LANCASTER, PA., JUNE 19, 1860. CIRCULATION, 2000 COPIES!

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, 115 assau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston. S. M. Parrament. & Co., are Agents for The Lancatuckingencer, and the most influential and largest circung Newspapers in the United States and the Canadasan Newspapers in the United States and the Canadasan ting Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR HENRY D. FOSTER, of Westmoreland

The Democratic Party recognizes in its creed no "Higher Law"—It feaches no "Irrepressible Conflict"—It does not teach the treasonable dogms of Lincoln, that "this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free"—It incites no deluded fanatics to disturb the hallowed shades of Mount Vernon and Monticello, by a traitor's call for servile insurrection. "CS

## ELECTORS: George M. Keim, of Berks county. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia.

William C. Patterson,
Joseph Crockett, fr.,
J. G. Brenner,
J. W. Jacoby,
Charles Kelly,
O. P. Jámes,
David Scholl,
Joel L. Lightner,
S. S. Barber,
T. H. Walker,
J. S. B. Winchester,
Joseph Laubach,

14. J. Reckhow, 15. George D. Jackson, 16. J. A. Ahl, 17. J. B. Danner. J. R. Crawford,
 H. N. Lee,
 J. B. Howell,
 N. P. Fetterman,
 Samuel Marshall
 William Book,
 B. D. Hamlin,
 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 nessed 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. This neither fair to ourselves nor to our paying subscribers to suffer such delinquencies any 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 the names of all subscribers (unless, for good cause, there might be some exceptions,) who 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 ultimatum, and we give this timely notice so that none can complain. By carrying out this determination, we expect as a matter of course, to considerably reduce our list; but at the same time we shall, thereby, curtail our expenses. We would rather have one thousand good paying subscribers, than two thousand, nearly one-half of whom never think of paying the Printer.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. The Democratic National Convention is now in session at Baltimore, having assembled on yesterday. Whether union and concert of action are to be accomplished, or whether discord and division are to rule supreme, and the party to be still further distracted and disrupted, are questions which a few days will be sufficient to solve. We have our forebodings; but, at the same time, we still have a Convention, at Charleston, will subside into a test, and secure a triumphant victory over sectionalism, abolitionism and disunion. The masses of the people care nothing about political abstractions; they want a candidatesome sound and conservative statesman who. when elected, will administer the government after the models furnished by Jefferson, Jackson and Polk. Let the Convention unite upon such a candidate, and the people will ratify their choice by an overwhelming majority at the polls.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY. The Japanese Embassy spent the last week in Philadelphia, and were shown the Mint, Navy Yard, Girard College, Fairmount, Indeattract the attention of strangers. They appeared to be highly gratified with the attentions lavished upon them by the denizens of the Quaker City, and seemed more at home there than in Washington.

The Embassy, left for New York on Saturday, in the 10 o'clock train, and were received at the Battery by the officials and other digof the largest military demonstrations that has taken place there for many years.

GREELEY VS. SEWARD.

The somewhat famous letter written by of Thursday. It was alleged by the friends of Seward that this letter afforded evidence to seek revenge. The letter is a long one, and is devoted to a recapitulation of the party, and the offices which Mr. Seward not. It contains no direct threat of vengeance. but the inference that the author considered studied neglect is irresistible. Certain it is, badly for republican institutions when such jubilation over their humiliating repulse? that Greeley did Seward more damage at men as John Bell and Edward Everett are Chicago than any other single man.

A FALSE REPORT. It was rumored in the early part of last week that intelligence from San Francisco. received by the Overland Express, and brought to that port by the schooner Page, which left the Bay of Jeddo on the 23d of April, announced the assassination of the Tycoon of Japan. This turns out to be untrue .--Later arrivals bring the information that it was not the Tycoon, but the Prince Gortairo, one of the principal dignitaries of the Empire. He was going from his house to the palace with his train, when he was attacked by 14 Japanese dressed as travelers. He was dangerously, perhaps fatally, wounded himself, and of his retinue six were killed and several wounded. Two princes of high rank, and some thirty other persons believed to be concerned in the affair, were beheaded by order of the Tycoon, and great excitement prevailed in the City.

THE RICHMOND CONVENTION. The delegates from several of the Southern States met at Richmond, on the 11th inst. but transacted no business of any momentpreferring to await the action of the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore.

We have received the first number of a new Democratic paper published at Mifflintown, Junista county, by A. J. Greer and C. B. Harris, called the True Democrat. Its typegraphy is highly commendable, and from the editorial vigor displayed in this initial number 4 promises to be a strong and influ-

at a shindent recome.

LINCOLN AND THE MEXICAN WAR. " D-n the man who would starve our sol diers in a foreign land!" This was the patriotic exclamation of a hard-fisted Democrat of this city, says the Concord (N. H.) Patriot, in the course of a political discussion which we accidentally overheard a few days since. Thousands of patriotic hearts, even among the black republicans, will fully espond to the sentiment, divested of its profanity; and there are thousands of men of that party, in every State where it exists, who will never knowingly vote to place such

incoln's Congressional career, was his speaking and voting in denunciation of the war with Mexico, and afterwards voting against giving bounty lands to the soldiers for their services and suffering in defence of the rights and honor of the country. While that war was in progress and while our brave little army was surrounded by the Mexican hosts, and in imminent peril, Abraham Lincoln was denouncing the war as infamous, unnecessary and wrong, and thus directly affording aid and comfort to the enemy. If he did not, like the infamous Corwin, in words appeal to the Mexicans to welcome our soldiers "with bloody hands to hospitable graves," he did all in his power to embarrass the operations of our troops and to encourage the enemy to continued and desperate efforts to put Corwin's advice into effect. His whole conduct in this important crisis of our history may be correctly described in a single sentence: he took sides against his country when engaged in a

foreign war. Let the patriotic men of Pennsylvania and brothers and friends were braving the dangers and sufferings of war in defence of their country's rights while Lincoln was thus virtually fighting for the enemy, and a remembrance of this fact should inspire them with zeal and energy in opposition to his elevation to the highest office in the world. To vote for him is to endorse treason to the country in time of war, as well as treason to the Constitution as promulgated in his revo-

lutionary "irrepressible conflict" doctrine. There is no doubt that Lincoln would have voted against furnishing supplies to our soldiers if he had been in Congress when they were called for. But he did not take his seat in the House until all the required supplies had been furnished. He then voted that the war was wrong, that our country was wrong and Mexico right; and he would likewise have voted against furnishing means to carry on an unjust and wicked war. Upon his course in Congress in this matter, Judge Douglas thus commented in one of his speeches in the Illinois Senatorial contest:

When he got into the House, being opposed to the war, and not being able to stop the supplies, because they had all gone forward, all he could do was to follow the lead of Corvin, and prove that the war was not begun on the right spot, and that it was unconstitu tional, unnecessary, and wrong, Remember, too, that this he did after the war had been begun. It is one thing to be opposed to the declaration of a war, another and very differ ent thing to take sides with the enemy against your country after that war has been commenced. Our army was in Mexico at the time, many battles had been fought; our citizens, who were defending the honor of their country's flag, were surrounded by the daggers, the guns, and the poison of enemy. strong hope that the storm which has agitated speech in which he declared that the Amerithe country since the adjournment of the can soldiers ought to be welcomed by the Mexicans 'with bloody hands to hospitable calm at Baltimore, and that a compromise graves; then it was that Ashmun and Lincoln voted in the House of Representatives may be effected by which the great Democratic | that the war was unconstitutional and unjust; and Lincoln's vote owere sent to Mexico and read at the head of the Mexican army to prove to them that there was a Mexican party in the Congress of the United States who were doing all in their power to aid them.

BELL AND EVERETT-GROAMS OF THE BLACK REPUBLICAN PRESS. Whatever else may be said about the convention which placed Messrs. Bell and Everett in nomination. says the New York Herald it cannot be denied that the delegates selected for both places on their ticket gentlemen who deserve well of their country. If we had more men of the Bell and Everett stamp in office, the business of the government would be carried on with much more dignity than pendence Hall, and all the principal sights to at present. While this fact is generally acknowledged, we notice that some of the black republican journals attempt to throw ridicule upon the ticket, and thus divert public attention from the nominees. This shows that the black republicans are not a little frightened at the idea of having three or four strong tickets in the field against them. A very able and statesmanlike letter from Mr. nitaries of the great Metropolis, and by one | Everett has called out some of the black republican attacks, which, though written with apparent good humor, show signs of latent rancor and concealed apprehension. It is quite true that it cannot be said of Mr. Horace Greeley to William H. Seward in Bell or Mr. Everett that either of them kept November, 1854, was returned by Mr. Seward | a grocery, or distilled whiskey, or was judge to Mr. Greeley, and appears in the Tribune of a fist fight or a horse race, or that either of them ever split rails, which seem to be Mr. Lincoln's only points. Otherwise, however, that Greeley's hostility to his nomination was we are obliged to say that Bell and Everett based upon Mr. Seward's repeated refusals to have largely the advantage of their opponents. assist in elevating him to office, and that it | The former are men of cultivation, education apprised Seward of Greeley's determination and refinement-scholars, gentlemen and statesmen of large experience. In their hands the government would command confidence services rendered by Mr. Greeley to the Whig at home and respect abroad. In all that constitutes fitness for the discharge of the might have assisted him to obtain, but did duties of the executive branch of the government, there is no comparison between Bell and Everett and Lincoln and Hamlin, so himself at liberty to pay Mr. Seward for his vastly superior are the former. It argues

> APPOINTMENTT BY THE PRESIDENT .- The following recent appointments by the President, have been confirmed by the Senate:

> sneered at by the organs of fourth rate village

John Appleton, of Maine, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiar of the United States at St. Petersburgh, in the place of Francis W. Pickens, resigned Wm. H. Trescot, of South Carolina, to be Assistant Secretary of State, in the place of

John Appleton, resigned.

Julian A. Mitchell, of South Carolina, to be Secretary of Legation at St. Petersbugh, o fill a vacancy.

Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, to be Commissioner on the part of the United States under the convention with the Republic of Paraguay. Samuel Ward, of New York, to be Secre tary and Interpreter to the Commissioner on the part of the United States under the convention with Paraguay.

Tilton E. Doolittle, of Connecticut, to be

Attorney of the United States for the district of Connecticut, to fill a vacancy. Edes, of Kansas, to be Consul of the United States at Pernambuco

David N. Carpenter to be deputy Postmaster Greenfield Massachusetts.

The Oxygenated Bitters, aside from being the best remedy which medical science and research have discovered for the cure of Dyspepsia, is an irresistable cure for scurvy. No vessel should go to sea without a supply of this boon to the sea faring man.

Congress have postponed their final adjournment until Monday next, the 25th inst.

Alderman John Binns died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Saturday last. in the 88th year of his age.

THE TWO SHILLING CANDIDATE. THE DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN DEBATE. Political parties usually take pleasure in conferring nor ous and big-hearted men, who have freely devo ted their labor and their talents to the advocacy of the principles of the party. But the Re-publicans have a man for the Presidency who, before consenting to stand upon th rostrum and speak in behalf of Republican doctrines, has been in the habit of first standing at the door and pinching a two shilling from the fingers of every auditor. is driving a pretty sharp bargain and turning one's political principles to rather profitable account. We do not wonder that liberal ninded Republicans revolted at it and regard a man in the Presidential Chair. Yet such a ed the proceeding as akin to meanness. Will the N. Y. Tribune republish its well merited denunciation of Mr. Lincoln's conduct in The only thing worthy of note that marked this particular? We think its readers will be interested just now, in reading what it then said on this subject. Will it also be enough to reproduce the resolutions of one of the N. Y. Republican political associaions or clubs, censuring Mr. Lincoln for meanness in this business of turning Yankee

pedlar of Republican principles?—Albany Lincoln charged the New York blacks \$200, for his speech last winter in that city; and he charged the blacks of New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island, about \$100 for each speech made in their behalf. We had occasion at the time to allude to the action of the New York "Young Men's Republican Central Committee," the association referred to by the Argus, and the matter is worthy of notice now when the black organs are extolling Lincoln's "liberality" and "generosity" Some of the black leaders in Dover and this corrected, this fact ought to have reminded city then expressed themselves in terms more emphatic, than pious or polite, or complimentary to Lincoln, in reference to this matter. In other words, we are told that they "d-d him all up in a heap," for his Jewish demand bear this fact in mind. Some of their sons | for money, more money. They felt deeply the disgraceful character of the transaction and spoke of it freely among themselves. But now that he is their candidate, they will all join in proclaiming his "generosity" and liberality!"

We published at the time the following extract from the report of the proceedings of the New York Republican Committee, in commend to the attention of his present enlo-

Mr. Spencer rejected the idea of paying political speaker anything except his traveling He said that he had heard that Hop. Abraham Lincoln received \$200 for the ecture that he had recently delivered at the Cooper Institute. He thought that for a rominent political man, and a candidate for the Presidency in some parts of the country, Mr. Lincoln was, to charge \$200 for addressing a republican meeting was shameful. [Applause.] If he were to receive a nomiation for the Presidency, (and this fact were known among the generous people of his own did not believe that prominent men who had von their way to high office by devotion to the principles of the Republican party, if they were invited to speak before the committee, would charge anything for their services in such a cause. [That's so.] He was willing to pay George Christy for dancing, or Mrs. John Wood for acting at the Winter Garden, r Forrest for impersonating the characters of Shakspeare; but he was not willing to pay men for addressing republican meetings. was wrong. [That's so.] It was wrong was mean; and he meant what he said Applause.

eceive money for working in such a cause he had very little faith in his political fidelity or in his devotion to the party. He had littl faith in those individuals who took up politics for the purpose of filling their own pockets, rather than to sustain good principles. He considered a man who should accept a fee for coming to address the republicans of New York unworthy of a respectable hearing.

This was the talk of prominent and influenmonths ago, in regard to the man now presented as their candidate for the Presidency. His conduct was declared to be "mean" and must feel great pride in now supporting him!

# LINCOLN IN THE NORTH.

The Black Republican papers affect to be lieve that Lincoln will "sweep the North," and it is admitted that he was nominated with the idea that he can carry New Jersey, Penn sylvania, Illinois and Indiana. Upon this point we beg leave to refer them to the testimony of their old chum and ally in the Fremont Campaign, the New York Herald, which, referring to Lincoln's weakness, says:

Lincoln, therefore, will not poll as large vote as did Fremont, and he will not get New York, nor New Jersey, nor Pennsylvania, nor Indiana, nor Illinois. If any good Democrat who will run well in the Middle States should be nominated at Baltimore. Lincoln will be overthrown with a tenfold greater defeat than Fremontsuffered in his contest with Buchanan Fremont was a conservative, and derived a large share of his support from the conserva-tive and mercantile classes, who abhor revontion. On the contrary, Lincoln, who is proved by his own record to be a revolution ary abolitionist, will have these votes arrayed against him, and will have to depend exclu ively for his support on the fanatical class and the political gamblers, who, for the spoils of office, would risk everything—the safety of the country and the hopes of Heaven. If, with such aid, he can carry every Northern State, or any of five or six which we could fable, that facts are not stubborn things, that figures lie, and that all our calculations are

The St. Lous News the home organ of Ed ward Bates, of Missouri, which has hoisted

the name of Bell and Everett at the head of its columns savs:

The American portion of the Opposition of the country, who cast 800,000 votes in 1856, and who can by a turn of the hand dictate the President, this year; were left wholly out of consideration at Chicago. How can they, with any sentiment of self-respect, join in And the New York Express, the organ of

the Americans and Old Line Whigs in that politicians, stump orators and tavern brawlers. State, says :

For every Fillmore man going or gone over o Lincoln, such speeches as Sumner's will knock two back out of the old Fremont ranks. Lincoln will lose hundreds of votes Fremont got. Mauling rails is not up to sleeping with grizzly bears on Rocky Moun-The "American organs" that go over to Abolitionism now will have just as much effect as in 1859; no more. The solid 100,-000 Old Line Whigs and Americans, in this New York State, are never to be taken over 31 East King street, are the agents for this city. by any newspaper editors, into the bosom of the Abolition Party.

THE FOWLER DEFALCATION.—The Postmaster General, in a communication to the House of Representatives, says the true explanation of the ignorance of the Department of the existence and progress of the fraud of Mr. Fowler, the late Postmaster of New York, must be sought in the failure of Dr. Tate, the Sixth Auditor, to report the constantly recurring delinquencies to the Postmaster General. Dr. Tate, in reply to the Postmaster General's request for an explanation, maintains that his official course has been in strict conformity with the law and long established usage and practice, and further declares that he is not conscious of having neglected the faithful performance of He says it was the duty of Mr. Zevelev. the Third Assistant Postmaster Department, to make the discovery. But Mr. Zeveley replies, "No examination has been made since the re-organization of the Department in 1836, with a view to fix the accountability of Postmasters, that duty clearly and exclusively devolved on the Sixth Auditor." The Postmaster General coincides with this exposition of duty, saying the Third Assistant "might conjecture a defalcation, but could not know it with certainty.

The debate in the Illinois campaign of 1858, etween Judge Douglas and Mr. Lincoln, was published some time ago by a firm of Columbus, Ohio, at the instance of the Republican Executive Committee of that State, and since Mr. Lincoln's nomination this publication is extensively circulated, and quoted as an evidence of his superior powers as a logician and orator. The matter for this publication was furnished by Mr. Lincoln, he having first revised and corrected his speeches, but without extending that privilege to Mr. Douglas. The attention of the latter having been directed to this unfair proceeding, he has written a letter to the publishers, in which he protests against the alterations and mutilations in the reports of his speeches. After stating that the reports as originally published in the Chicago Times were necessarily imperfect, and in some respects erroneous, on account of the haste with which they were prepared, Mr. Douglas concludes as follows: "In short, I regard your publication as partial and unfair, and designed to do me njustice by placing me in a false position. I saw in the preface to the first edition of your

publication, which is omitted in the copy sent to me, a correspondence between M trial on the charge of murder, at the August Court .-Lincoln and the Ohio Republican Committee, keen and Dean were discharged, but the latter was held from which it appears that Mr. Lincoln fur ished his speeches and mine for publication -his in the revised and corrected form, and mine as they came from the hands of the reporter, without revision. Being thus notified that his speeches had been you that common fairness and justice required that I should have an opportunity of revising and correcting mine. privilege, and then to change and mutilate the reports as they appeared in the newspaper from which they were taken, is an a pjustice against which I must be permitted to enter my protest. In order that the injustice which you have done me may be in some legree diminished, I respectfully request that this letter, together with the correspondence between Mr. Lincoln and the Committee,

As this report, with all its errors and nisrepresentations, will be used by the in relation to Lincoln's extortion, which we Republicans as standard authority during the campaign, it is right that the public should be aware of the fact that it was dressed up by Mr. Lincoln so as to strengthen his arguments, and that it is repudiated entirely by Mr. Douglas.

which led to the publication, may be inserted

a preface to all future editions of these

## THE CATTLE DISTEMPER.

The fact that the disease called "Pleuro Pneumonia," which has affected the Massachusetts cattle so extensively and fatally, had nade its appearance in New Jersey, has excited alarm among the farmers and cattle raisers. Dr. Ward, of Newark, who assisted at the post mortem examination of one of the diseased animals near that city last week, thus describes the symptoms:

"Loss of appetite, hanging of the head, nd as the disease progresses an extension of the head-bright and watery eye, mouth dry, reath hot-breathing quick, with more or ess agitation of the flanks, with an occasional cough, always dry; more or less thirst: horns and ears hot. The quick and occasional cough, coupled with great prostration of strengt ore particularly mark the progress of the disease. The ear applied to the side of the nimal readily detects the impediment to a free circulation of air through the lungs, from ne violent congestion that exists. So unequivocally declared was the existence of the disease auscultation in one of the sick animals, hat we venture to declare not only the existence of its fatal advance, but the portion and side of the lung to which it was confined. This animal being selected for experimental observations, the post mortem examination proved the correctness of the diagnosis."

This physician says that the disease is one pneumonia, which occasionally prevails epidemically among the human race. In the testimony given before the Massachusetts "shameful," and he was denounced as "un- extra session of the Legislature, Dr. Loring worthy of a respectable hearing!" They said: "Under the most favorable conditions, from fifteen to twenty per cent. of the cases of disease would prove fatal without treatment; under the present conditions, ninety per cent. would prove fatal." The distemper is thought not to be epidemic, but to be transmitted by communication. Isolation is recommended as one of the means of preventing its spread. The Massachusetts Committee also recommend the destruction of all animals affected by it. This is said to have been the remedy applied in Denmark in 1845. When we consider that there are twenty-two millions of neat cattle in the Union, whose value and the value of whose annual products are estimated at five hundred millions of dollars, we may easily imagine the grounds for apprehension if this disorder should become general .-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, has appointed a ommittee to visit the infected districts in New England, and report on the history of the cattle plague, and the means used to cure

it, and prevent its spread. A CIRCLE OF TORNADOES.—The Western and Middle States have been visited by four tornadoes within the last three weeks; one extending from Louisville to Central Ohio; one in Cattaraugus county in New York; one in Armstrong and some of the adjoining counies in Western Pennsylvania, and one in Towa and Western Illinois. The last surpassed all the others in violence and destructiveness. By the storm along the Ohio not less than 100 ives were lost, mostly in coal boats; by the one in Pennsylvania some 10 or 12 victims ire reported; the last and greatest visitation n Iowa and Illinois, has left at least 150 dead bodies, more than double the number of persons injured or dying. The number of injured or dying. deaths which may be placed to the account of he wind storms within the last month is not ess than 300. The destruction incalculable; in the City of Alton alone the total loss is estimated at \$200,000, and in Camanche, \$250,000. Whole counties are nourning, and many persons will long emember with sorrow the remarkable wind torms of 1860.

THE EDITORS' BOOK TABLE. THE WORLD .- The first number of The World, a new laily newspaper in New York, has reached us. It is somethan the Tribune and Times, and is to be sold at half their price. It is as good a first number as we member to have seen. It contains a good selection of news, a variety of subjects discussed in able editorials, and what appears to be genuine European correspondence. The purchaser will get good value for his one cent. The pub isher is Mr. A. B. Cummings, formerly of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. The principal editors are Mr. Spaulding and Mr. Richard Grant White, both well known in jou the latter is the best American editor of Shakspeare. The World is handsomely printed, and Barr & Co.

"THE FARMER AND GARDENER" for June is on our able, and as usual is filled to overflowing with choic natter and handsome illustrations. The publisher announ ces important changes in the July number. The form will charge of the Horticultural Department will be assumed by William Saunders, the distinguished writer. In addition o this, a large number of the ablest writers on Agriculture in the country have consented to contribute to the pages of "The Farmer and Gardener." With these great attractions, it will be one of the best, as it is now one of the handsomest and cheapest, publications in the country.— Persons desirous of examining the new work, can procure a copy without charge, by addressing the publisher, A. M pangler, Philadelphia.

GODEY for July is a splendid number. It is like good wine, it improves with age. It contains 84 engravings, A teel engraving, an original design of a model cottage, 12 full page engravings-in all, 27 pages of engravings in this Its literary department cannot be surpassed by any other magazine published. Published by L. A. Godey, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, May, 1860, has been

eccived from L. Scott & Co., and contains the following rticles:—"Redding's Reminiscences—Thomas Campbell;"
(Quakerism—: « and Present;" "Sir Henry Lawrence;', "Australian Ethn. y;" "Poems of Heinrich Heine;",
"Church and State;" "The Origin of Species;" "British Lighthouses;" "The State of Europe;" "Recent Publica

"OUR MUSICAL PRIEND," published in New York, Ally, for \$5 per year, is on our operance at the August Sessions.

From the Mayor's Office, the Brogals repaired to the of Musicians. We acknowl.

Although the son was terribly besten over the head with the son was terribly besten over the head with the son was terribly besten over the head with prising 77 Copies and 4 Indexes.

wounds are considered dangerous.—Friday's Kopress. by C. B. Seymour, Esq., weekly, for \$5 per year, is on our table. This work is valuable for Musicians. We acknowledge from Mr. Seymour, a full file of this beautiful and instructive publication, comprising 77 Copies and 4 Indexes.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

A Cold-Blooded Murder .- On Saturday night last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a quiet, inoffensive man man, Adam Reese, a resident of West King street. in this city, was mortally wounded by a pistol shot fired at young man named EBEN KENDRICK-one of the gang of rufflans and rowdies who so frequently disturb the southern portion of the city. The act was deliberately ione, and without any provocation whatever. The sho ook effect in the lower part of the abdomen, on the right side, the ball penetrating through his body and lodging in e left side, and the wounded man lived but a few minute after the occurrence. KENDRICK was arrested by office KUHNS and Deputy Coroner Gormux, (who held an inques on the body of the murdered man the same night,) early Sunday morning. Two alleged accomplices, named HENRY REED and JOHN DEAN, were arrested by the same ver, on the hearing proved an alibi. Dean, when arreste it is said acknowledged to having been along with KEN ICE, but avers that he endeavored to prevent him from firing the pistol. The murdered man was about 50 or ears of age, and leaves a large family to mourn their erein of this city, and occupied prominent positions in one two other German Societies. His remains were interre n yesterday afternoon in the German Lutheran Cemetery, uth Queen street. The funeral was attended by the dif erent Societies of which he is a member, according Ellinger's Band, which discoursed a mournful dirge on the march. A large number of other citizens also attended. -The parties had a hearing before Alderman Van CAMP n yesterday morning, and KENDRICK was fully committed

THE LATE WASHINGTON LADIES' FAIR .- At stated meeting, on Friday evening last, of Washington Fire Company, No. 4, the Lady Managers of the late Fair held in the Engine Hall, North Queen street, made a report. After paying all expenses, the sum of \$1040.17 has been realized and handed over to the Company's Treasurer, Mr. GOTLEIB SENER. The Company acknowledged the reception of the report in the following complimentary terms: WHEREAS, It is with the utmost pleasure we have listen

heaver, hist the thanks of this Company are due and hereby tendered the Ladies, and especially the Managers, for their noble-hearted and self-sacrificing exertions to raise so munificent a sum for our benefit. We are satisfied that more could not have been done, and it is a duty incumbent on us that we should thus publicly acknowledge our indebtedness to the extraordinary and successful exertions of our fair friends. It is needless to say that we feel proud of them.

tions of our fair friends. It is needless to say that we feel proud of them.

Resolved, That the liberality of our fellow-citizens merits our warmest thanks. We knew the Ladies' appeal in our behalf to a generous-hearted public would not be in vain; but we had no reason to expect that they, having been already heavily taxed with similar objects, would favor the Fair with so large an attendance, and make their contributions with such voluntary liberality and whole-souled generosity. Should the services of the Fire D-partment be unfortunately called into requisition, the Washington will, with alacrity and zeal, obey the call of duty, and "united will be our efforts to quench the raging elements."

Resolved, That some permanent token of esteem is necessary, in our opinion, as a testimonial to the ability, efficiency and uniting devotion of the Ladies who were instrumental in the projection and highly-satisfactory termination of the Fair; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That a Card of Thanks be gotten up, signed by

ed, That a Card of Thanks be gotten up, signed by Accorded. That a Cart of Inalis be given up, signed by the President and Secretary of the Company, having a list f the Ladies' names thereon, the same to be neatly framed, not placed in a proper position in our Hall.

Resolved, That the report of the President of the Lady language, Mrs. R. E. Smart, and also the Tressurer's, be intered on the minutes, and that the statistical portion of he report be filed away with the other records of the Com-

ny. Resolved, That the good feeling manifested toward us by he Friendship Company, in permitting the housing of our apparatus in their building during the Fair, will never be forgotten by their Washington brethren.

The Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered or the minutes of the Company, and that the city press, which has already extended us many favors, be requested to put lish the same.

for the Company at Russel's Hall, in April last, delivered over the amount realized. The sum amounts to \$174.98. Appropriate acknowledgment was made of the same, the Ladies and citizens who contributed receiving the Comp ny's thanks. The Company is now entirely free of debt.

CONTRACT AWARDED TO A LANCASTERIAN -Maj. Charles M. Howell, of this city, has been awarded th the front of the new Court House at Harrisburg. The columns will be twenty-nine feet in height, independent the base and caps, and will be in the full Corinthean order -fluted and the caps neatly worked to represent foliag The stone used for this purpose is from quarries in York county, and said to be equal, if not superior, to the cele brated brown stone of Connecticut. The cost of the columns will be \$7,000, and from the well-known reputation is an assurance that the work will be done in a superior

THEATRICAL.—The Theatrical Company from the Arch and Walnut Street Theatres, Philadelphia, opened at Fulton Hall last evening. We have no doubt. from the high reputation of the ladies and gentlemen com tial men in New York, only three or four of exhaustion, and analagous to the typhoid posing this corps, they will be greeted with full houses of such marks of approbation.

THE CORNER STONE LAYING of the Union Saturday, in consequence of the rain, is appointed to take services, in German and English, will be held in a beautiful grove, where there will be ample accommodations for all who may attend.

DROWNING OF A STUDENT .-- On Tuesday evering last, about six o'clock, Mr. David Styer, a student of the State Normal School, was drowned while bathing the Conestoga creek. The circumstances attending the sad occurrence are as follows: Mr Stver with ten o twelve fellow students, selected a place for the purpose of bathing, a short distance below the residence of Mr. Jacob Frantz, where there had formerly been a dam, which was den descent into deep water caused by the removal. The panions, "Now, boys, you must take care of me, for I can't swim, and I have a great aversion to drowning." He waded out, reached the place of the descent, into deep water and soon sank beneath the surface. When it became known that he was drowning it was too late to rescu him. One of the swimmers succeeded in catching him by the hair of the head, but was unable to retain his hold He then sank beneath the surface and was lost sight of altogether for nearly half an hour, when the body was re vered. Dr. Hartman, of Millersville, was early on the ground after the recovery of the body, and every effort

The body was removed to the School, where the cere nony of condolence was performed; at 10 o'clock, p. m., the students assembled in the chapel, solemnly impressed by the mournful occasion which brought them together that hour, and after a few remarks by the principal, they visited the room in which the body was lying, and took o'clock an Wednesday, Prof. Herr and a Committee of four and from thence to Norristown, Pa., the late home of the

dead. He has, however, two sisters residing at Norristown and a brother who is a student at Union College, Schenec' tady. New York. The blow was unusually severe, fro two in the full glow of youthful health and strength. He ates, and all with whom he had intercourse.

MISCREANTS AT WORK .-- Kirk Few, Esq., the Superintendent of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad, offers a reward of one hundred dollars for informati person or persons who lately placed obstructions upon the Marietta, for the purpose of throwing off the trains. It is not quite a year ago that three fellows offence in Marietta. Has the law no terrors for the rascals of that place? Most assuredly they will get the full benefi f brought within the jurisdiction of our court.

A GOOD SELECTION. - Rev. THEO. A. HOP-KINS, Principal of the Yeates Institute of this city, has been elected Principal of the Vermont Episcopal Institute. The selection is an admirable one, Mr. II. having a deservedly high reputation in his profession. His departure from this city will be much regretted by the many friends he has made since his residence here.

ACCIDENT AT MARIETTA FURNACE.-A fatal accident happened at one of Messrs. Musselman & Watte' Furnaces, in Marietta, on Sunday morning week. A lab at the Furnace, named William O'Rourk, engaged in haul ing cinder from the casting house, was caught between the wheel of his cart and the wall, the hub striking him heavily in the abdomen. He had just loaded the cart, and denly started. He had immediate assistance, but said that ne was fatally injured. He was carried home and expired in a few minutes. He was a temporary hand at the Furnace, having taken the place of one of the regular workmen. He leaves a wife and four children.

INTERESTING NEIGHBORS-A BRUTAL AS SAULT.—The family of Jgseph Brogal, a Gorman, reside in Spring Garden. Their next door neighbors an Irish family by the name of Hickey. It appears that both families have access to the same lot and use it together for the purpose of drying clothes. This merning (Priday) one of the Hickeys, of whom there are three in the male line, a father and of drying clothes. This merning (Friday) one of the hickorys, of whom there are three in the male line, a father and
two sons, went into the lot and seeing a wash line stretched
across the yard, tore it down. George Brogal, a son of
Joseph, who witnessed the affair, asked what he was about?
To which he received an inpudent reply, and was immediately set upon by Hickey and knocked down with a
stone. The fracas brought George's father to the scene,
and also at the same time the father of Hickey and the
other brother. All parties seemed to have pitched in, but
as the Hickeys used stones and shillslahs, and the Brogals
nothing but their strong arms, the latter were soon overcome, and were beaten in a most shocking manner.
When they appeared at the Mayor's Office to make complaint, at noon to-day, they were literally covered with
blood. The elder Brogal had an ugly cut above the right
temple, and the blood streamed over his head and neck.

TARGET PRACTICE .- On Thursday afternoon the Fencibles had an interesting time on the banks of the Conestoga, the occasion being the annual target practice. The shooting is said to have been quite creditable all through. The first prize, a Maltese Cross, was awarded to private J. Miller Raub; the second, a silver medal, to Se him, at the corner of South Queen and Vine streets, by a geant John Druckenmiller; the third, a prize musket, to private C. F. Volgt; and the fourth, a permanent prize, silver drinking cup, to Corporal Wm. Urie Hess, for the best single shot in the target. Late in the afternoon the company returned to the armory much pleased with the

fternoon's excursion. TOOTHACHE.—This disease can be cured by Seyser's Toothache Remedy, prepared by him in Pitti h, Pa., which is put up in bottles and sold at 25 cent It is an excellent medicine, when diluted, fo

For The Intelligencer. VISIT TO JUDGE VONDERSMITH'S CELL BY THE U. S. GRAND JURY, CELL BY THE U. S. GRAND JURY.

MESSIG. Entrops: On Tuesday, 29th of May last, the U.
S. Grand Jury, then in session at Philadelphia, paid a visit
to the Esstern Penitentiary. The Warden (Mr. Halloway)
very kindly permitted us to visit the cell of Judge Vondersmith. Among the Jurors were Hon. A. E. Roberts of
your city, and the two Messrs. Glossbrenner of Vork. The
interview was most interesting and at the same time most
affecting. Many of the Jurors had never seen the Judge
before. They became much interested in his behalf, and
expressed themselves in the most fealing manner for him

and promised to do all that they could to assist when application is made for his pardon.

Your kind and noble hearted ex-member of Congress (Mr.
Roberts) spoke to the Judge in the kindest manner, and
when he stated to him the many friends and kind feeling
there were for him at his native home, and that an effort
would be made for his liberation, the Judge replied, "he
hoped that the Government would forgive him for his
poor children." Here the Judge became much affected
and wept. He spoke in the highest terms of the worthy
Warden, Mr. Hallowsy; he states that the inmates of the
lastitution could not have a more feeling officer than he

is, and that he has a kind word for all, and sees that they are kindly treated.

The Judgo's cell is kept in the most perfect order, everything being as clean and tidy as it possibly came be, and seen the small garden attached to his cell comes in for a goodly share of his attention. The plants are beautifully and tastefully arranged, and the same order and cleanliness is observable here. Vondersmith is a person possessing the most refined taste, and his skill in the cultivation of the tender Tropical and Green House plants, at his late residence at Lancaster, is well known to many citizens of the State.

After the interview, I believe the Jurors generally conversed with the officers of the Institution, respecting the Judgo's deportment since his mearceration, and they all spoke in the kindest manner of his conduct, sympathize much for him in his misfortune, and express themselves freely that he is worthy of Executive clemency. The reason why I have made this simple statement respecting the interview is on account of the great feeling that exists everywhere for him. The question was several times asked by the Jurymen, why there was not a beginning made by his friends for his liberation? Every member of the Jury will lend a helping hand whenever a start is made, as they sincerely believer that the Judge is truly remeater the blever that the Judge is truly remeater the blever that the Judge is truly remeater the blever that the Judge is truly remeater to be beginning and the plant of the struly remeater the blever that the Judge is truly remeater the Judge is truly remeater the Jud friends for his inferation. Every memorr of the oury watering a belief a helpling hand whenever a start is made, as they sincerely believe that the Judge is truly repentant for his wrongs, and are eatisfied that he has suffered much, and that his mind has been in a depressed state ever since his account of the property of the proper nprisonment.
PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 1860.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the Hammonia—Capitulation of

the Neapolitan Army-Garibaldi Master of New York, June 17 .- The steamship Hammonia, has arrived from Southampton bring-ing London papers of the 4th inst., but nothing late received by the Niagara, having left South-

ampton immediately after the arrival of the early morning train from London. SICILY.-The latest advices from Sicily announce that the Neapolitan army had capitulated to Garibaldi. The articles which were signed on board the English war steamer Hannibal between General Lanzi and Garibaldi and the Revolutionary Committee stipulated that the Neapolitan army, twentyfive thousand strong, should quit Palermo with all the honors of war and embark with their material on board the Neapolitan squadron. The evacuation was to commenc

A terrible and desperate fight, in which many women participated, had previously occurred at th Stradi de Toledo, Garibaldi and the Neapolitans, which resulted in the repulsion of the latter, and immediately bombardment was commenced from the Neapolitan squadron.

The above news reached Paris June 2d. and was fully confirmed by other dispatches received the same day.

The London Times says that Garibaldi is now master of the Island.

It is asserted that Signor Carafa had demanded a guarantee for the territory of the Two Sicilies, and also an intervention by the Maritime Powers. It is also asserted that

Piedmont protests against intervention. Letters from Naples, dated the 28th ult. state that a grand manifestation had taken place in that city, in which the populace shouted for Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, and Sicily.

The town of Agrigent had risen Government. A letter published in the London Times says that, by the terms of the capitulation at Church, at Roherstown, which was postponed on last Palermo, the Neapolitan troops were to leave either at Messina or Nanles without molests. place on Sunday next, (24th inst.,) at 2 o'clock, P. M. The tion. The cessation of the carnage at Palermo is due to the intervention of the English and

French Admirals. Palermo had suffered severely by the bombardment, and the loss of life on both sides had been very great.

Turkey.—Reliable intelligence from Constantinople asserts that the French and Russian Ambassadors had officially notified the Porte that their governments approved of its resolu-tion to institute inquiries itself into the

situation of the Christians in Turkey. FRANCE.—The Emperor and Empress of France have had an interview at Lyons, with the Dowager Empress of Russia. The health of Prince Jerome Napoleon

improving. THE MASONIC FRATERNITY.—The past few ears have been marked with the rapid growth Masenry in the United States. The number of members within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodges of the several States are not reported, but we learn from the statistics of the Grand Lodge of the United States, that there were in 1859 upwards of 4,600 Lodges; and counting the number of members for each Lodge at forty five, which is twenty-five less than the general average for the State of New York, and thirty-five less than that of Pennsylvania, we have the number of Masons connected with Lodges in the Union as nearly two hundred and seven thousand, while there are a large number of Masons in every State not onnected with any Lodge. It is safe, therefore, to put down the number of Masons at the present time within the United States at

a quarter of a million. WORTHY OF NOTE -The U. S. naval officers inder orders from a Democratic Administration, recently captured three slavers having about 1500 Africans on board, and the negroes were taken to Key West. A Demo cratic President at once urged upon Congress the duty of promptly providing for return to Africa; and a Democratic Secretary made a contract for their support there. Democratic Senate promptly passed a bill appropriating \$200,000 for the negroes and the execution of that contract. But the black republican House of Representatives have delayed the passage of the bill and encumbered it with amendments so that it will have to go back to the Senate-thus delaying the return of the negroes and probably causing many deaths and among them. Yet we are told that the Democratic party and the Administration are conniving at the slave trade and neglecting in regard to the execution of laws upon the subject, while the black remblicant are running over with pity for the poor captives and indignation towards their captors! Let actions determine the truth in

"THE FOOLS ARE NOT ALL DEAD YET!"-Some sharp speculating Yankees out in Illinois are gathering up a lot of old fence rails, which they claim were split by "Abe Lincoln," and are selling them to the crack skulled Republicans for \$10 a piece! Verily, the "fools are not all dead yet." As these old fence rails are about the only "principles" the Black Republicans exhibit in the present campaign, we presume they will be extensively nulgated" amongst the faithful followers of

he matter.

But what evidence have the weak brethren who are buying up these rails that they were split by "Old Abe?" None whatever. We have no doubt but most of the rails that are being sold to the silly Republicans were either split by Mr. Hanks or somebody else besides Lincoln! Of all the humbuge started by that numbug party, this is the most silly and con-

Mr. FILLMORE.-The Buffalo Commercial

Idvertiser, in correcting the statement that Mr. Fillmore was going for the Chicago nom-ination, says:—We are authorized and rejuested by Mr. Fillmore to say that there is no truth in the report whatever. So far as we know Mr. Fillmore's sentiments, they remain the same as they were in 1856. He has ceased to be a public man, but not to feel a deep interest in the welfare of the republic, and he deprecates all sectional parties as dangerous to the welfare and peace of the country. In that category he includes the republican organization. We do not. If he has any preferences, we doubt not that they are directly for Bell and Everett

SUMNER'S SPEECH.

Speaking of Mr. Sumner's violent and abusive abolition speech, in the United States Senate, the New York Herald says: And what are his words? He opens with an ostentation of the pure and holy feeling

of charity; but does that quality predominate

in his conceptions, breathe in his utterances, and live in his ideas, to stimulate men to deeds, of forbearance and mercy towards each other? No. His self adopted phrase for the denomslavery;' and all his learning, memory, wit, loquence and logic are directed to heighten and embitter the brutal and bloody conflict which Lincoln and Seward have proclaimed against the social existence of fifteen of the sovereign States of this Union. But he goes farther even than these, for he claims that this aggression upon the rights of the South-this ttempt to enforce upon other communities. not analagous in any one circumstance of their existence, social forms and laws indigenous to a totally different state of this utter negation of the principle of selfgovernment -is a "sacred animosity;" and, like them, he proclaims that it must be fanned and urged on until the theories which he, in his intolerant wisdom, finds good, "shall be installed everywhere under the national gov-ernment." After the fashion of the selfappointed saints of the earth, he tells us that there is austere work to be done:" and we well know what such language in the mouths of such men means. It means carnage and the flames of war. It means swords dripping with fraternal gore, torches put to the homes of brothers, desolation spread over happy and prosperous States, for opinion's sake.— No man can assert that the South inflicts, or desires to inflict, one single positive injury upon the North. Every man admits that our are productive of unmixed benefit to us and to North to an "irrepressible conflict" with the South; and now comes another mighty leader among the black republicans, and proclaims it to be a "sacred animosity.'

This is the burthen of Mr. Sumner's eloquence, and we need not enter upon its de But there is one characteristic of this sneech which is in perfect accordance with the policy of the black republican party in the present campaign. The bloody and terrible results which must ensue if that party succeeds in getting possession of the federal government are kept carefully out of view.— John Brown's practice is taught; but there is no word of John Brown. The social condition of fifteen populous, rich and powerful States is to be revolutionized . but not a hint of the possibility of resistance on their part, or of the reactive effect of such resistance upon the aggressive North, is dropped. This "irrepressible conflict," this "sacred animosity," is to be pursued to its bitter end, without the supposition of a single sacrifice or a single danger to the conquering aggressor.—
Mr. Sumner adopts, in all its consequences, the sophistical and illusive theory of Spooner meaning of the constitution is suddenly to be wrested from that harmonious interpretation which has given us so marvellous a career of individual happiness and national greatness. Federal laws, administered by federal courts, presided over by abolition judges, and protected, and their decrees enreed, by a federal army are to do all the bloody work, and confine its presence, and its

multitudinous results and perils, to the South ern States. Therein lie the fallacy and the folly of the black republican argument. It is an impos-sibility. The South is united as one man against this aggression of the North, while the North itself is divided. With the success of the black republican party in its present attempt to seize upon the federal government would come the first blast of resistance from the South, which would be echoed from every hill and dale between the Delaware and the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific shore. Fanaticism would then at once be hushed, and the voice of reason would prevail in the North. But repentance would come too late. Blows struck in fra ternal strife are not like those given where indifference has preceded conflict. are not stopped by the efforts of diplomacy. in good time to awaken the conservative, the judicious and the tolerant men of the country to the necessity of union and that fanaticism which, making abstract moral questions the ground of political rule, is and ruin. The issue now before the neonle and the Union destroyed, or shall the political abolitionists be put down, and the Unionthe palladium of our liberties and our happi ness-be preserved?

LATE FOREIGN NEWS. Halifax, June 14 .- The advices by the steamer Niagara, are very interesting. fully confirm the previous reports of the successes achieved by Garibaldi. He attacked Palermo, at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 20th ult., penetrated to the centre of the city, flag in hand, after a desperate conflict of six hours, during an active bombardment both by sea and land. The Royal troops retreating to the Palace and other public buildings the combat was renewed. The palace was at length taken by the people and burned. The loss in killed and wounded is very considerable. Other towns in Sicily have risen against the government. The bombardment of Palermo was continued on the 21st, but it of Palermo was continued on the providering a said that the government was considering a discontinuance. The proposition for its discontinuance. The Royal troops were concentrated in the Castle which Garibaldi attacked on the 28th. The English Admiral had offered protection to the American residents at Palermo. The greatest agitation prevailed in the Court at Vaples. The Ministers tendered their resignation on the 29th ult., and a Liberal Cabinet was expected to succeed them.
Garibaldi has already instituted important

administrative reforms at all places in his power. London, June 3d.—The Paris correspondent states that the news of the capture of Palermo has made a deep impression on the King of Naples. Nevertheless all remains tranqui in the Capital and on the main land. The Americans at Marsala sought refuge on board the United States steamer Iroquois.
The people were shouting—"Italy forever!—

Victor Emanuel forever!

EFFECTS OF THE HURRICANE.—The Brookville (Pa.) Republican gives an account of the hurricane that visited Jefferson and Clarion counties, in this State, on Wednesday week. Its course was from southwest to northwest, and those who witnessed it represent its shape as that of an inverted cone like smoke, and well defined in its outlines; some say it resembled a whirlwind of fire and Three persons are reported killed north of Bethlehem. But its most fearful ravages were felt at Hess' Mill, in the little village of Mayville, Clarion county, about sixteen miles south of this place. Four persons were killed and twenty five wounded .--Twenty five buildings were demolished, among which were the large grist mill and saw mill of Mr. John Hess. Eight families have been left homeless. The large bridge over Redbank was torn to pieces, and the abutments badly injured. Hogs, dogs, poultry and sheep were Apple trees were lifted out of the ground and carried away, root and branch.— The gardens were entirely destroyed. The trees in the vicinity were torn down. Two new wagons, just painted, were literally torn into mere particles. Mr. Ferrys, blacksmith, was carried five or six rods, and had with him his child of two years of age. He was slightly njured, but the child was unburt. Dr. Straessly of Ringgold, who was at Mayville, had his buggy taken up and torn to pieces, and the harness stripped from his horses. His boots were torn from his feet and his clothes from his body.

Country Postmasters should bear in mind, for their advantage as well as that of the local press, that for every county paper delivered by them to subscribers, they are entitled to retain of the Post office funds ten and one half cents per year. It is for their interest, as well as that of the publisher, that the county papers be preferred, since there is no trouble of making collections or keeping accounts thereof, as on papers printed out of the county, the commission, on which will not average more than from six to eight cents per year.—Telegraph.

A QUESTION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. The Key West (Fla.) Key of the Gulf, speaking of the French bark captured recently by Lieutenant Maffit, in the Crusader, says that she was captured within three miles of the coast of Cuba, and therefore within Spanish in the diction, and that the Spanish consultation, and that the Spanish consultation west, has signified his intention to protest against the sairors of