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Establicance, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers for the United States and the Canada.—
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DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia. FOR PRESIDENT: JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
GEN. JOSEPH LANE, of Oregon.

HENRY D. FOSTER, of Westmoreland.

**For The Democratic Party recognizes in its creed no "Higher Law"—it teaches no "Irrepressible Conflict"—it does not teach the treasonable dogma 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 Vernou and Monticello, by a traitor's call for servile insurrection. "Es ELECTORS:

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

George M. Keim, of Berks county.

Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia. REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.		
1. Frederick Server, 2. William C. Patterson, 3. Joseph Crockett, ir., 4. J. G. Brenner, 5. J. W Jacoby, 6. Charles Kelly, 7. O. P. James, 8. David Scholl, 9. Joel L. Lightner, 10. 8. S. Barber, 11. T. H. Walker, 12. 8. S. Winchester, 13. Joseph Laubach,	15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22.	J. Reckhow, George D. Jack J. A. Abl, J. B. Danner. J. R. Crawford H. N. Lee, J. B. Howell, N. P. Fetterma Samuel Marshs Willum Book, B. D. Hamilu, Gaylord Church

THE WORK COMMENCED.

According to promise we this week commence razeeing our list, and striking off the names of those longest indebted for subscripcontinue the same course of procedure from week to week, until we have made our packet arrearages without costs; after which their proper officer for collection.

So soon as we can collect in a few hundred ! dollars, of as many thousands owing to us. it is our intention to enlarge and otherwise

MEETINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE. A meeting of the Democratic State Committee was held

on Monday afternoon, July 2d, 1860, at the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, P. M., when the following named gentlemen answered the call, viz:

named gentlemen answered the call, viz:

Stephen D. Anderson, J. Henry Askin, Vincent L. Bradford, Hugh Barr, W. H. Blair, Willham D. Boas. John R. Bratton, Benjamin H. Brewster. Reuben F. Brown, J. Woods Brown, H. B. Burnham, Charles W. Carrigan, A. C. Cattl, John R. Chadwick, Edward D. Clery, James C. Clark, John W. Clark, John Cammings, John Davis, Henry L. Lib-ffenbach, C. M. Donovan, Henry Dunlap, William H. Eckles, Peter Ent, A. Hiestand Glatz, Joseph Gleim, E. E. Greissemer, H. A. Guernsey, John Hamilton, Jr., J. H. Hobart, Charles H. Hunter, P. M. Hutchinson, George W. Irvin, Robert L. Johnston, J. Monree Kreifer, Isave Leech, H. R. Linderman, George Link, William Morgan, F. P. Magee, Charles D. Maniy, Robert M'Cay, Thomas C. Mac Dowell, John P. M'Fadden, Peter M'Lutyre, B. F. Mevers, O. H. Meyers, Howard L. Miller, William H. Miller, E. C. Mitchell, Kobert E. Monaghan, H. H. Muhlenberg, Dr. S. Parker, Joseph W. Parker, R. Bruce Petriken, Frederick S. Pyfer, Bernard Reiley, Daniel Salomon, J. B. Sannom, Henry J. Stahle, Joseph M. Thompson, William I. Welsh, Ch'm. A resolution, offered by Mr. Johnston, of Cambria, recognizing Stephen A. Douglas and Hersohel V. John. cognizing Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnnees of the Democratic party, was oted down. The vote was 19 yeas, to 40 nays

calling a new one, were also voted down by an equally After considerable discussion, the following resolution was then adopted by a vote of 45 to 15, viz:

Profoundly impressed with the importance of prompt, vigorous and patriotic action on the part of the Democratic State Committee, in order to avert, if possible, the consequences which must inevitably result from the unhappy division now existing in the ranks of the Democracy in our State and nation, we cordially and honestly recommend to the Democracy of the State that they unito with heart and voice in the support of our excellent and comprient nominee for Governor, Henry D. Foster, and that in all the local elections they act as one party, forgiving and forgetting any differences that they may have enfertained for the Presidency; but with a view to a perfect unity against the common enemy, we recommend to the D-mocracy of Ponnsylvania to unite their votes for President on the electoral ticket frumed at Reading on the 1st day of March, 1850, on the following basis and understanding. viz: That if said electoral ticket should be elected by the people, and it should appear, on ascertaining the result in the other States of the Union, that by casting the entire vote of Pennsylvania for Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, it would elect them President and Vice President over Messrs. Lincoln and Hamilin, then said electors shall be under obligation so to cast sald vote would not elect Messrs. Douglas and Johnson, but would elect John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane President and Vice President and vice President and vice President and vice of them; and in case the united vote of Pennsylvania would not elect either of these tickets, then the lectors may divide it between the naccording to their own judgment of what would he he best for the country and the Democratic pair of the president and minor points of principle or policy, to unite against a common enemy, and pressed with the importance being trastitis the first and highest duty of all Democrats, however they may differ about men and, minor points of principle or policy, to unite against a common enemy, and to avert, if possible, the greatest calamity that could beful the country, the election of a Black Republican President; and further, the Chairman of this Committee is hereby authorized to correspond with the several Electors in the State, and obtain from each of said Electors his written pledge, within thirty days from this date, that he will faithfully carry out the object of this resolution. On motion of Mr. Kreiter, of Dauphin, a resolution was add yeted that thirteen members of the Computer, about the contraction of the Computer, and the contraction of the computer of the Computer, and the contraction of the Computer of the Com

WM. H. WELSH, Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROTEST. This able State paper, to which we adverted page of to day's issue. We earnestly recommend its careful perusal to every reader of The

Intelligencer. GEN. HENRY D. FOSTER.

This gentleman—the standard bearer of the Pennsylvania Democracy in the present campaign-was in Philadelphia the beginning of last week, and spoke encouragingly of our prospects west of the mountains. We never called upon by multitudes of his friends, all in the following words: of whom expressed their fullest confidence in his triumphant election. Mr. F. is a model candidate in every respect, and will make a Governor of whom every Pennsylvanian may

feel proud. In conversation with the General, he informed us that it is his purpose to visit Lancaster sometime during the campaign. He will meet with a cordial reception, and no mistake.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Two very large and enthusiastic meetings have been held in Independence Square, Philadelphia, since the adjournment of the Baltimore Conventions. The first one was by the friends of Judge Douglas, and was addressed by H. R. Kneass, Esq., of Philadelphia, E. C. Marshall, of Cal., Maj. F. Herron, of Louisiana, Hon. John Forsyth, of Alabama, and Gen. Dodge, of Iowa.

The Douglas meeting was held on Saturday evening a week, and was presided over by Frederick Stoever, Esq., who also briefly addressed the meeting.

The BEECKINEIDGE meeting which was held in the same place, on the Monday evening following, was presided over by Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll. The speakers were Hon. Isaac Wright, of Massachusetts, Gen. Joseph Lane, of Oregon, the candidate for Vice President, Hon. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, Gen. Waul. of Texas, and James C. Vandyke, Esq., of Philadelphia. Remarks were also made by Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll and Josiah

Randall, Esq. Mayor Wood, of New York, is out in strong letter urging the expediency of a ing Presidential election. consolidation of the entire Democratic vote of every State upon Douglas or Breckinginge it against Lincoln.

ACTION OF THE STATE COMMITTEE. Victory is now within the grasp of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. The State Executive Committee, at their meeting on the 2d inst., as will be seen by the official proceedings, passed a resolution, by the strong vote of three to one, obligating the Electors event of their election, to vote as a unit for vote of Pennsylvania will elect them. If it is to be cast for the latter. In case it will Electors are left free to vote as their own judgments may dictate.

to the approbation of every Democrat in the State who is sincerely desirous for the defeat refrain from congratulating our friends upon that all is not lost that is in danger. Out of Taylor. the nettle danger the Democracy of the old Keystone State can pluck the flower safety, sembled at Reading in February last, nominated if they will only unite as one man in support for Governor Henry D. Foster, and agreed upon of the fair and honorable proposition suggest- an electoral ticket. At the same time the Coned by the Executive Committee. The Democbe, a unit against the Republicans, and those stituted the Chairman of the Convention Chairparty, and their desire to aid in the election of Lincoln.

Let our friends all stand shoulder to shoulder in this conflict, in defence of the Constidefeat the plans of the Republicans, and President, whether the choice fall upon were but two courses open to the Committeetion to The Intelligencer. We intend to Douglas or Breckingings. We also render one to widen the existing breach in the party, certain the triumphant election of our excellent and the other to suggest a measure for heal-TER, (who, we happen to know, is gratified latter course was not the true one? Proceedbook, what it ought long since to have been, with the action of the Committee,) a majority ing upon the fair assumption that either of a list of paying subscribers. Those persons, of Congressmen and Legislators, as well as the Democratic candidates in the field would whose names have been erased, will have the local officers in the Democratic counties be preserable to the election of a Republican, three months time in which to pay up their of the Commonwealth. Any other course they agreed to recommend that the electors would be the defeas of them all, from Governor chosen at Reading should cast the vote of the

of Lancaster will look at this matter calmly Every man can see at a glance that the only and dispassionately. The Democratic press, hope of carrying the State for the Democracy generally, throughout the State—so far as we lies in the cordial adoption of this plan—and improve the appearance of The Intelli- have yet seen an expression of opinion—ap also, that those who oppose it would rather pear delighted with the arrangement, and we see Lincoln elected President than a Democrat. have no doubt the gentlemen composing the Mr. Miles Taylor and his Committee prefer Electoral Ticket will cheerfully pledge them- Lincoln. selves to carry out the wishes of the party.

MODEST--VERY The Philadelphia Press, of the 4th inst., is of the action of the State Central Committee, and threatens him with the loss of fifty thousand voters at the October election! This kind of talk might pass current, if it came vention accomplished its work fully before it from a Democratic paper; but when it is adjourned, and the electoral ticket it nominated fulminated through the columns of a journal is just as much an act of the party as the which has been engaged in the laudable nomination of Henry D. Foster. The Conenterprise of distracting the Democratic party and opposing its regular nominees (and thereby aiding and abetting the Black Republican party) for the last two years or more, and whose editor is now holding a high and lucrative office obtained from the Black Republican | and which has taken such pacific and concili House of Representatives, it becomes insufferably insolent as well as supremely ridiculous! Denunciations from that quarter will have no outside meddlers with our internal affairs, in errors for Gen. Foster, nor will it excite any other feeling than that of disgust in the mind of any true hearted Democrat.

The Press is evidently playing a deep game to secure the election of Lincoln. With all its professions of friendship for Judge Doug-LAS, it essays to defeat the very plan by which the vote of Pennsylvania can be insured for that gentleman. The division of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, which the Press advocates so strenuously, would send a good grist to the Black Republican mill, and ensure not only the election of Lincoln, but also the election of Curtin, and the Republican candidates for Congress, Legislature, &c., through out the State. That this is what the Press is driving at must be apparent to every sensible man, and we marvel that any Democrat could be found willing to follow its lead any longer.

Patriot very truthfully remarks:

"No sincere friend of Mr. Douglas can follow such a leader. They know to what end all his endeavors tend. They know that division is the defeat of the Democratic party, Forney knows this and wishes it, while he is trying to impose upon those who do not wish the defeat of Douglas, but who are blind enough to follow his lead. If any of the supporters of Mr. Douglas are so blind and stupid as to believe that his election can be promoted by adopting the counsels of the Republican Clerk of the House of Represenin our last issue, will be found on the first tatives, let them do so-but, at the same time, they must assume the responsibility of Mr the Democratic organization of Pennsylvania, which is laboring to secure the electoral vote of the State for Mr. Douglas if, by any possioility, it can accomplish his election."

LET THEM ALONE. -The Petersburg Express, an ably edited Democratic paper in Virginia, doubtless represents the true sentiments of the Southern people, and only asks at the saw the General in better health and spirits. | hands of the North what the South is justly During his brief stay in the City he was entitled to under the Constitution and laws,

"We care not a straw about anti slavery sentiments in the abstract. The people at the North are welcome to think that the institution is wrong or an evil. We know that, with but few exceptions, they are all opposed to it. What the South wants and asks is that they will leave it to be dealt with by her own people in her own way-and not to be making a ground of incessant outcry, agitation, insult and outrage in the way they are doing. We simply desire and demand that we shall be let alone in this matter, so that we may peacefully enjoy the benefits of the sacred ompact of Union our fathers established.

MISSION IN JAPAN.

An American Missionary in Japan writes as follows under date of April 21:

"It is an occasion of gratitude to God that the Japanese government does not disturb us in our present work here. They were dis informed who we were and what our tinctly object was in coming hither, by the American consul, on our arrival. Yet they have given us permission to reside in Kanagawa, and in conjunction with the consul, given us houses for our accommodation. It is worthy of remark, too, that we have, with their sanctio rented two Budhist temples for the purpose!-So far divine providence has smiled upon us

NEW JERSEY FOR UNION. The Democratic State Central Committee

of New Jersey met on the 4th inst., and unanimously agreed to recommend a plan of unanimously agreed to recommend a plan of operations upon which the friends of Douglas and Breckinkidge, may respectively unite &c. There will be a brass band in attendance their forces upon a single electoral ticket It is substantially the plan adopted by the Central Committee of our own State, and, if faithfully carried out, will ensure the triumph of the Democracy of New Jersey at the ensu-

Col. Johnson has been appointed as each may run the better chance of carrying Quarter Master General of the U. S. Army in storm. place of Gen. Jessup, deceased.

upon a common electoral ticket for the purpose of defeating the election of the Black Republichosen by the Reading Convention, in the can candidates. The Democracy of Pennsylvania may well inquire, who is Mr. Miles Messrs. Douglas and Johnson, if the electoral Taylor, and who authorized him to interfere with the Democratic organization in this State? will not elect these gentlemen, but will avail | We are competent to arrange our own political to elect Messrs. Breckingings and Lane, it affairs, without the aid and assistance of a member of Congress from Louisians. Mr. elect neither, by being cast as a unit, then the Taylor and his Committee are entirely opposed to a union electoral ticket, and ineist upon the formation of a straight out Douglas ticket in The proposition is so manifestly fair and this and other States, where union alone can proper, and must commend itself so strongly | prevent the success of Lincoln. What can be the object of this movement? What but the utter defeat of the Democracy and the election of the Black Republicans, that we cannot of a Republican President? Let us look for a moment at the position the friends of Douglas this auspicious opening of the Presidential will put themselves in by foolishly following campaign. We told our readers last week the impertinent directions of Mr. Miles The Democratic State Convention, which as-

POREIGN INTERPERENCE.

Mr. Miles Taylor, Chairman of the Douglas

vention committed the organization of the racy of the State are now, or, at least, should party to a State Executive Committee, and conwho trample under foot so excellent a plan for man of the Committee. This Committee was harmonizing differences of opinion in our recently called together to consult as to the ranks, and resort to disorganization, only best means of perpetuating the union and hardemonstrate their hostility to the Democratic mony inaugurated at Reading. They saw the party divided. They did not stop to inquire how the division was created, for this would have been about as foolish as for firemen to inquire about the cause of a conflagration before comtution and the Union; by so doing we shall mencing to extinguish the flames. They saw a division, and they only thought of the best and secure the vote of the State for a Democratic most practicable means of healing it. There candidate for Governor, Gen. HENRY D. Fos- ing it. Dare any Democrat say that the accounts will be placed in the hands of a the common enemy of our party and its his election; but if that should prove impost for its favorite. This is its calculation: sible, then they should vote for Mr. Breckin-We trust that every Democrat in the county ridge, if the vote of the State would elect him.

> There is no power without the regular Democratic organization of Pennsylvania to change the electoral ticket adopted by the very indignant because Gen. Foster, the Reading Convention. Let the extreme parti Democratic candidate for Governor, approves | zans of Mr. Douglas attempt to put another ticket in the field, and they immediately place themselves in an attitude of rebellion to the Democratic organization. The Reading Convention did not authorize Mr. Miles Taylor to interfere with the Democratic organization of Pennsylvania, but committed that organization to the State Committee, which is alone empowered to take any action in this emergency atory action as every loyal Democrat in the Commonwealth will respect and follow. Let conjunction with domestic factionists and traitors, attempt to disorganize the party by running another electoral ticket than that authorized by the Reading Convention, and they at once put Mr. Douglas in the humiliating position of the candidate of a mere faction. The mass of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, who care more for the integrity of the party than for the triumph of any individual, will vote for the union ticket and adhere to the regular organization, in spite of the treasonable counsels of Forney, the Black Republican Clerk of the House, and in spite of Mr. Miles Taylor. The Democracy of Pennsylvania are competent to settle their

BELL AND EVERETT. The friends of Bell and Everett held a large meeting on Saturday evening a week, at Reading, for the purpose of organizing a Speaking on this subject, the Harrisburg Club of "Minute Men" for the present campaign. Alderman Matthias Mengel was appointed President; Messrs. Henry Deas, Frederick Printz, Levi Templin and Henry Wunder, Vice Presidents; and William and the defeat of the party is the defeat of Geiger, Secretary. A series of resolutions were unanimously adopted, accepting "The Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the Laws" as their platform; endorsing the nominations of Bell and Everett for Pres ident and Vice President; favorable to a protective Tariff; denouncing the two sided, or rather no sided Tariff plank in the Chicago platform; and declaring that "the Black Douglas' defeat, and stop their mouths against | Republican party, while claiming in Pennsylvania to be the 'People's Party,' and a portion of them also falsely claiming to be Americans have shown their true colors by the adoption of the 'Dutch plank' in the Chicago platform.' A committee of thirteen, with John A. Banks, Esq., as Chairman, was appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the "Minute-Men," and to act as an Executive Committee to call a County Meeting.

own domestic affairs. - Harrisburg Patriot,

The Bell and Everett men, says the Gazette, are determined to maintain an independent. organization. They have finally renounced all affiliation with the disguised Black Republicans, who profess to be of the "People's party," and considering themselves excluded from the call for a County Meeting of this bogus party, will hold a County Meeting of their own. They repudiate Andy Curtin in toto as "the People's" candidate for Governor, regarding his officious and active interference with the doings of the Chicago Convention, as conclusive evidence of his having gone over entirely to the Black Republicans. The secession of these men, who constitute a numerous and influential body of voters, will make a wide breach in the Opposition ranks.

THE "COLORED" REPUBLICAN PARTY.-We find in the New York Evening Post the following item of political intelligence. It will be seen that the term "Black Republican," as applied to the supporters of Lincoln and

Hamlin, is singularly appropriate: THE COLORED MEN'S RATIFICATION .- The Colored Men's Republican Club of King's ounty will raise a tree and banner in favor of Lincoln and Hamlin, at their headquarters, corner of Broadway and Eleventh street, E. D., on Thursday afternoon at 8 o'clock, the 28th instant, on which occasion the following speakers will be present: Rev. Dr. Penning on the occasion. The public are invited to

HOW DOUGLAS HAY BE ELECTED. CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS. globe look up to this model Republic as the one after which HOW HE MUST BE DEFEATED. The friends of Mr. Douglas having expressed

National Committee, has issued, in the name of the Committee, a circular from Washington the utmost confidence in his ability to carry protesting against the union of all Democrate New York, several of the New England States, and most of the Western States, cannot consistently and sincerely object to the plan proposed by the State Committee for securing the electoral vote of Pennsylvania for him, in case it will accomplish his election. On the part of the supporters of Breckinridge, the arrangement of the Committee amounts to an offer to assist in the election of an elec toral ticket which shall vote for Mr. Douglas. in case his friends can accomplish in other States what they promise. Without the vote of Pennsylvania Mr. Douglas cannot be elected. Without the assistance of the friends of Mr. Breckinridge Mr. Douglas cannot carry Pennsylvania. That assistance is now tendered in good faith, and it would be madness for the friends of Douglas to reject it. If they do, how can we avoid the conclusion that they do not really believe that Douglas has the strength in other States that they claim for him?-that they do not wish him to receive the electoral vote of Pennsylvania?

That we do not misrepresent the confidence of the friends of Judge Douglas, we quote from two of his leading supporters. In reference to the State of New York the Albany Atlas & Argus uses the following confident language:

Ianguage:

New York for Douglas.—We believe the electoral vote of this State will be cast for Stephen A. Douglas. All the signs of the times indicate such a result. There never was any doubt in regard to the preference of the Democrati-masses of the State for the Illinois Senator; nor was it at any time doubted that New York could be carried for him in the Presidential contest. This was the calculation of Democrate even with the strong name of Wm. H. Seward in the field against them. The withdrawal of that name has subtracted from the Beauticing the strong the strong that the strong the sample of the transfer of the transfer of the prescription of the transfer o in the field against them. The withdrawal of that name has subtracted from the Republican strength many tens of thousands. There is a large body of naturalized voters, German and Irleh, who would have voted for Seward, but who will never vote for Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln is, in all respects, weak. He does not inspire confidence, nor evoke enthusiasm. The attempt to popularize his name and character, by vulgarizing it, has reacted; and the vote will show how wide the difference is between him and Fremont. But even Fremont was in a minority in this State, as the figures show: -Buchanan.....

44,478 The year after the contest of '56, the State was carried by the Democrats by over 18,000 majority; and last fall Jones was elected Secretary of State by 1,441 majority. We believe that Mr. Douglas will receive every vole cast for Jones in that contest; and from 30,000 to 50,000 more, while Mr. Lincoln's vote will secure no proportional in-The Cincinnati Enquirer, one of the most

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down, and give the State hopelessly over to State for Mr. Douglas, in case it would secure cause in the West, claims almost everything able and influential upholders of the Douglas Appearances indicate that the following States estainly go for Douglas and Johnson:

. 159 We do not know how true this calculation may be with regard to other States; but this we do know-Pennsylvania can be carried for Douglas and Johnson, but only through the agency of the plan of union suggested by the State Committee. If the Enquirer expects that a straight-out Douglas ticket can carry this State, it is wofully mistaken. No man of ordinary sense and discretion believes such a thing possible. It is entirely out of the question. Such a ticket would have no more chance of carrying Pennsylvania than the Bell and Everett ticket.

The calculation of the Enquirer is a sanguine calculation; yet, sanguine as it is, it does not pretend to elect Douglas without the vote of Pennsylvania. Need we inform the En quirer how the vote of Pennsylvania can be obtained for its favorite candidate? Let the friends of Douglas make good, or nearly good, their calculations as to other States, and heartily support the Democratic electoral ticket of this State, and Stephen A. Douglas will be the next President of the United States. Shall we tell the Enquirer how he cannot be elected? His friends can defeat him if they try. Nothing is easier. Let them run a separate electoral ticket in Pennsylvania; let them repudiate the conciliatory action of the State Committee; let them war upon the friends of Breckinridge, and they will succeed in throwing the vote of the State for Lincoln, and accomplishing the defeat of Douglas .-Harrisburg Patriot.

CATTLE AND COTTON. One of our Northern political economists recently discovered that the cattle "crop" of the Northern States is greater than the cotton crop of the South. The absurdity of such a comparison as a test of sectional wealth very naturally excites the risibilities of the Southern journals, which do make political economy a subject of study. It is something like the discovery that the North raised more hay than the South raised cotton, but the fact was overlooked that the North consumed all it raised, and had nothing for export. Just so with cattle. It is the surplus of the country which makes its accumulated wealth, not what it consumes. A Charleston paper referring to the subject, says:

"The South, after feeding and clothing nerself, sends off to foreign lands nearly two hundred millions of dollars' worth of produce every year—the greater portion of which is cotton. In other words, the South adds to the permanent wealth of the country two hundred millions of dollars annually. But what does the North export? Does she export cattle? No. Does she export hay? No.-She exports comparatively nothing. Her cattle and hay are consumed in this country. She adds very little by exports to the perma nent wealth of the country. The North supports herself, but sends little off to bring back money into the country. The South supports herself, and besides that sends off produce enough to bring back two hundred millions of dollars a year. A planter's pros-perity is determined by his nett profit, not by what he raises and consumes on his own plantation. So is it of a nation. Need there be any cause of surprise, then, that cotton attracts the attention of politicians more than cattle and hay? We think not; and so will everybody else who will take a common sense

ENGLISH VIEW OF MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH. The London Times closes a notice of Mr. Sumner's harangue recently delivered in the United States Senate as follows:

"We must, in the name of English abolitionism at least, protest against these foolish and vindictive harangues. Scarcely has the frenzy caused by John Brown's outrage begun to die away than out comes Mr. Sumner with speech which will set the whole South in a flame. We can well believe that the prospect of the Republican party have been already damaged by it. Mr. Sumner is one of that class of politicians who should be muzzled by their friends. The man who can in persona irritability so forget the interests of a great cause is its worst enemy. Slavery, existed on the American continent long before the Assembly of which Mr. Sumner is a member. On it depends, or is supposed to depend, the prosperity of half the Union; the looms of ancashire and Normandy, as well as those of Mr. Sumner's own State, are supplied by lave grown cotton, and hundreds of million Northern dollars are vested in slave worked lantations. Slavery with its roots thus deep in the soil, is not to be rooted up by any peevish effort of rhetoric; and we may predict that the man who first gains a victory for

The Fourth of July, 1860. The Fourth of July, 1860, was celebrated with the usual spirit hereabouts. The night previous bon; with the usual protechnic displays illuminated all quarters of the city, and strolling bands of musicians, who had with them instruments, concordant and discordant, kept the levotees of Somnus awake all night, they imagining themof Lancaster. The Fourth was ushered in by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, parade of the military, &c. The streets were filled with groups of all sizes and sorts of people who amused themselves in various ways. At 6 clock the Jackson Rifles paraded through several streets and fired salutes, and the Fencibles paraded at 8 o'clock. Both companies marched and looked extremely well. The Fencibles had a number of invitations to spend the day out of town, but declined all and remained at home. The Jackson Rifles had an immense gathering at their celebration at Bocky Spring, a short account of which is given elsewhere in this article. Below will be found som of an account of the day as it was celebrated in the city SWORD PRESENTATION TO CAPT, PRANKLIN.

One of the most interesting events of the day was the presentation of a beautiful Sword to Capt. Franklin of the Lancaster Fencibles. Between 8 and 9 o'clock, A. M., the Fencibles and Jackson Rifles drew up in line in Centre Square, and after spirited music by the bands the presenation took place. Maj Gen. Shaeffer and Brig. Gen. Wit wer with their respective Staffs were also present in full uniform. Private James K. Alexander, on behalf of the donors, presented the Sword in a brief but eloquent speech

donors, presented the Sword in a brief but eloquent speech. He said:

CAPTAIN FRANKLIN: On behalf of the Lancaster Fencibles, which you have the bonor to command, and a few others, your personal friends, I have the pieasure this mor-ing to present to you this token of their esteem and regard. This, sir, is an occasion of which you may well f-el proud. It is no idle ceremony, but an carnest and sincere tribute of respect, won by your many virtues as an efficient officer and a valuable citizen. To me, sir, this seems a proper time for a demonstration such as the present. Eighty-four years ago, to-day, the people of this country proclaimed to the world that thenceforth they submitted to the rule of no man independent of themselves. This, sir, was a bold proclamation, coming as it did from a people, in numbers and resources, so insignificant compared with their tyran-nical masters. It required nerve. It was the first act in the great drama of the American Revolution. Then succeeded scenes of blood and death. Darkness and misery enveloped for long years this whole land. But, suff-rings the most intense served only to make that cause in which our fathers fought more sacred to them.

At last, when hope of success had almost foreaken them, that little spark of liberty which had been kindled on the 4th of July, 1776, burst forth in one universal fiame, consuming every vestige which remained of tyranny and gloriously rewarding those by whom it was effected. Their country was free; an inheritance of freedom was secured to Columbia's sons forever. Sir, I say that this is an appropriate time for a cer mony such as the present. We are here upon this 84th anniversary of our Nation's birth, as cilizen soldiers, feeling that it is upon them the preservation and perpetuation of our free institutions depend. Had our fathers rested their cause in the hands of hired and paid soldiers, theiresult would not have been as it was; for we should recollect that it was the citizen soldiery which fought so successfully the great battless of

In receiving the Sword Capt. Franklin replied as follows: I forgive the terms of friendly eraggeration in which you have spoken of my services as an officer and citizen, because, in replying to you, I have an opportunity of expressing my perfect knowledge of the time, causes and reasons of this proceeding. I am very well aware that I have no claim whatever to so distinguished a compliment as has been paid me this morning. No services have been performed by me, no such virtues, as you have been pleased to speak of have been manifested by me, either as asoldier or as a citizen, which would entitle me to the presentation of this sword. It would be absurd in me to entertain the idea that any merits of mine, exhibited in either capacity, have actuated the members of the Fencibles and those other friends who have joined with-them in offering me this splendlid prejent; and I do no more than my duty to myself, when I endeavor to disabuse the minds of all who hear me of any supposition that I harbor such a thought. No sir, I cannot look upon this testimonial as a recognition of any services or merits of mine, but merely as an evidence of the good will and friendship entertained for me by the In receiving the Sword Capt. Franklin replied as follows: are sir, a cannot look upon this testimonial as a recognition of any services or merits of mine, but merely as an evidence of the good will and friendship entertained for me by the members of the Fencilles and other partial friends. I are sufficiently proud and happy to receive it as a token of this and no more, and as such I accept it, and thank them for it through you with all my bears of the property of the

and no more, and as such it through you with all my heart.
You have referred to this day as a most appropriate one for the ceremony in which we are now engaged. It seems to me that the memory of the day of which this is the anniversary, and of the glorous erents of which it was the herald, is enough to make one teel proud to belong to a body of American citizen soldiers. As you have said, it was the citizen soldiers of our country who fought and won body of American citizen soldiers. As you busing to a such as the citizen soldiers of our country who fought and won in the bloody paths of the revolution. And they did more They not only fought that almost desperate struggle with a proud enemy and oppressor, to a successful issue on the field of battle, but it was the same men, in a great measure, who afterwards, having laid astide their arms and turning their attention to the arts of peace and good government, laid the foundations of that noble political fabric, and built up those republican institutions under which we have become so happy and prosperous a people, and on which all our hopes as a nation are anchored. I venture to say that no armies composed of men, whose only trade and occup stom were war, could or would have fought that struggle to so happy an issue. Even if they had conquered and occupation were war, could or would have fought that struggle to so happy an issue. Even if they had conquered their enemy in the field, depend upon it, the result, in their hands would have been merely a repetition, upon this continent of the military despotisms and tyrauny of old world. The fiberties of a nation never were maintained or long preserved by standing armies. The history of nations teaches us that they are the natural allies of despotic power, and universally antagonistic to the rights of the people. And we owe our national and individual freedom to the fact, that in the war of the revolution, it was the cliz-ns, the people, who, trained from youth to was the cliz-ns, the people, who, trained from you'h te the habitual use of arms and military exercises, sprang to arms at the call of their country, fought her battles to a glorious end, and then again returned as citizens to their homes, and resumed the arts and occupations of peoc. One f the greated ruarant-es of our liberties which we possess, is the delight which the American people now take in the use of arms and military exercise. I trust that they will never cease to take delight in these practices. I believe that the same patriotic spirit and m litary ardor which fortified the hearts of the fathers, yt dwells in the breasts of their children. I believe the citizen soldiers of our country are our best defence "against inva ion from our country are our best defence "against inva ion from without and insurrection from within," and that if an real and pressing emergency should arise, which shou call upon them to throw away the implements of peac f industry, and take arms in defence of their homes are their liberties, that they we'nd be found a wait of fire at steel, which no invading or traitorous foot would be able-

pass over.

Let me again, through you, return my heartfult thanks to the donors of this sword. Tell them I will endeavor not gratitude as long as I live. The Sword is a beautiful piece of workmanship. Th

handle is of German silver elaborately wrought with military devices, with a helmet on the end, and a guard epresenting a Maltese cross. The scabbard is brass and also ornamented with a number of appropriate devices in relief. On the outside of the scabbard near the handle. the following inscription is neatly engraved: "Presented to Capt. Emien Franklin by the Laucaster Fencibles and a few of his personal friends, Lancaster, July 4th, 1860. THE REST OF THE DAY.

There was no other public demonstration, but the balance of the day was celebrated as the inclination of each person dictated. Great numbers of persons left the city for the purpose of escaping the "noise and confusion," and themselves at Rocky Spring, Litiz, Ephrata, Waenjoyed ank and other rural resorts.

THE DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS The pyrotechnic display in the evening was almost total failure, and the reason why we have not learned -There can be no blame, however, attached to the committee of Fencibles who had the matter in charge. No persons regretted more than they did the failure. The Fencibles Band was present, and did much by their fine performance of national and other airs to soften the feelings of the mmense crowd of people in attendance. It is estimated that the number of people in Centre Square was from six to eight thousand. The exhibition was over by 10 o'clock whereas had everything "came off as laid down in the programme" the display would not have ended before midnight. Many private displays, however, were given in different parts of the city, which were truly worth seeing and witnessed by thousands of admiring spectators THE JACKSON BIPLES AT ROCKY SPRING.

At an early hour in the morning omnibus after omnibus reighted with the fair friends of the company, wended heir way to the banks of the Conestoga, to spend the day n the sylvan retreat surrounding Rocky Spring. Towards oon, as we learn from the Express, the company with the staff officers of the Brigade, reached the ground, and shortly afterwards the presentation to the company, by a number of its lady admirers, of two beautiful silk markers took place. On behalf of the ladies, Fred. S Pyfer, Esq., preented the flags, accompanied by a few eloquent and appro priate remarks, in which he complimented the company upon their admirable organization, their military bearing and the compliment tendered them by their lady friend On behalf of the company, Brigade Inspector Benj F. Cox ceived the flags, and in a few well chosen words thanked the fair donors for the compliment to the Jackson Rifles.— At the conclusion of this ceremony the Rifles "broke ranks," at the command of their gallant Captain, and the arge company dispersed through the grove to enjoy themselves in various ways—some to participate in the mazy dance, and others to recline upon the velvety grass beneath the shade of the oaks. During the day the Rifles went through the drill exercises peculiar to that branch of the ervice in a most creditable manner. The day passed off pleasantly to all concerned, and late in the evening all had eturned to the city. THE DAY AT LITIZ

The day was observed in the beautiful and quiet Moravan village of Litiz in the same patriotic and agreeable manner which have heretofore marked the occasion there. At an early hour the people were astir, and 4 o'clock a. M. was the signal for a grand salute from that noisy little piece of ordnance known as the "Warwick Democrat." the ringing of bells and the discharge of every imaginable explosive. The morning was spent in busy preparation for the illumination of the Spring grounds. By noon a eat many strangers from the city and the country for miles around began to make their appearance, and by 4 o'clock a large concourse of people had assembled in the cool grove adjoining the Springs. At this hour Mayo Sanderson, escorted by the Committee of Arrangement, and companied by the Litiz Brass Band, reached the ground Mr. J B. Tshudy, Chairman of the Committee, introduced Rev. Wm. H. Elliott, of this city, who offered an appropriate and impressive prayer. Mr. W. L. Bear ther ead the Declaration of Independence, after which Mayor inderson was introduced and addressed the assemblage. The Express gives the following synopsis of his address: Mayor Sanderson, in the course of his remarks, gave succinct history of the Declaration of Independence; the causes which produced the American Revolution; the toils

dict that the man who first gains a victory for the cause of abolition will be of very different temper to the Senator from Massachusetts."

I.) News has the following chilly item to comfort those who had engaged houses at Newport for the watering season:

"There was on this Island, in Middletown, Thursday morning, at four o'clock, a snow storm. This is doing pretty well for the sole proprietorship and control of the solid pretty for the sole proprietorship and control of the former associate of Gen. Bowman.

"There was on this Island, in Middletown, Thursday morning, at four o'clock, a snow at the sole proprietorship and control of the first emigrants, who fied from religious persecution in the Uid World and landed at Plymouth Rosek two hunder the sole proprietorship and control of the first emigrants, who fied from religious persecution in the Uid World and landed at Plymouth Rosek two hunder that that little band of mea and women first planted the tree of liberty on this continent, and its branches have government everywhere throughout the vast extent of the

il people in fature generations may o py with a string. He spoke of the glory of our beloved Union is the inimitable Constitution under which we have of the inimitable Constitution under which we have been conducting the Government for seventy-one years, and deprecated any unholy attempts, from any quarter, to destroy either or both for the purpose of gratifying the treasonable and selfish designs of bad men, within or enemies without the bounds of the Republic. He referred with enthusiastic pride to the glorious ensign of the Republic, and pronounced a malediction on the suicidal hand that would be raised to blot out a star or erase, a stripe from its broad and ample folds. The Imperial Engle of Rome in the days of Augustus Cenar, de said, was a passior to favor throughout the then known world; but Rome, in its palmiest days, was not equal in the extent of this power and influence to the great American Confederacy of States, whose R publican

not equal in the extent of its power and influence to the great American Confederacy of States, shows R publican Ergle was the mighty agis around and under which every American citizen, whether insturalised or native born, found full and adequate protection in every quarter of the habitable globe. He exherted the Lidies to use their well-known and irresistible indicance in favor of the Union and the Constitution—to copy after the matrons of the Revointion in their particitic efforts in favor of liberty. In this connexion he referred to the mothers of Washington and Jacksons and compared them favorably with the mothers of the Grarchi and of Coriolanus, the latter of whom, by her tears and cutreaties, saved the city of Rome from destruction. The speaker also paid a glowing tribute to the memories of Webster and City, and concluded by urging upon all present to renew their fidelity to the Union and the Constitution, and to be willing to sacrifice their hearts' blood in defence of the glorious inheritance bequeathed to us as a rich and priceless legacy by our forefathers.

At the conclusion of the Mayor's address, the people

At the conclusion of the Mayor's address, the people dispersed, and strolled through the Spring grounds and streets of the village. The citizens threw open wide their pors, and made favorable impressions on the "strangers within their gates" of their hospitality. Large numbers of

visitors were finely entertained by the popular and gentlemanly proprietor of the Litiz Springs Hotel, Mr. Samuel Lichtenthaler. The illumination of the Spring and grounds in the evening was brilliant beyond description. It is estimated that from 2 000 to 3,000 people were on the ground. A fine

display of fire-works wound up the festivities of the day at this enchanting spot. THE DAY AT MANHEIM.

The day was ushered in at early dawn by martial music and a large bonfire in the Square. The Manheim Rifles together with many others spent the day at Indian Spring, a short distance from the town, where they partook of a fine dinner. After the cloth was removed, A. Kauffman, Esq, was called on to preside, and on taking the chair made a few appropriate remarks. The Declaration of Inde pendence was read by Mr. J. J. Cake, an oration delivered by Mr. D. B. Danner, and addresses made by Messrs. Cake, Snavely and Moore. The proceedings at the Spring terminated at 6 o'clock, when the large company returned to the borough. After nightfall a beautiful display of firevorks took place. THE DAY AT MOUNT JOY

The day was commemorated in this borough by a parade of the Washington Rifles, and a celebration of the Mount Joy Lyceum at Patterson's Woods. After prayer by Rev. N. Dodge, the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. John McFarland, an eloquent address delivered by John H. Brenneman, Esq., and an interesting paper on the local history of Mount Joy and vicinity, read by Dr. A. Rev. N. Dodge also made a few appropriate remarks. A number of toasts were also read and responded to. The proceedings were interspersed with a number of patriotic songs by a Glee Club. In the evening a fine dis-

THE DAY AT SAFE HARBOR The Safe Harbor Artillery celebrated the day by a grand c Nic at Harnish's Woods. It was one of the lar held in that part of the county, and passed off in the most easant manner. Franciscus' String Band of this city was present, and the assembled company had a delightful time "tripping it on the light fantastic toe" to their excel-

The day was ushered in by the firing of seven anvils, which had been loaded for the purpose, regular field pieces not being at hand. The most of the day was spent in preparations for the evening celebration. At 8 o'clock, P. m, a large paper balloon, thirty-six feet in length, was sent up, making a beautiful ascension. An eloquent oration was delivered by Coi. Joel L. Lightner, after which a truly fine display of fireworks took place. The proceedings of the evening were enlivened with excellent music from the Strasburg Band.

During the day the citizens of this pretty little village were favored with music from the Silver Spring Band. In the evening a meeting was held, at which the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. S. M. Friday, and short addresses delivered by Messrs. E. H. Witwer, G. W. Bern heisel, J. Bohic, J. B. Wakefield and J. C. H. gentobler,-The proceedings wound up with a torch-light procession and display of fireworks.

The day was spent very pleasantly and enthusiastically by the guests at Ephrata Mountain Springs. An original ong, to the tune of Yankee Doodle, was sung with patri otic spirit and the chorus was given with much effect by the assembled company. The Declaration of Independ nce was read by Rev. George Duffield, Jr., of Philadel-

phia, and addresses were delivered by Revs. Dr Alfred

Nevin, Mr. Breed, Geo. Duffield, Sr., and Col. Moore, of Philadelphia Numerous pleasing incidents occurred to add to the en jayment of the company, not the least of which was, the placing on the finger of the master orator of the day, by a Lady of Philadelphia, a ring containing some of the hair of Gen. Washington. In the evening a splendid display of fire works took

place, which was witnessed not only by the company

The day was spent in the right spirit in this village. A capital dinner was served up, the Declaration of Independ ence read, and a fine oration delivered by T. Hall Foreman, Esq., of this city. Everything passed off in the mo delightful manner to all concerned. The Mount Joy Rand added to the interest of the occasion by their excellent an

TORCH LIGHT PARADE.-The Wide Awakes r this city, Capt. Franklin commanding, accompanied by the Fencibles' Band, had a torch-light parade on Saturday night last. They numbered about one hundred, and made

a tery appearance. THEATRICAL -The Theatre, after a most successful season of three weeks, closed on Saturday night last with a full house. The occasion was the benefit of the inimitable Vining Bowers. It is the best company which hasever visited this city, and, we are glad to learn, will isturn here shortly.

Douglas Democratic Club. We understand the Douglas Pemocratic Club perfected a permaneut rgenization on Saturday night last, at Ditlow's Hotel, East King street. The proceedings have not been handed us for publication, and we are therefore unable to give any particulars in reference to the organization

FIREMEN'S MEETING-TRIENNIAL PARADE. Convention of delegates from the companies Washington Fire company, on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of making arrangements for the triennial parade of the department on the 28th of September next. Mr. Henry M. White, who has presided over the Conventhe last three years, called the meeting to order and B. F. Baer, Esq. was chosen Secretary. on of credentials it appeared that all the companies in the Department, except the Humane, were represented, Col. S. H. Price was chosen permanent Presiden and B. F. Baer, Esq., permanent Secretary. On motion of duction on this side the water will endear him to thouse a member of the Empire Hook and Ladder Company, econded by a member of the Friendship, the triennial parade, heretofore fixed for September 12th, was post- the Journey, How to Obtain it, and The Shipwrecked oned to the 28th of the same mouth.

A motion to grant a request of the Empire Hook and Ladder company, to be excused from participation in the parada, was, after considerable debate, withdrawn. A comparade, was, after considerable debate, withdrawn. M comn.ttee of two members from each company was appointed and Mental Hygiene, by Wm. M. Connelle, M. D. The to make arrangements and to assign to each company its proper position in the parade, and after transacting other can be happy, find earthly enjoyment, or properly perform alnor business the Convention adjourned to meet at the same place on July 23th, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Another Improvement -- New Machine McCully, iron fourders of this city, have purchased the ot on Chestnut street, formerly occupied by Kieffer's Iron Vorks, upon which they are making arrangements to erect complete set of buildings for a first-lass machine shop and foundry. The lot is one of the best adapted for the ecation of such an establishment that could be found the buildings in such a manner as to secure the advantage of all modern improvements. Messrs. Paulick & McCully are one of our most energetic and enterprising business irms, both being practical mechanics giving their undivided time and attention to the supervision of their business, and they cannot fail to build up for themselves a basiness, not only profitable to themselves, but advantage. ous to the community. It is just such improvements that our city now stands in need of to give a fresh impetus to

THE Home FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN OF THE CITY OF LANCASTER.—We have already noticed the provisions of the Act for the incorporation of a Home for Friendles Children, and are much gratified in announcing to our readers, that this excellent and benevolent Institu tion will be opened for the reception of children, on Mon. day next. The Institution has been organized by the election of sixteen gentlemen as Trustees, and twenty-four ladies as Managers, under the provisions of the charter Dr. J. L. Atiee has been selected as President of the Board of Trustees. Gen. Bartram A. Shaeffer, and C. H. Lefevro Esq., as Vice Presidents. George Calder, Jr., Secretary Horace Rathyon, Esq., Treasurer, and B. F. Baer. Solicitor The lady managers have elected the follow and have thus completed the permanen organization of the institution :

gamistatus of the state of the The Board then elected the following members to

Committee on Education-Miss Hoffmier, Miss Smith, Purchasing Committee—Mrs. Hubley, Mrs. Long, Mrs.

HIGH SCHOOLS' COMMENCEMENT .- The Annual Commencement of the City High Schools will take place, at Fulton Hall, on Friday evening next. The examnation of the various classes commenced yesterday, at 9 . M., and will continue, morning and afternoon, unti Thursday evening. On this and to-morrow evenings ex inations and exercises will take place in the lower apartment of the High School building, North Prince treet, consisting of recitations in many branches of study pursued in the schools, and of music, reading and decla-

POSTAL ARRANGEMENT. - By an order of the 28th of May, from the P. O. Department, it is decided that under existing laws, the postage upon all transient print-ed matter, foreign and domestic, and upon all letters, breign and domestic, including those sent to State officer and members of the Legislature, must be prepaid by peet age stamps; and no exception can be made in favor of any.

City. HARVEST .- Our Farmers are now in the midst of their wheat harvest, and a splendid crop it is in Lancaster county. The cats, corn and potatoes also give promise of an abundant crop.

MANHEIM MATTERS .- The Fourth was celebrated with a good deal of spirit and enthusiasm in this borough by the Manheim Rifles and citizens generally. From Friday's Sentinel we learn that everything passed off pleasantly. From the same paper we glean the following

Sudden Death.—On Sunday morning last, John Philip Waltz, an old resident of this place, and who had lived alone for a number of years past, was found dead in his bed. It appears that the deceased was complaining of in-

and a verdict was rendered by the july that all shober, of from apoplexy.

THE MAILS.—On Monday last, Mr. Emanuel Shober, of Lancaster, to whom the contract for carrying the mails between Lancaster, this place and Lebanon was awarded, put his chackes on the read, and the stages run as heretotror—a two-horse omrubus and a span of good "nax," having taken the place of the carriou slow coach on this route. These lines stop at Reist's "Washington Horse."

House."

An opposition coach has also been put on the road between this place and Lancaster, which stops at Leber's "Black Horse Hotel." tween this place and Lancaster, which stops at Lober's "Back Horse Hoth."

Busqlarr and Arrest.—On Wednesday morning last a man mained William Greth, accompanied by a dog, and having to his possession a bundle stopped at Leber's Hitel, in this place. Leaving the dog and bundle in charge of Mr. L., he took a stroil about town, and flusily entered the "Washington," where he "showed off," spending freely at the bar, and "gasslug" about his apparel. About noon Mr. John F. Kriser, from Lebanon, also stopped at Leber's, stating that he had a number of articles stolen, and implicating a man answering to the description of that of Greth. A warrant was procured, and placed in the hands of officer Young, who soon "scented his game," brought him before "Squire Shiffner, when the bundle was examined, and the groots found to be the property of Keiser. In default of bail, Greth was lodged in the lock-up for as keeping until yesterday morning, when Officer Young scorted him to Cadwell's Cas'le, Lancaster, to enable him to reflect over his misd.ings during the "dog days."

DARING BURGLARY.-Yesterday, between DARING BURGLARY.—Yesterday, between the hours of 9 a m. and 6 p m, the house of Mr. James McC. flerty, in Vine street, a lew doors west of South Queen, was burglariously entered by forcing the back kitchen door, and ransacked from top to bottom. The family were absent in the cuntry between those hours, which fact was no doubt known to the burglars. In one of the ks and papers was taken out, and the papers thrown over the floor. In one of the p ckets of the wallet were checks on the Inland Insurance, and Deposit Company to the amount of three bundred dollars, which escaped the notice of the burglars. In the same drawar was a small curve central transport. hundred dollars, which escaped the notice of the burglars. In the same drawer was a small purse containing three or four dollars in change and the gold rings worth about \$2.50 a pie e. which were carried off. A half 6.2 n silver table spoons, recently purchased from Z-thu & Jacksen, with the initials "C. McU.," were also appropriated. The burglars got into the yard over the fonce on Vine street, as footprints to and from the house were distinctly visible. The parties seem to have had some knowledge of the promises, but how they escaped being seen entering the yard, while the neighbors were at their doors all around, is a little singular.—Thursday's Express.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE. PHILADELPHIA, July 4th, 1860. MESSES. EDITORS: As your correspondent writes there is

little singular.—Thursday's Expres

most "villainous smell of saltpetre" in the air; and the carnival of fire, usually denominated the "celebration o the Fourth," is raging most flercely. Small boys are letting off innumerable fire crackers, big boys are indulging with a perfect looseness in unmanageable chasers, which go in every direction but the one in which they are sent. (it you want a chaser to go in at somebody's windows always aim it straight down the street,) and little girls are getting their fingers burned and their eyes put out in their ambitions attempts to do something worthy of the day. Pity that the little lords of creation did not set a bette ple, or at least an example of a different nature, to the lit-

The rigid action of the authorities however has prevented that themendous demonstration in smoke and powder and noise usually characteristic of the day in this city .-Not only are a great many pounds of powder thus saved for future use, and several eyes and arms preserved to the nation, but the usual destruction of property by fire is averted. Last year Philadelphia was on fire in thirty-six slaces on the National anniversary; to day we have as yet heard of but one insignificant cause for bringing out the steam orgines. The insurance companies are thankful. The political contest, that is to say the contest in earness was fairly organized on Saturday and Monday nights last On Saturday a tremendous ratification meeting was held in Independence Square to endorse the nominations of ouglas and Johnson. The "regulars" were out in almost fabulous numbers, and by their enthusias have daunted more numerous foes than they have really to contend against. A lengthy series of resolutions were adopted. They claim Messrs. Douglas and Johnson, as the regular nominees of the Democratic National Convention denounce the secession movement at Baltimore, reaffirm the platforms adopted at Reading, Cincinnati, Charleston and Baltimere, pledge support to Henry D. Foster, the candidate for Governor, and appeal to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and the Union to support their ticket. As sers, torches, music and fireway came truly brilliant and inspiriting.

The Keystone Club ad ourned from the meeting to the

Girard Honse, and serenaded Judge Douglas, who made brief and happy speech to the immense crowd which thronged Ch-stnut street.

The second meeting, on Monday night, was the equally umerous and spirited rallfication gathering of the Breck inridge wing of the party. Several distinguished speakers vere present, fireworks, banners and music enlivened the scene, while the glare from a thousand torches, about ten usand we should say, presented quite as vivid and brilliant a spectacle as that got up by their disaffected broth What wing do we adhere to? Well, now, we are somewhat in the dark, and think of surporting both tickets. We are Micawberish at present, expecting to see something turn up. Any thing but Ham lin, "the honest rall splitter," Curtin, and all that crew, from Lucretia Mott up.

The books of the past week are not very nun they are good. Messrs. Gould & Lincoln, Boston, issue in one of their stout and handsome dundect Year of Grace, or The Revival in Ireland in 18 9, by Rev. Wm. Gibson, who was an active participant in the scenes he describes, and who prepared this fine narrative expressly for the American publishers as above. No great move nent, whether of individuals or masses, of recent date has excited so much controver y as this extraordinary convolsion in Ireland. The skeptical have ridiculed it; and so has it passed through all the degrees of opinion up to those who see in it a special favor of Providence. Its resuits have been wonderful for good, and this volume will Fire Department of Lancaster, was held at the Hall of the fam liarize the whole work in its progress and effects to the thinking people of this country.

The same publishers issue an exquisite little volume, in 16 mo, The Signet Ring and Other Gems, translated from the Dutch of Rev. J. Liefde. Let not the captions reader turn away with a "Pshaw. Dutch!" There is good, strong, vigorous, grac-ful and felicitious mother tongue here, as sweet and expresive as if all the foreign element had highly popular in England and Germany, and this infro-Signet Ring and Its Heavenly Motto, The Inheritance and

Two capital books of Health are published this week, author ad pts the happy motto, without health no man the duties of life. He proves that health of body and mind depends on proper care and attention, and not on hereditary descent—that original stamina may have something to do with the matter but not all. It is a com-SHOP AND FOUNDRY —We understand that Messrs. Paulick mou souse, practical treaties, and we see is stready largely quoted, proving its sale large, and its opinions influential. The other work, on the Avoidable Causes of Disease, takes in a somewhat diff-rent field, and should be carefully studied by every person in health or out of it. As all per sons, even the most healthy, are liable to disease, so should there be a universal diffusion of that knowledge anywhere, and it is the design of the purchasers to erect which can miligate its terrors. Its attacks may not be prevented, but they may be softened, and spared in a great degree. Dr. Ellis' work, as above, treats especially of this theme, in language divested of technical terms, and in a clear, sound and common sense manner. The reader will become interested in the work, and find himself laying up a store of information that will be of lifetime service to him. Published by Messrs. Mason Brothers, New York, in I duodecimo volume. Thackeray's new Cornhill Magazine, for July, will be re-

ceived about the fifteenth of the month, by Messes. Will-mer & Rogers, New York; W. B Zieber, Philado phia.— This splendid periodical has already made hosts of friends in this country, and the numbers are looked forward to with much interest. The June number concluded Lovel the Widower, and Thackeray begins, in the July number, his glorious Lectures on the Four Georges, which attracted so many thousands of delighted listeners when the dis tingui hed satirist delivered them in this country a few years since. They are to be illustrated with Theckeray's own pencil. Be-sides the first lecture complete, the July number of the Magazine will contain peems by Matthew Arnoid and Mrs. Browning, etc., etc., and as a new volume then opens we doubt not that numbers who have not yet formed the acquaintance of this very best of the foreign Magazines will do so.

THE CELESTIAL VISITOR.—The comet begins to present quite a luminous train, and a nucleus of much deeper intensity of light .-Through an inverted telescope it resembles a red heated ball gently reposing on the apex of a perpendicular and copious jet fountain white light. The train is broad and displays a dark stripe like the axis of a cylindrical cone, with slender streamers like the long tailfeathers of the lyre bird. About nine o'clock, or a little before, it may be seen in a clear evening, considerably higher and much more northerly than the planets Jupiter and Venus

THE WHEAT HARVEST .- Western papers have frequent notices of the progress of the wheat harvest, in which farmers are now actively engaged, in the southern parts of Ohio. Indiana and Illinois. The yield everywhere is spoken of as very abundant—the best that has been realized for several years. Corn is represented as looking very promising except that in some places drouth has retarded