canwell mounted chair, and read off from a slip of paper a long string of fficers, and moved that the list as read be agreed to. The motion was carried amid breathless silence by the follow

Yeas.. Nays . Col. JOSEPH W. FISHER, of Columbia, was introduced ne President, and delivered a few remarks, among other things telling the audience that he was sorry to inform hem that their glorious standard bearer, Andy Curtin, was prevented by sickness from being with them, but was appy to state that his place would be supplied by other able and effective speakers. As if to appear ridiculous, he ompared Lincoln to Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay, which only excited a broad grin on the countenances of nost of his auditors. He wound up by introducing Col. O. DICKEY, who, he said, would enlighten the audience as o how "Old Abe" happened to get the Chicago nomination Mr. Fisher did not receive a single cheer or mark of applause during the course of his remarks. True eloqu

s not always appreciated Col. Dickey mounted the chair amid cries from two or three excited individuals in the crowd of "go it Dickey," hurrah Dickey," &c. The Col. apologized for his own lit-Heness by saving that if "Old Abe" were here he would not ave to get upon the chair to be seen. The Col. claimed or Pennsylvania the honor of having nominated Lincoln nd gave his dear friend Cameron a few left-handed comliments! Simon's saving "wiggle-waggle" and "thumbs p" didn't have any effect at Chicago. On the contrary, ne has been "barbarously slaughtered in the house of his riends." The valiant Judge Advocate tried to get up little enthusiasm by telling two or three anecdotes, and spoke of "Old Abe's" honesty, "rail-splitting" operations and "flat-boat" excursions, but it was no go. The Applaudng Committee, consisting of the two or three individuals efore named and a couple of pedagogues from Millersville, lid their best, but all to no purpose. The Cales allusion o "rails," "mauls," "the puri &c., fell still born upon the mournful-looking congregation ne was addressing. [They began to "smell a rat," and found themselves "sold," none of the "big guns" announced o speak having made their appearance, but their places

The Col. became disgusted at last and retired. Our amiable friend of the Union, John J. Cochban, Esq., vas now introduced, and proceeded to read a lot of meanngless resolutions, which only had the effect to drive off have felt decidedly cheap in his position. "Better luck ext time." "The Old Guard is" not yet "under arms and

ager for the fray." Col. A. K. McClure, of Chambersburg, the only one nong the list of "distinguished speakers" announced who sppeared, was now brought forward to revive the drooping pirits of his B. R. friends, but he totally failed in the accomplishment of his humane mission. He likewise apolorized for Col. Curtin's absence, said that he was detained ne with the narty in the "Old Guard" before the campaign losed. The Col. retired with as much grace as possib inder the circumstances, greeted with tremendous applausa rom the vigilant Applauding Committee, which shook the Court House building from

"turret to foundation stone." The last speaker introduced was Col. D. W. PATTERSON. who had a miserably slim audience to address. We will do he Col. the justice to say that his speech was about the pest of the occasion, and it must have been truly mortifying o him that the crowd so suddenly dropped off. However, hey were in search of other amusements, and of course had ot time to tarry long at one place. Had it not been for the ew Democrats and "Constitutional Union" men who emained out of courtesy and respect, he would have been

Our Silver Grey friends, those who rally around the Examiner standard, were given the "back seats in the Synagogue" on this occasion. Every thing was in the ands of the Woolly portion of the party, and they held he rod with terrible severity over the others' heads. If the Black Republicans of the "Old Guard" cannot get nust indeed be in a desperate condition. The leaders were which prevailed, and all this, too, on the strength of the 'distinguished speakers" announced to speak. A more contemptible failure we never witnessed. Even the Exress, at the conclusion of its glorification article called it a complete fizzle." "Rails," "wigwams," and all such clap

rap appliances, are below par hereabouts. THE JACKSON RIFLES .- This company was aspected on Saturday afternoon week, by Maj. B. F. Cox. rigade Inspector. Over seventy men were under arms.-After the inspection, accompanied by Ellinger's Band and he Rifles' drum corps, they made a short parade, attracting nuch attention by their fine appearance and admirable

The Rifles, we are informed by our good friend. Lieut. Rees, will hold their first annual celebration, at Rocky pring, on the 4th of July. Extensive preparations are already being made for the same. The spot selected for he holding of the celebration is a lovely one, and, as the Rifles are as gallant a set of fellows as ever shouldered rms, a real merry time is in store for the participants.

WIDE AWAKES .- The Republicans of this ity have formed a Wide Awake Club, and elected the following officers: President, Col. O. J. Dickey: Vice Pres dents, F. Shroder, John M. Kelly, Geo. F. Breneman and John W. Park; Secretary, Dr. G. H. Markley; Treasure B. F. Rowe; Captain. Emlen Franklin. One lieutener and one sergeant to every sixteen men are to be chosen pereafter. The equipments adopted are a black cane with he letters L. W. A. (Lincoln Wide Awakes) on the back, and a glazed cap, and each member will carry a torch .e members of this Club will, sure enough, be wide awake to an inglorious defeat of the pie-bald party of which they ing lights on the morning after the first Tuesday

Model Conductors .- Our exchanges fre MODEL CONDUCTORS.—Our exchanges fre-quently notice what they term "model Railroad Conduct-tors." The most polite, attentive and gentlemanly specimen of a Conductor it has been our good fortune to meet with for a long time is Mr. Redse, who has charge of a train be tween here and Lancaster. It is refreshing to meet and ride with him, and the Company have no man in their employ better fitted for the position which he fills with so much dignity, affability and courtesy.—Har. Telegraph. We can heartily endorse every word of the above. It is out simple justice to one who is a gentleman in every sense

REGULAR HABITS .- The health of the human body depends in a great measure on habits of regularity ature incident to our climate. Wet feet, or a sudden blas f cold, have produced an obstruction that has frequently laid the system under a contribution from which it has ever recovered. These are the seeds which bring around cough or cold, which, unless early and carefully attended to, end in consumption, from which few recover. The cough or cold is always cured by a bottle or two of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Cough Syrup, and sometimes even the latter disease, but very rarely by anything. It will always ease the confiniant, however, and as it costs a mere trifle, it should be tried. It will surely never do any harm. Sold by C. A. Heinitch and all Druggiets.

CLERICAL CONVENTION .- A convention of dinisters of the M. E. Church will be held in the Duke Street M. E. Church, commencing to-day at 10 o'clock, A , and continuing over to morrow. What the object o ne convention is we have not learned.

"THE EDUCATIONAL RECORD."-A neat little ni-monthly periodical, with the above title, has just made ts appearance in this city. The printer is Mr. S. B. MARK LEY, and the editorial and publishing department is unde the charge of Mr. D. L. SANDERS. It is published at \$1 s year. We wish all concerned in its management abundan

POSTPONEMENT OF CAMP JACKSON.-Brig. Gen. Wirwer has postponed the holding of Camp Jackson, which was to have commenced yesterday, until Monday the 27th of August, to continue until the close of the week An Interesting Lecture .- This evening v. Goldsmits D. Carrow, late Superintendent of Missio or the M. E. Church in South America, and now paster of Trinity M. E. Church, Philadelphia, will deliver a lectur the Duke Street M. R. Church for the benefit of St. Paul's Church, South Queen street. His anhiert will be "City and Country Life in Spanish America" Mr. C. is said to be a very eleganent and effective speaker, and will doubtless make his theme an exceedingly entertaining and interesting one to the audience

BURGLARY .- A few evenings since the cellar f Nathan Worley, Esq., a well-known merchant of Manim borough, was burglariously entered and all the pro visions which it contained, bread, meat, butter, &c., carri in the staples of domestic consumption, we have no doubt he depleted larder was speedily replenished.

TOOTHACHE.—This disease can be cured by r. Keyser's Toothache Remedy, prepared by him in Pittsburgh, Pa., which is put up in bottles and sold at 25 cents spongy and tender gums, and is worth ten times its price all who need it. Sold here by C. A. Heinitsh and all

Druggists. GREELEY'S LETTER.

We publish below, from the New York Atlas, the much talked of letter which was addressed by Mr. Greeley to Senator Seward, nearly six years ago, severing all further connection with the latter, in consequence of his heartlessness and ingratitude to the philosopher of the Tribune. As the New York Times made the charge that Greeley's hostility to the nomination of Seward arose from personal pique, and dates back to the time when the letter to which we refer was written, its production, which Mr. Greeley himself demanded for the purpose of vindicating his course in the eyes of his party, cannot be otherwise than interesting. It is sharp, acrid and Greelevish all over, but Seward deserved it all, and what he has since got to boot, for his cold and shabby treatment of a devoted partisan. Revenge is sometimes sweet, and we have no doubt Greeley enjoys his triumph amazingly. Had Seward not turned the cold shoulder to an old friend, and thus converted him into a bitter enemy, he would now be the nominee of the Republican party for the Presidency:

New York, November 5, 1854. To the Hon. William H. Seward:

Sir:-I desire to say to you, that the firm of Seward, Weed & Greeley is from this day lissolved, by the withdrawal of the junior member of the firm. When I edited the Jeffersonian at Albany, you and your friends scknowledged the effort of my labors in your cause, in elevating you to the office of Gover nor and United States Senator. For my labors n sustaining you I only received ten dollars a veek to support my wife, self and child .-When you were Governor of this State, with great patronage in your hands, no offer of any position to assist me was ever made When General Harrison was elected President you had full control of the Federal patronage, n this State, and I received no consideration at your hands. When General Taylor was elected President you also had the principal distribution of the Federal patronage, and in connection with Mr. Weed, you made Hugh Maxwell collector of this port, a man who was never entitled to the confidence of the Whig party. Instead of rewarding men who had faithfully adhered to Henry Clay and to you, such men as Zebedee Ring, an outcast from Nova Scotia, was appointed surveyor of the port; David A. Bokee was made naval officer; William V. Brady, postmaster; William H. Leroy, navy agent; Hiram Fuller, and a man was selected for United States marshal whom you know I cannot name. And vet. while vou knew I had lost every possessed, in starting the Galway line of steam packets to benefit Ireland and yourself, no offer was made me of assistance or place. Subsequently, it was understood by my friends that I should be the candidate of our party for Governor, and your consent was given; but, instead of supporting me, you and your friends nominated and little villain, Raymond, for Lieutenant-Governor, who was of no advantage to our party, and a man whom to know is to detest. In all the positions I have labored to place emoluments and the honors have been divided between yourself and Weed. have now to say, that any support you may hereafter receive from me, will be s necessary for the party, but not from per

Yours, &c., HORACE GREELEY

CAN'T COMPREHEND IT. The tariff plank in the Chicago platform i so exceedingly dull and meaningless, that they can't understand it themselves. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing from Chicago, says:

"It is feared that Hamlin's anti-tariff free trade record may injure the ticket in Pennsylvania, and some of the anti-Seward men onen and indignantly declare that the New York delegation presented him for that purpose Certain it is that the Pennsylvanians here here are not as much gratified with a platform as they would have been had a decided tariff plank been put in it. Mr. Albright, of Penn ylvania, presented to the Committee on Platform the resolution on the tariff adopted the People's party of Pennsylvania in their last State Convention, and asked them to incorporate it in the platform; but this they refused. preferring a less explicit and less intelligible declaration of principles on this subject. What "the policy of national exchanges" clause of the resolution, as adopted, means no one knows. Gov. Reeder says that he is utterly unable to understand it, and that when the platform was first read in Convention. he would have asked the man of the committee to explain it, but there was so much noise and confusion in the hall that he could not have made himself heard, and therefore allowed it to pass."

DEATH OF JUDGE DANIEL.

Peter V. Daniel, of the U. S. Supreme Court, died on Thursday, at Richmond, Va., after a long illness. He was a Virginian by birth, and was seventy five years of age. He graduated at Princeton, and studied law with Edmund Randolph, whose daughter he subsequently married. Afterwards, he served as a legislator and member of privy council in Virginia, and in 1840, he was appointed one of the Supreme Judges of the U. S. by President Van Buren. His politics were Democratic, and he fully coincided with Judge Taney, in the Dred Scott decision.

GEN. HENRY D. FOSTER .- In all our political experience we have never seen so much enthusiasm evinced for any candidate in this State as greets the nomination of Gen. Henry D. Foster for Governor. From the Delaware to Lake Erie, the Democratic newspapers come to us filled with exultations at the course pursued by the Convention at Reading, and every member of our party, whom we is sanguine of triumph, now that the Keystone Democracy is united. Hundreds who had grown lukewarm on account of the dissension and personal differences which for the last two years have weakened our organization and caused its defeat, are now ardent in support of our principles and nominee. Every emocrat is prepared to do his duty, and that our State will be most gloriously redeemed from the disgrace of Republican fanaticism

"Time tries all things," and has proven that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bron- will be furnished at the rate of \$15 per 100 chitis, asthma, phthisic, sore throat, influenza, | copies.

and, "last not least," consumption. There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, which has the written signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

LIFE OF LINCOLN, BY DOUGLAS. We extract the following brief recital the career of Mr. Lincoln from one of the speeches made by Stephen A. Douglas during the canvass in Illinois in 1858:

"I have known Mr. Lincoln for nearly twenty five years. We had many points of sympathy when I first got acquainted with We were both comparatively boys, both struggling with poverty in a our support-I an humble school teacher in the town of Winchester, and he lourishing grocery keeper in the town of Salem. He was more successful in occupat han I, and hence became more fortunate in this world's goods. I made as good a school eacher as I could, and when a cabinet maker I made the best bedsteads and tables, but my ld boss said I succeeded better in hureau and secretaries than in anything else. But I believe that Mr. Lincoln was more success ful in his business than I, for his business soon carried him directly into the Legislature. There I met him in a little time, and I had sympathy for him because of the up-hill truggle we had in life. He was then as good at telling an anecdote as now. He

beat any of the boys at wrestling, could outrun them at a foot race, beat them at pitching other places, which resulted in the loss of twenty to thirty quoits and tossing a copper, and could win more liquor than all the boys put-together, and the dignity and impartiality with which ne presided at a horse race or a fist fight were the praise of everybody that was present and In St. Charles and other places, in this State, the crops participated. Hence I had sympathy for him, because he was struggling with misfortune, and so was I. Mr. Lincoln served with me, or I with him, in the Legislature of 1836, when we parted. He subsided or submerged for some years, and I lost sight of him. 1846, when Wilmot raised the Wilmot proviso ornado, Mr. Lincoln again turned up as a nember of Congress from Sangamon district. being in the Senate of the United States, was called to welcome him, then withou riend and companion. He then distinguished taking the side of the common enemy, in time of war against his own country. When time of war, against his own country. ie returned home from that Congress he found him everywhere, until he again retired to private life, and was submerged until he was again forgotten by his friends. He came up difficult to find in any party. He piloted them to our control of the came up difficult to find in any party. again in 1854, in time to make the abolition black republican platform, in company with Lovejoy, Giddings, Chase, and Fred. Do

THE CHICAGO DELEGATION FROM TEXAS.-The Detriot Free Press, in violation of party tactics and usages, tells who and what were the delegates from Texas in the Chicago Black Republican Convention. It says:

republican party to stand upon."

The delegation, pretending to represent Texas, was got up at Grand Haven, in this State. The names of the delegates, as they appeared in the published list, were "Dunbar Hender son, James Scott, J. Strauss, G. Fitch, delegates at large; E. J. Garrison, William Seagrist, M. T. E. Chandler, A. J. Yoakum, listrict delegates"—not one of whom was oar Henderson is none other than Don C. Henderson, the editor of a Black Republican paper at Allegan, in this State; James Scott is James P. Scott, the Black Republican County Clerk of Ottawa Co.: J. Strauss is the of a small beer saloon in the village of Grand Haven; M. T. E. Chandler is a resident of Canada East, and is not now and never was a citizen of the United States, but at the time the movement was started, he was on a visit to some friends in Grand Haven, and readily entered into it. The others, we believe, did not attend the Convention, but all of them are residents of Grand Haven and ts immediate vicinity. Henderson was one of the Secretaries of the Convention, and Chandler, the British subject, was one of the Vice Presidents. .

OFFENCES BAILABLE BY JUSTICES. It will be seen by the following section, rom the Revised Penal Code of Pennsylvania. adopted by the last Legislature, that the power of Justices of the Peace to take bail in criminal prosecutions, has been considerably him, presented the cane, in a neat and appropriate speech curtailed. They cannot take bail for persons charged with burglary, mayhem, rape or robbery. The section referring to this subject, | room, and as mysteriously disappeared (!) From what we

In all cases the party accoused, on oath or ffirmation of any crime or misdemeanor against the laws, shall be admitted to bail on one or more sufficient sureties, to be taken be fore any judge, justice, mayor, recorder or alderman, where the offence charged has been committed, except such persons as are precluded from being bailed by the constitution of this commonwealth: Provided also, That persons accused, as aforesaid, of murder or by the Supreme Court or one of the judges hereof, or a mayor, or a president or associate law judge of a Court of Common Pleas .ersons accused, as aforesaid, of arson, rape, robbery or burglary, shall only be bailable by the Supreme Court, the Court of Common Pleas, or any of the judges thereof, or a mayor

Indian Battle .- A desperate fight occurred between the Indians and Major Ormsby's U. S. troops, in Carson Valley, California, on the 500, and Major Ormsby's command 105 men. The latter were defeated, with the loss of toward the Almighty, and the Saviour, because He did not about one half their number, and were pursued by the Indians for some twenty miles.-Only 38 succeeded in making their escape. Amongst the killed is Major Ormsby. The news caused great excitement at San Francisco, Sacramento, and other places, and large bodies of troops, regulars and volunteers, were on their way to chastise the Indians, at the latest accounts.

An Attachment for Contempt .- In the case of Hamilton vs. The Pittsburgh Select Council, the Supreme Court, now in session at Harrisburg, on Tuesday afternoon, ordered an attachment for contempt to issue against all the recusant members of both band from North St. Louis brought down about 15 or 20 branches of Councils, viz: Messrs. Wm. Ward, Richard Thompson, Samuel Morrell. John Quinn, Jackson Duncan and Jacob Tomer, of Select Council; A. G. McCandless, Wm. F. Taylor. A. B. Havden. George Hill. Wm. F. Taylor, A. B. Hayden, George Hill, John Lane, Wm. Robotham and Aaron Floyd, thanked his fellow cititens for the flattering vote he of Common Council. The writ was made returnable at Lancaster, on June 27th, at nine o'clock, A. M. The Sheriff was directed to have the men there at that time. The former writ as to the other members of the Common

Council was continued until the same time. THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE. THE "HOME MONTHLY," for June, is embel with a splendid steel engraving representing "W Penn's Treaty with the Indiana"—also, the "Rhode Greening Apple." The reading matter is also excell "LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW."-This standard British periodical, for April, has been received from Leonard Scott & Co. the American publishers at New York. The contents are as follows, 'viz.'

1. Laborer's Homes; 2. Sovenirs et Correspondance de Madame Recamier; 3. Vicissitudes of Families, and other Essays; 4. The Bar of Philadelphia.—Washington's Parewell Address; 5. Miss Nightingale's Notes on Nursing; 6. Fox-hunting; 7. Recollections of Leslie; 8. The Budget and the Reform Bill.

"BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, for a also been received, and has the following table o nts, viz: I. War and Progress in China; 2. Munich and its School of Christian Art; 3. Captain Speke's Adventures in Somali Land; 4. Judicial Pozzles.—Elizabeth Canning; 5. Wel-lington's Gareer.—Part 2: 6. The Mill on the Floss; 7. Narcissus; 8. The Snowdrops; 9. A Feuilleton; 10. Switzer-land French Annexation.

All the above excellent periodicals are for sale at J. M. Westhaeffer's Book Store, North Queen street, Lancaster.

BIOGRAPHY OF GEN. FOSTER .- Edward J. Keenan, Editor of the Greensburg Democrat, has just issued a biographical sketch of the Hon. Henry D. Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. It is accurate account of the public history of Gen. Foster, with appropriate comments upon his public acts, and upon the different questions of policy or principle that divide the political parties; the whole forming an interesting and very readable pamphlet. It contains forty the remedy, par excellence, for the cure of eight pages of closely printed matter, and who so bitterly opposed Judge Bates at Chicago, and yet

county, died at his residence in Upper Bern

ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE. comions—Presentation of One to Gen. B. A. Sha The Pennsylvania Delegation Visits Mr. Lincoln—" Whisky, do.—Black Republican Ratification Meeti this Oly—A Gigantic Field—Downfull of the Pla Frank Blair Goes Under After His Speech—B Bates Refused to Speak—"Dittinguished Spea Ouldn't be Frund—One Orator Enged—Black Republication Ticket in this State—Meetings in the Sec States, de., de.

The weather continued very warm and dry up to Friday ening, when a refreshing shower passed over the city and a heavy rain fell on Saturday night, all of which was much needed, as vegetation was burning up. The weather is again warm. The rivers are quite low, and freights to s very scarce. Receipts of produce light, and ales on 'Change without any material alteration. City quite healty. We learn that the yellow fever has made is appearance at New Orleans, and several deaths have eccurred. This fact has been concealed from the public for fear of injury to the business of the place, but the people are already leaving the city for some more healthy

A few days since the scaffold around a new church building gave way, precipitating nine or ten workmen to the ground. All of them were more or less injured by the fall, some it is thought fatally, but up to the present time one of the unfortunate men have died.

Your readers have no doubt ere this read the account of lives and over a million dollars worth of property. Quite a destructive hail storm passed over Atalanta, Ills., on the 20th, doing considerable damage to the growing crops. Hail stones the size of hen's eggs fell in great profusion have greatly suffered from the recent hall storms.

On Monday last, after our letter was mailed, we had the pleasure of meeting at the Planters' House, in this city, a number of our old friends from Lancaster county—two of whom were delegates to the Chicago Convention, some accompanied them to make an outside pressure for Ger Simon Cameron, and others for a little recreation and sport the outside pressure men, however, predominated while there were a few good and true Democrats in the party, whose Democracy the "burning prairies" of Illinoi could not impair—even a sight of "Old Abraham," himelf, created no particular change in their political opinions. The party consisted of Gen. B. A. Shaeffer, Col. O. himself by his opposition to the Mexican war, J. Dickey, Adj. M. H. Locher, Walter G. Evans, R. W. Shenk, Gen. George M. Steinman, Henry E. Leman, Col. J. W. Fisher, Dr. Benjamin Rohrer, H. H. Frey, C. D. Mehaffey, T. Scott Stewart, of Philadelphia; Charles hat the indignation of the people followed Sheaffer, of Lancaster, Ohio; L. W. Hall, of Altoona, Pa. selection, or a more whole-souled gentleman it would be difficult to find in any party. He piloted them to our city without the slightest accident to mar the trip, and we hope they may arrive at their homes as much delighted a they all seemed to be when here.

Chicago an extra car was provided, with a splendid brasband, for the especial accommodation of the Pennsylvania delegation to visit Springfield, and see the man that these "outside pressure" men are compelled to swallow for the Presidency. They were received by "Old Abraham," the 'iail splitter," and after assuring them that he was "Black Republican of the first water-a second William H. Seward, minus his brains"-they all threw up their hats and pledgded the Keystone State for 10,000 majority cver a bottle of "J. B." whisky, which one of them had was informed by one of the party-that "this was 'J. R. whisky, which stands for Jan es Buchanan." Abraham replied, "well, well, who would have thunk it, that you gentlemen have travelled all the way from Pennsylvania o Illinois, and have so much whisky left! My friends will ever within a thousand miles of Texas. Dun in due time present a new brand, which must be called rail splitting whisky."' Whereu pon Mr. Dickey proposed three cheers for "rail splitting whisky," which was give with a hearty will, the "irrepressible" candidate joining in the shout. They left Springfield-so we are informedunder the impression that with "Old Abe," as he i familiarly called, the Black Republican party will have a hard road to travel in Pennsylvania, and arrived in this city on Monday last. After a walk through some of the business thoroughfares and among the private residences the party expressed themselves highly delighted with ou city. Indeed, we should not be surprised to hear of som of them returning in a short time, to make St. Louis their future homes. They all seemed pretty well satisfied that the eternal slavery howl was a deception and a farce and when people once saw for themselves, their views on that question must undergo a radical change. One gentle man asked us "where all the negroes were?" He said he had not seen as many in our city since his arrival on h could see in Lancaster in one hour, and those that he did see appeared to be much better cared for than the idle fre

negroes in the boasted "Free States."

On Tuesday afternoon his personal friends, composing the party, met at the Planters' House, and presented Ge B. A. Shaeffer with a gold-headed cane, for the many kindnesses they received at his hands since their departur from Lancaster. Col. O. J. Dickey, on behalf of those with which was received and responded to by Ge his usual happy and eloquent style, soon after which a basket of champaign mysteriously found its way in the which he had in charge, the compliment was richly merited and justly bestowed. The head of the cane contains th

following inscription: To Gen. B. A. Shaeffer, from his Lancaster County riends. St. Louis, Mo., May 22d, 1860. The present is a high compliment to Gen. Shaeffer, coming as it does from his personal and not political friends.

The party, with the exception of Gen. Shaeffer, Steinman evening, and those mentioned above on Wednesday av ning. Their excursion from Lancaster to this city was one nanslaughter, shall only be admitted to bail of great pleasure and enjoyment, and we have no doubt they will return with a much better impression of the Great North West than they have heretofore entertained. Our country is only to be seen to be admired. The party returned under the charge of Col. O. J. Dickey-Shaeffer having business in Iowa was thus unable to accompany them on their homeward trip.

Mr. John F. Shroder and lady passed through this city, accompanied by Mr. Edward F. Hager, on Tuesday last en route for Kansas. Mrs. M. Christ, of Lancaster, is now sojourning in our city.

The Fort Madison (lowa) Plaindealer of the 18th, reports a somewhat extraordinary case of blasphemy and sudder death that occurred near Farmington, Van Buren county, 12th of May. The Indians numbered about a few days previous. A farmer living there, while talking to a neighbor about the dry weather, began an outburst o the most terrible blasphemy, using the vilest epithets send rain. The man was going on in frightful language, when all at once his jaws became palsied, his tongu

The stage from Leavenworth city to Atchison, Kansas, met with a serious accident on the 13th inst., by being upset. There were 19 passengers in and on the coach. Mr. Jacob Elliot and his wife were badly, and it is believed fatally, injured, as were also several others, but we have heard of The Missouri Democrat published at the head of its

columns for three or four days in large capitals a call for a "Mass Ratification Meeting" to endorse the nominations of Lincoln and Hamlin, A number of distinguished speakers were advertised to address the "masses," and on Tuesday evening the meeting came off. At an early hour the masses began to assemble—a band preceded a procession from the German district, with three transpa followed by about 12 men and as many boys; anothe and one from the Western limits swelled the crowd abou a dozen more. Hundreds were attracted there by the music, and at half-past 8 o'clock the meeting was called t order, Mr. Frank Mauter was proposed as chairman, and Chairman made his appearance upon the platform and received-(we could see a smile creeping over his face)and after fully endorsing the action of the Chicago Convention, introduced Mr. Francis P. Blair, Jr., as the first distinguished speaker. He was greeted with hurrahs and sses, the latter by far in the majority, which for a moment confused the great would-be-Vice President. He con nenced by stating that he, as well as every citizen of St. Louis and the State of Missouri, was disappointed in the dent. (A voice they wouldn't put you on for Vice Presi, dent.) He was for Bates first and all the time, but the majority over-ruled him, and he had to succumb, and now he was for Lincoln and Hamlin, and hoped the Black Re publicans of the great State of Missouri, would bury their prejudices and give them a cordial and hearty support "No," "no," "no," went up from a thousand voices. He gave a brief history of the Abolition Convention at Chiago, and then struck on to his old hobby-the niggerbut how much of his speech was heard we cannot say, for the greatest noise and confusion prevailed during the cheers for Bates, then three for "Missouri Dick," and then hree for Douglas, three for Breckinridge, three for the Baltimore nominee, three for Heenan, and three for almost every body except Lincoln and Hamlin. All kind of ques ions were propounded to the speaker, some of them quite sughable, and thus the crowd was kent in good humo ut the whole speech. A voice cried out, "fare vell, Frank, you're a goner," and in about two seconds after the platform gave way and down went Frank and about venty others who were on it, which created shout after hout. Fortunately no one was hurt. This for a tim roke up the meeting, but they soon took to a board yard near by, and a Mr. Stephen James, a Black Republican elector in South-East Missouri, where there is but one other man of his stripe, addressed the much amuse well written and gives a concise and very ceptable than his company to the crowd, and he very rudently "dried up." The distinguished speakers "didn't ome," or if they did, they had sense enough not to make their appearance before the crowd assembled. Mr. L. W. Inli, of Altoona, Pa., was at the meeting and would have addressed it, but he didn't deem it prudent. An article ablished in the Evening News, drove a Mr. Kærner, (a German from Illinois who came over expressly to speak to his German friends) back to his home. He was the man

he was invited here to speak at a ratification meeting over the political corpse of Edward Bates. The real friends of Judge Bates kept up a shout for him during the whole evening, and to take it all in all it was one of the most DEATH OF A STATE SENATOR .- Hon. Benis gigantic farces we ever beheld. Any body could command min Nunemacher. State Senator from Berks three cheers except the Chicago nominees, who were loudly hissed and hooted at whenever their names were mentioned. Judge Hart, another "bob tall" speaker, was severely township, on the 28th ult., in the 58th year egged for an unfortunate remark that he made, and th meeting was dispersed smid the wildest on