THE LANCASTER WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1871.

The New Departure.

A number of Pennsylvania Democrats have issued the following address, which explains itself. The advice it gives to all Democrats to turn out and vote for the Democratic State ticket should be heeded:

We are constrained to address you in the confident belief that you will calmly consider the earnest expression of our opinions in the present condition of the party in this State.

The National Convention, which assembled in New York, on July 4, 1868, which was the last authoritative exponent of Democratic opinion, passed the following resolutions:

"And we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right or interfere with its exercise is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and if sanctioned by the people will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single, centralized and consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a federal union of co-equal States."

Such was the record of the Democratic party when the last convention of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, held at Harrisburg in May, 1871, was convened. The sole and only purpose of that convention was the nomination of candidates for two State offices, to be voted for at the fall election; and the appointment of a State Executive Committee. It was a State Convention of the Democratic party simply for State purposes. This convention had no other duty to perform—was not elected, or charged, or invested with any authority to represent the Democracy of Pennsylvania in its federal relations, or with those of the Democratic party of the United States. When a bare majority of the convention, therefore, undertook to commit the Democrats of this State on questions of federal politics, it exceeded its powers; and its action in these respects was gratuitous, unwarranted, and void, and is in no wise binding on the Democratic party. The State Convention to be convened next year will be entrusted with the responsibility of selecting delegates to the National Convention, and expressing the views of the party in this State on the questions then to be decided.

The ninth resolution passed by a majority of the State Convention last May is in these words:

"*Resolved*, That we recognize the binding obligation of all the provisions of the Constitution of the United States as they now exist, and we deprecate the discussion of issues which have been settled in the manner and by the authority constitutionally appointed."

This resolution contains the indefensible and monstrous assertion that certain "issues have been settled in the manner and by the authority constitutionally appointed." If it is understood by these words to assert that the so called amendments, lately made by the Radical party to the Constitution of the United States, were amendments to that great charter of constitutional government (which the Democratic party for over sixty years has maintained and defended with all its power), were made in the manner and by the authority constitutionally appointed," we solemnly protest that such assertion is false. They *were carried by brute force, and by frauds upon the public well as glaring as to take from their authors all claims upon our respect*. They were crushed out of the States and their rights, prerogatives and dignity as the people. Subjugated States, held by military power, and forced to permit negroes and carpet-baggers to sit in their Legislatures, were not competent to act as sovereign States, or to determine, as such, what were to be the amendments to the Federal Constitution. This was not the "authority constitutionally appointed" so to act for States, or the people thereof. Citizens and States, in the free and full exercise of their sovereign rights and powers, were the creators of the Federal Government and surely they granted to it no authority to subjugate them. It is a true tyranny, therefore, to maintain that the ratification of these so-called Radical amendments by "States," held as they were by force, and stripped military departments by the Radical party, of representatives in Congress, having no State power or existence, could, under the force of military rule, be the act of a sovereign and free Commonwealth, enabling it to ratify amendments to the Constitution, which sovereign, free and independent States only have the power to do. We deny that these so-called amendments were ratified "*in the manner and by the authority constitutionally appointed*."

This "new departure" from the known principles of the Democracy has only expressed the preference of the delegates so acting for a policy which had not been submitted to nor considered by their constituents. These delegates were never instructed on the subject. The subject of that *departure* was not made a question anywhere in the State before their election. We hereby declare that the party in this State is not ready to follow or to ratify this *departure* from the principles of the Democracy as proclaimed in Pennsylvania from the time of Jefferson down to the present day.

To obey the Constitution of the United States is the duty of all citizens so long as it is acknowledged to be the Constitution. But obedience to a void law does not commit those who obey, to maintain, uncomplaining, and abide by the *manner* of the enactment, or to the fraud and force which were known to have been set up against "the authority constitutionally appointed" to enact it. We most earnestly protest against the *doctrine* of the last State Convention for these reasons.

We hereby reaffirm that the negroes of right never have been, and never should be, a portion of the political power of this country. We believe this to be the sentiment of a large majority of the citizens of Pennsylvania without distinction of party.

The negro race should, however, be practically settled by lawful means in their lives, their liberty, and their property, and by the enjoyment thereof aided to pursue their own happiness; but we here and now do further reaffirm this is a white man's government, formed by white men for white men and their posterity forever.

Deeply as we regret the cause of this protest, the duty we owe ourselves and the sterling Democrats of Pennsylvania who voted against this resolution, and the large vote of the Democrats who denounce its falsehood, and the maintenance of the true principles of the Democracy, induce us to address you. We are earnest in our wish that the ticket nominated by that convention should be voted for by all who agree with us in the views herein expressed. It would be rank injustice to refuse to vote for Democratic candidates because a mere majority of the members of the convention that nominated them took upon themselves to act for the party "*in the manner and by the authority*" not properly vested in them.

Believing the principles of Democracy as declared by Jefferson and Jackson are strong enough to hold the party from any departure from them, we are, in that belief, yours, respectfully,

Richard Vaux, R. Emmet Monaghan, Florence M. Bingham, John A. Magee, F. Gray Meek, Nimrod Buckingham, S. B. Heffenstine, S. Edwin Megargee, N. Boyd Ingland, Jr., Geo. W. Bush, Joseph Dowdall, O. J. C. McIntire, Joseph Rex, J. Rinehart, Joseph Anderson, D. Mackey, W. H. McCrea, B. P. McIntire, Jerome March, J. J. Shelley, John Jones, Geo. Smith, Peter Andersen, Valentine Cargill, J. J. Sponeberger, on behalf of the Committee.

Prim's Assassination.

In a Madrid letter to the *Herald* it is shown that the assassination of General Prim is not so much a mystery in the Spanish Capital as the world, having regard to the honor of Spain and the patriotism of her people, will suppose it to be.

Upon the killing of Prim it seemed natural to many people to suppose that the republicans were guilty of that crime—that it was an act of rash and desperate vengeance upon the man who, almost alone, had prevented the established power of republic and secured the accession to power of another king; and they who know most of the facts did what they might to encourage a suspicion that so entirely led investigation astray. But the republicans thought that the men who instigated that crime dwelt in palaces, and the regimony taken on the occurrence certainly satisfied Serrano that they were right. It appears now that Olozaga, aiding too confidently upon the belief that certain packages of papers had been destroyed, assumed a very exalted demeanor of virtuous indignation when some unpleasant hints brought in his name, and distributed rough phrases right and left; and his offensive phrases have been caught up.

Jose Lopez, a Republican, now in prison, has had a handbill posted on the walls of Madrid, including declarations of which the government must take notice and that the Duke of Montpensier cannot ignore. His charge is that Colonel Solis carried on negotiations between a company of desperadoes, called "a secret society," and the Duke of Montpensier, and employed these men to perform a service. In what sort of service such men were likely to be useful, the reader may judge. In pursuance of the negotiation the Duke of Montpensier personally often saw the wretches in his employ and spoke with them in his own house, and between Solis and Jauregui, five of these men, Lopez says, stood ready. Stood that the great purpose was to put Montpensier on the throne of Spain, but that the immediate and pressing necessity with a view to that end, and presumptively the case for which they were employed, was to put Prim "out of the way;" and within a short time subsequent to the killing of Prim, this same Jauregui complained to Montpensier that "all that the society had agreed to do was done, but what his aide-de-camp had agreed to do was not done."

Double Murder in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Kentucky, Sept. 11.—A terrible murder was committed, last night at the residence of John Harper, owner of the race-horse Longfellow, near Midway, Kentucky. Jake and Betsy Harper, brother and sister of John, had their throats cut by some unknown person, supposed for the purpose of robbery. Three of the negroes living on John Harper's place have been arrested as the murderers of Jake and Betsy Harper. Blood was found on their shirts, and the evidence against them is very strong. Other negroes employed on the place are missing, and it is believed they are implicated in the horrid affair. A party of citizens have started to hunt for the missing negroes.

Local Intelligence.

THE GRAND MASQUERADE BALL AT LITIZ.—The guests at the Litiz Springs Hotel, covered themselves with glory, on Tuesday week, by the manner in which they brought to a brilliantly successful accomplishment, the Grand Masquerade Ball which they some time since projected. It was the event of the season at Litiz, and likewise the event of the Summer among the society of Lancaster, whose members had been largely honored with tickets of invitation. This success shows what can be accomplished in the way of creating pleasant social reunions, by the energy of a few persons who are well-disposed towards their fellow creatures, and do not begrudge spending a little of their time and treasure in behalf of their entertainment. General Richard McAllister, of Washington city, was the Master of Ceremonies in the affair of last night, and Mr. Harvey Clyde was its Treasurer; to these two gentlemen the Ball mainly owes its conception and its triumphant success. Masquerade Balls are proverbially difficult of management, because of the freedom of communication among the guests; but that also is their chief charm where such precautions are taken as insure the company to be all true ladies and gentlemen. It was carefully provided last night that there should be no mistake in this regard, and the consequence was an exceedingly pleasant evening, without the least event occurring to mar the harmony of the occasion. No little tact and skill must have been exercised by the managers to propitiate surrounding sentiment, so as to render possible a Masquerade Ball in the Moravian village of Litiz, and one largely attended by the best society of Lancaster, representatives of all the churches. Lancaster society was predominant at the Ball, and it was drawn there by its confidence in the managers and an assured belief that it would be as carefully conducted as it indeed was.

The Litiz Springs Hotel was a blaze of light early in the evening from very many Chinese lanterns suspended along its extensive corridors, and shortly after sundown numerous carriages commenced to set down at its portals, animated groups of Belles and Beaux, excited at the thought of their coming enjoyment of their first Masquerade Ball; for the Masked Ball is an institution of southern origin and culture, and one which has not hitherto thriven in this cold latitude; so that, we believe, this was the first occasion of the kind which the society of Lancaster county has known for many a long year. Our Belles have perchance heard their mothers or their grandmothers dilate upon similar events in their youth, but the sweet experience has never been their own. Hence, in great flutter of spirits, the guests as they arrived repaired to their rooms and prepared to array themselves in unaccustomed garments of velvet and satin, lace and jewels. Pam o' Horn, the essayist of Philadelphia, was on hand with a roomful of costumes of every kind from the plain Domino to the most gorgeous attire of Prince or Noble; and the toilets were selected and speedily made. As the clock verged towards the hour of nine a motley and wonderful throng of nondescript humanity was seen descending the stairway to the hall-room below, to see a strange looking crowd it was; for the taste of the gentlemen maskers seemed to run to contorted faces and distorted forms; long noses, broken noses, flat noses and no noses forced themselves upon our horrified attention; and we turned from the uncouth sight to look with gratified eye at sweet visions of trim shepherdesses, lovely fairies, beautiful queens, stately duchesses, and pretty peasant girls. Provoking Domenoes, of white and brown, veiled beautiful forms from the inquisitive eye; and Pages in velvet doublets, and Knights in visors and casques, jerkins and jerkins, paid to their fair charges a devotion worthy of their ancient fame.

The ball-room was very handsomely decorated on its walls and pillars with evergreens and a great profusion of flags. This had been the work of the ladies of the house, assisted by Messrs. Clyde, Hicks, Snodgrass and others of the managers, and it was well done.

The Promenade started at 9 o'clock precisely. Among the characters rep. sented we noticed:

"Louis XIV," by W. T. Snodgrass, Jr., of Philadelphia, accompanied by Miss P[illegible], of Springfield, Ohio, as a "French Lady." Very rich costumes.

"The Hunter," by Charles Eckert, accompanied by Miss Katie F[illegible], as an excellent representative of "Night."

Mr. R. R. Tshudy, as a representative of the "Country Doctor of Reamstown," 50 years ago, with Miss Lizzie W[illegible], St. Louis, Mo., as the "Queen of Fairies."

Mr. J. Tshudy excellently sustained his character arrayed in the wedding attire of a gentleman residing in the vicinity of Litiz, who was married 50 years ago.

A. W. Sumner, of Harrisburg, Pa., appeared as the "Duke of Cambridge," with Miss Annie [illegible], of Washington, D. C., as the "Queen of Folly." Handsome costumes.

C. M. Curtis, of Philadelphia, as "Mephistopheles," with Miss Mollie H[illegible], of Litiz, as the "Daughter of the Regiment." "La Fille" represented well her character in an elegant costume, but, alas! her wine cask was empty.

Edward A. Sener, of Lancaster, as "The Prince of Folly," with Miss Lizzie P. G[illegible], of Philadelphia, as "Mary, Queen of Scots." Very beautiful costumes.

"The Heathen Chinee," by Richard McAllister, Jr., of Philadelphia, with Miss Annie McC[illegible], as "The Butter-Fly." These characters were exceedingly life-like.

"Postillion," by William J. Fordney, accompanied by Miss Annie B[illegible], as the "Gipsy Queen." Well represented.

"Figaro," by Charles S. Locher, with Mrs. Kate W[illegible], as a representative of "The Young Lady;" and a very pretty one, too.

Jacob B. Long, of Lancaster, with Miss Alice H[illegible], of Chickies, both in white Dominoes. Nor did her silvery tongue betray her.

"Mr. Pill," by Mr. J. M. L[illegible], as a "Priest," with Miss Mary S[illegible], as "Pocahontas." Striking portraitures.

Thad. S. Dickey, as "Beppo," in "Fra Diavolo," with Miss S[illegible], as a Swiss Peasant Girl; good characters.

Reah Frazer, as an "Army Officer," with the elegant Mrs. DeM[illegible], of Mississippi, as "Aurora," in a character well-sustained, especially that, singularly enough, she ceased to shine at sunrise.

B. Frank Eshleman, Esq., as a "Highlander," with Miss Sue C. F[illegible], as "Queen of Night;" a bright and starlit night!

Albert Shenck, as the "Harlequin," with Mrs. R[illegible], of Philadelphia, as "Mrs. Malaprop;" good costumes.

Charles I, by Dr. H. E. Muhlenburg, Jr., of Lancaster.

Miss Maggie McA[illegible], of Washington, prettily dressed as the "Morning Star."

Miss Annie R[illegible], of East Lampeter twp., as the "Spanish Countess." A pentwp., as the "Spanish Countess." A pen-ture of perfection of the character finely portrayed by its charming representative.

Miss S. T. C[illegible], of New York, as "Marie Antoinette, of France," a regal character well suited to its handsome and stately person.

Miss Rebecca C[illegible], of Harrisburg, as the "Highland Lassie." Miss Hallie H[illegible], of Lancaster, as a "Swiss Peasant Girl," both perfect representations.

C. A. Lichtenthaeler, of Litiz, as "Montezuma," Sons of Malta.

Mr. J. B. Cox, of Harrisburg, as "Fritz," the Dutch Soldier.

"The Flower Girl," by Misses Mazie [illegible] and Ella B[illegible] Pretty.

Mr. A. R. Van Horn, of Philadelphia, as "Punchinello."

Miss Ella L. B[illegible], in the handsome and tastefully prepared costume of a "Turkish Lady," with B. F. Breneman, as a "Gentleman in Disguise."

Miss Ida C[illegible], handsomely dressed as "The American Girl."

Miss W[illegible], of Columbia, as a representative of "Night"—in a well-conceived dress.

George W. Kendrick appeared in a very well conceived and successful character as "Paul Pry."

Jacob L. Steinmetz, a "Druid Priest;" Charles E. Gast, as "Booby," "Day and Night," by Mr. J. A. Hertz, of Ephrata. "The Jockey" by Mr. Shaun Lightner, of Lancaster. "Prince Paul," by Wm. R. Wilson, of Lancaster. A. J. Steinman, in a brown Domino. "The Ku-Klux," by Messrs. James Patterson, Isaac Barrow, Hiram Shenck, of Lancaster, and Mr. Crum, of Columbia.

The maskers, where the place of residence is not specially mentioned, were from this city. At mid-night all unmasked and before continuing the dance, repaired to a lower room to partake of refreshments. Among the guests who were spectators of the gay scene and not in costume, we noticed A. Herr Smith, Esq., D. G. Eshleman, Esq., H. G. Smith, Esq., Jacob M. Long and A. Hiestand, of Lancaster; Philip Muhlenberg, Esq., of Reading; J. B. Erb, Esq., of Litiz; John Worley, of Manheim; General J. A. Sutter, of Litiz, and others.

Keller's fine orchestra furnished the music, and of course, it was everything that could be wished; the success of the evening was largely due to its excellence.

At 3:30 A. M., the last galop was danced and the weary, but happy company dispersed to their rooms and to their carriages with the unanimous avowal that they had never before enjoyed so heartily any similar occasion. The ride back to Lancaster in the misty morning was more quiet than the out-going pilgrimage; for who could dance for six hours through a programme of twenty-two dances without fatigue? And then there were the memories to digest of the things said and the things unsaid, the things done and the things undone; and there was a happy recalling of those shafts of love which it was fondly hoped had struck home, or a miserable dwelling upon such as there was too good reason to fear had wholly missed their mark. Thus it was, as it should have been, a silent and decorous party of tired, but generally happy young folks, who sought their pillows in Lancaster at "five o'clock in the morning."

A handsome balance of funds in the hands of the treasurer, we understand, is to be handed over to John Beck, Esq., of Litiz, for distribution for charitable purposes at his discretion.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday noon, Mrs. Schimp, residing in Reamstown, Lancaster county, met with an accident which came very near resulting in her death.—She was ringing the dinner-bell, which was hanging from a high post, when by some means it became unfastened and fell, striking her on the head and shoulder. She received a severe scalp wound and was badly bruised by the accident.

Meeting of the Prohibitory and Independent Reform Convention.

Pursuant to a published call quite a large Convention assembled in Temperance Hall at 10 o'clock on Thursday. The hour appointed having arrived, Marriot Brosius, Esq., called the Convention to order, and Rev. J. E. Smith, of the Duke Street M. E. Church led in prayer.

Mr. Brosius read the call for the Convention, which was published in the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER and other county papers last week. The call gave an account of the expenditures entailed upon the people of Lancaster county by the traffic in intoxicating liquors and called upon the people to meet in Convention and apply a remedy. The call was signed by nearly fifty gentlemen, among whom were numerous prominent citizens of the county.

Mr. Brosius after reading the call alluded to the corrupt manner in which improper persons had been forced upon the Republican party as candidates in Lancaster county, by the free use of money and liquors. He said the time had come for the Christian voters of Lancaster county to repudiate nominations corruptly made, and expressed the hope that the action of the Convention would be of such a character as to commend the candidates it might put forward to the support and confidence of the people.

On motion, John H. Pearsol, of the *Evening Express*, was elected permanent President of the Convention, and the following gentlemen were chosen to act as Vice-Presidents:

Dr. John L. Shober, of Earl; James A. McIlheron, of Chestnut Level; Jacob Heisey, of West Donegal; Jacob Bushong, of Eden. J. H. Geist and Amos Bowman were chosen to act as Secretaries.

On motion of Marriot Brosius, Esq., it was ordered that all resolutions relating to the platform be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

Barr Spangler, Esq., offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The condition of the politics of Lancaster county is such as to bring reproach upon our people and imperil our institutions, and whereas, this lamentable condition of affairs can only be improved by the independent exercise of the ballot, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention proceed to the nomination of Independent Reform candidates for the respective offices to be filled at the county election.

Dr. Gibbons wanted an explanation of the term "Independent Reform," which appeared in the resolution.

Mr. Spangler stated that the term was purposely made comprehensive, so as to embrace all men who favored political reform in Lancaster county.

Dr. Gibbons thought the term entirely too indefinite. He said he understood the meaning of the term, and he protested against the proposed action. He said there was an editorial in one of the daily papers of this city, which would throw light on the matter, and he thought the President should explain what it meant if he would do so.

E. H. Rauch thought Dr. Gibbons exhibited unseemly temper, and a spirit of dissatisfaction which calculated to make his presence very uncomfortable, without enlightening any one who heard him.

On motion of Marriot Brosius, Esq., a resolution was adopted directing the Chairman to appoint a committee of nine to prepare a platform and present candidates to the convention. The Chair appointed the following Committee of nine:

M. Brosius, Lancaster; B. Spangler, Marietta; J. S. Geist, Marietta; P. Bust, Christiana; Dr. J. Martin, Strasburg; J. Crawford, Fulton; S. Patton, Columbia; Henry Meyer and D. W. Bissel, Lancaster, on motion of James Black, Esq., the Convention then proceeded to name candidates for the consideration of the Committee:

For Judge, John B. Livingston was named.

For Assembly the following persons were presented: Henry M. Engle, of Marietta; Thomas Baker, Colerain; Wm. Patterson, Strasburg; John H. Miller, Eapho; Vincent Kinz, Little Britain; Levi Watts, East Earl; Herbert Thomas, Columbia; Erastus Reynolds, Drumore; Philip Burt, Christiana.

For District Attorney, Abram Shank was presented.

For County Treasurer, D. S. Barsk.

For County Commissioner, George W. Mehaffey.

For Prison Keeper, Jacob L. Hoffmeier, of this city, and John Musser, of East Donegal.

For Prison Inspectors, J. S. Witmer, Philip Brush, Scott Patton, J. Marks and H. H. Robrer.

For Directors of the Poor, Conrad Gast, Samuel J. Austin, Allen Guthrie.

For Auditor, A. W. Russel and Joseph C. Taylor.

For County Surveyor, Jacob Hildebrand.

A discussion arose as to whether persons not temperance men would be eligible as candidates for the Convention.—James Black, Esq., being called upon to do so, addressed the Convention in a speech of some length, claiming that any man who favored prohibition was eligible, whether he was a total abstinence man or not. He claimed that the corruption which existed in the Republican party of Lancaster county and those connected therewith, no man would attempt to deny, was largely owing to the influence of the dram-shops. He asserted that it was part of the work and duty of this Convention to do away with corruption and rascality which had been practised. He disclaimed for himself and for every member of the Convention, any personal motives, claiming that the men they were actuated by purer motives of public policy. He expected such a ticket that every Christian could pray for its election, and cast his ballot for it without a blush or any sacrifice of his manhood.

Dr. Gibbons replied, claiming that the present was not the proper time to make independent nominations. He alleged that Pennel Coombe and other prominent Temperance men agreed with him.

George Nauman, a delegate from Bart, made quite a stirring speech in favor of an independent political action. He held that nothing could ever be accomplished while corrupt and intemperate men were sent to the Legislature, and he declared that, though he had always been a strenuous Republican, he would vote for a sober and honest Democrat in preference to a corrupt and drunken drinking Republican.

Dr. Gibbons would not do any such thing, and he proceeded to dilate upon Ku-Klux outrages in the South and the common claptrap of Radical newspapers.

At this point the Convention adjourned to 12 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.—The Convention met at 14 o'clock pursuant to adjournment. Lieutenant Hartman made a rambling speech of some eight minutes, when the cries called the speaker to sit, after assailing the attempt to put forward an independent ticket.

George Knox made a hot speech alleging that the Convention had but one course to pursue under the call, except to proceed to make nominations for County officers.

Dr. Gibbons got the floor again and proceeded to speak in the former tenor of his remarks. While he was thus speaking, the committee of nine returned and the Chairman, M. Brosius, Esq., read the following platform which was adopted:

WHEREAS, A large portion of our people have long held the opinion that the reformation of the politics of our county is indispensably necessary in order to secure to our citizens that full protection to person, property and reputation which government should afford; and, whereas, the recent exhibition of political corruption by which candidates were foisted upon the people who are utterly deprived of their moral independence by the association and sympathy with corrupt combinations, to whose liberal use of money and whiskey they owe their nomination, has made it apparent that the evil has attained such proportions as to affect with alarm the citizen taxpayer, and to render immediate reformation a consideration of the gravest possible importance to the people of this county, therefore,

Resolved, That called by a sense of the insecurity of our rights and the peril to our institutions when legislation and the administration of government are in the hands of men utterly disqualified by the want of correct principles, and by being subservient to corrupt combinations that seek not the public good, but their own aggrandizement to the adoption of measures of practical reform, against influences at war with the interests of our people, we ask the favorable consideration of all men, and the active support of those who unite with us in the conviction that the reformation of the politics of the county, and the elevation of the standard of public morality are the sternest needs of the hour.

Resolved, That intelligence and virtue are the bulwarks of government, and that we view with dismay the increasing tendency of politics to fall into the control of men of the least intelligence and most questionable integrity, and that we do most earnestly call upon the intelligent, conscientious voters by the judicious exercises of the ballot to frustrate corruptionists and rescue the politics and government of this county from the hands of political charlatans who are fattening on the earnings of the people.

Resolved, That it is the duty of government to protect the rights of person, property and reputation, to suppress by law all public evil, and to guard with scrupulous vigilance the public morality; that drunkenness is a vice that unfits for office and the duties of citizenship, saps and destroys the moral, social and financial interests of the country, and its prevention by the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage is a manifest duty.

Resolved, That the disrepute into which the legislative branch of our government has fallen, and the approach brought upon the Commonwealth by attempts at unwise and dishonest appropriations of the public moneys, can only be removed by electing to the Legislature men whose known integrity and high sense of honor will give assurance that the public funds and the general interests of the State, will be carefully protected against similar attempts in the future.

Whereas, The compensation of our county officers by fees, uncertain in amount and unknown to the mass of our citizens, leads to an improper strife for the nomination for said offices, and affords a strong inducement to those elected to exact illegal fees in order to recover the money expended in obtaining the office;

Therefore, Resolved, That, with the view of increasing the county revenues, and correcting abuses that tend to corrupt our politics, we favor the payment of adequate fixed salaries to the respective county officers, and that the fees for all services rendered by them as now established by law be paid into the County Treasury.

Resolved, That while the elevation of the standard of public morality, and the reformation of the politics of this county, are the primary objects of this movement, we, in common with our fellow-citizens, are interested in, and shall faithfully endeavor to maintain, through our candidates, the imperishable principles of civil and religious liberty embodied in the Declaration of American Independence and our Federal and State Constitutions; the inseparable union of the States; the inviolability of the National and State debts; the payment of the same as rapidly as our resources will admit; the faithful and impartial execution of the laws, and the performance of assumed duties by all officeholders; the strictest economy in public expenditures; the fostering and extension of our public school system to meet the object and want of general and liberal education; the maintenance of a generous provision for the care and education of the orphans of our fallen soldiers; the protection of life, liberty and property of all inhabitants of the Commonwealth; protection of domestic industry and the development of agriculture and commerce, and that all the rights of labor should be maintained.

Resolved, That a Campaign Committee to consist of nine persons from the City of Lancaster, three persons from the Borough of Marietta, three persons from the Borough of Columbia, three persons from the Borough of Strasburg, and three persons from each election district in the county, be appointed to take charge of the interests of the ticket this day nominated; that the members of this Convention be instructed to appoint said Committee at his earliest convenience.

The following ticket was recommended and nominated:

Judge—John B. Livingston, City.

Assembly—H. M. Engle, of Marietta; William Spencer, of Strasburg; Thomas Baker, of Colerain.

District-Attorney—Abram Shank, city.

County Treasurer—D. S. Bursk, City.

County Commissioner—G. W. Mehaffey, Marietta.

Prison-Keeper—J. L. Hoffmeier, City.

Prison Inspectors—J. S. Witmer, Manor, Dr. J. L. Shober, East Earl.

Directors of Poor—Conrad Gast, City; Samuel J. Aukrim, Drumore.

Auditor—J. C. Taylor, Little Britain; A. W. Russel, City.

County Surveyor—J. Hildebrand, Strasburg.

The platform was adopted, and the ticket reported by the Committee was endorsed by a unanimous vote and with applause the Convention dissolved.

The following resolution, presented by Philip Burt, was adopted:

Resolved, That the platform and nominees of the Prohibitory Convention, which met at Harrisburg, August 9th, commend themselves to all temperance men, and should be heartily sustained.

James Black, Esq., made a speech, approving of the platform and eulogizing the candidates. His remarks elicited frequent rounds of applause. The candidates for Legislature were spoken of as especially well-fitted to fill the positions for which they have been named. Abram Shank was commended as a lawyer of good capacity and the strictest integrity.

Mr. Hoffmeier, the candidate for Prison-Keeper, was referred to in terms of high praise. The candidates were urged to leave no stone unturned to elect the ticket.

Mr. Black declared that the Republican party of Lancaster county had fallen under the control of the immoral elements of the organization, and that the time had come for making a change.

Dr. Gibbons got the floor again and made another characteristic speech. He contended that the Republican party was a prohibition party and denounced any attempt which might be made to weaken it.

Mr. Brosius followed in a speech, charging that the Republican ticket had been nominated by the free use of money and whiskey, and that some of them had never received a fair majority of votes legally cast. He held that the chief object of the been informed that the negroes of Kentucky have a most inveterate hatred of them, because they rob their lines of the fish that are hooked during the night. The practical moral of this event, may, nevertheless, be this: Whenever an alligator makes an allegation about an *alligator*, it might be well for him to ascertain whether his allegations refer to a *true* alligator or a *false* alligator; otherwise the allegations will demonstrate that he is himself a "false alligator" and had better stop allegating about alligators.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL.

A Greek name; mistakingly supposed to have been able to endure fire.

AGRICULTURAL PARK FALL MEETING.—The Lancaster County Agricultural Park Association intend having a number of trials of speed on their track, in this city, on Wednesday and Thursday, September 27th and 28th. They offer premiums to the amount of $3,200. The first contest will be between trotting horses that have not beaten 2:37—$350 to first, $175 to second, and $75 to the third. The second trot will be to between horses that have never beaten 2:45—$200 to first, $70 to second, and $30 to third. The day's sport will conclude with a race between Lancaster county running horses, mile heats, best three in five, for a premium of $100—$75 to first, and $25 to second.

The second day will open with a trot between 2:28 horses, for a premium of $1,500 —$900 to first, $300 to second, and $200 to third. This will be followed by a trot between three-minute horses—$125 to first, $50 to second, and $25 to third. The meeting will close with a running race, mile-and-a-half and repeat, for a premium of $300—$150 to first and $100 to second. A novel and interesting feature of the meeting will be the running races—the former of which will be mile heats, best three in five, instead of best two in three, as is usual; while the latter will be for a mile-and-a-half, instead of the usual mile. For the 2:28 trot, the fastest horses in this section of country have a chance to enter, and most likely a number of clippers from a distance will put in an appearance and contend for the handsome premium—$1,500.

THE BINKLEY BRIDGE CASE.—The Court of Common Pleas was occupied the greater part of last week in trying the case of the Commissioners of Lancaster county vs. the Lancaster and New Holland Turnpike Company, for the recovery of one third the cost of the bridge over the Conestoga Creek on the New Holland Pike—the Company having covenanted to pay the same, and then refused to do so on account of gross frauds perpetrated in building the bridge, which they claimed cost almost three times as much as it was worth. Full particulars of the alleged frauds were published in the INTELLIGENCER at the time the case was before the arbitrators. After an immense amount of testimony on both sides and long arguments by counsel and learned charge by Judge Hayes, the jury retired at about 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and deliberated until 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, when they agreed upon a verdict in favor of the County Commissioners for the full amount claimed.

HORTICULTURAL FAIR.—The Horticultural Society's exhibition of fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c., held in the Court House yesterday afternoon and evening, was a success, both as regards the excellence of display and the number of visitors in attendance. The tables were loaded down by samples of the finest specimens of fruits—such as apples, pears, grapes and peaches being unusually fine. The list of articles on exhibition is too long for publication in our columns, and where all was so excellent, it would be invidious to particularize. At the close of the exhibition, a large quantity of the choice fruit was donated by the exhibitors and put up at auction and sold for the benefit of the Society, bringing into the treasury quite a handsome sum.

KILLED BY THE CARS.—A young man named J. Franklin Yomish, aged about 18 years, residing at Henry Clay Furnace, was killed at Chiques by the passenger cars going west on Sunday morning at o'clock. He had been to Marietta on Saturday night, where he remained until a late hour, and then on a couple of his friends accompanied him home as far as Chiques; and that was the last they knew of him. It is supposed that he sat down upon the railroad track and fell asleep. When found his skull was crushed and both legs cut off. He had been employed for some time previous to the accident as conductor on the ore cars of Messrs. Hess & Denny.

NEW PATENT.—Mrs. Sarah Boardman, Administratrix of the late Harris Boardman, has just received letters patent for valuable improvements on a machine for making cord, issued August 29, 1871. There are four separate claims on this machine, and it is so admirably adapted to keep all the threads single, or when combined in exact tension, by an automatic action of the levers and tension pulleys, so as to secure a superior cord for regularity of twist, smoothness and strength superior to anything of the kind heretofore made, and altogether a valuable improvement. Obtained through the agency of J. Stauffer, of this city.

FINE TOBACCO.—Joseph Greider, farmer, residing near Landisville, has left at our office two unusually fine stalks of tobacco, each being about six feet in length, and containing from sixteen to eighteen leaves—most of them measuring from thirty to forty inches in length, and of good width. The tobacco crop throughout the county seems to be unusually large, notwithstanding its backwardness earlier in the season. Should prices be as high as formerly, the producers will be handsomely remunerated for their labor.

LOVE-FEAST.—The German Baptists, commonly called Dunkards, will hold a love-feast in their large and commodious meeting-house, near Centreville, to commence on the 26th inst., and last until the 27th. The meeting-house is well-provided with all the necessary stoves, tables, and other furniture used on such occasions, in the basement; while the attic-rooms are well-provided with beds and bedding.

RELIGIOUS.—Religious services will be held on next Sabbath, Sept. 17th, in Spring Valley Hall, Martic township, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and in the evening in the Hall at Rawlinsville. Preaching by Rev. J. V. Eckert.

DOUBLE PUMPKIN.—John L. Pierce, of Little Britain township, has growing in his garden a pumpkin which is a decided curiosity. It is double, with two blossom marks and but a single stem. It is large, and the two portions are nearly of equal size. He intends to exhibit it at the Oxford Fair.

POSITIVE VS. CIRCUMSTANTIAL.—*Messrs. Editors*:—Some days ago; two paragraphs appeared in the local columns of the *Daily Intelligencer* and the *Daily Express*, purporting to be records of the same event, one of which reflected the said event just as it occurred, and the other as it *might* have occurred; the report in the *Express* being hypothecated on *facts*, unknown to the reporter of the *Intelligencer*, and that in the *Intelligencer* on *knowledge* unknown to the reporter of the *Express*. Any man of common intelligence, who had the remotest knowledge of the natural history of his district, if asked, whether it was a rare event to find a living alligator in the waters of the Conestoga, would answer that the thing was improbable, and as a *native* of that stream, impossible; simply, because *Alligator mississipiensis* could not survive the rigor of a Lancaster county Winter, in our open stream. Then, if it was alledged that a living alligator *was absolutely* caught in the Conestoga, he would at once infer that the animal alluded to, was *Menopoma alleghaniense*, an animal that has long been known to the waters of the Susquehanna, and which has been caught in the Conestoga, near the river, and it will not be a matter of surprise *to us*, to find these false alligators, in a few years, domiciliated in that stream along its whole length.

That is the rationale of the subject; and, although the matter *was* somewhat of a "sell," it does not prove that the reporter, who *knew* that a real ENYDOSAURIAN was kept in a tank in Lancaster city, had escaped therefrom, and had made its passage through the sewers to the Conestoga, and that some of them had never received a fair majority of votes legally cast. He held that the chief object of the been informed that the negroes of Kentucky have a most inveterate hatred of them, because they rob their lines of the fish that are hooked during the night. The practical moral of this event, may, nevertheless, be this: Whenever an alligator makes an allegation about an *alligator*, it might be well for him to ascertain whether his allegations refer to a *true* alligator or a *false* alligator; otherwise the allegations will demonstrate that he is himself a "false alligator" and had better stop allegating about alligators.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL.

FIRE IN FULTON TOWNSHIP.—About half-past two o'clock on Friday morning, the barn of Jacob Wool, in Fulton township, near Penn Hill, was discovered to be on fire. Mrs. Wood gave the alarm, being awakened by the crackling of the burning building, and Mr. Wool and his hired man at once hurried to the scene to save the stock. On opening the door of the stable, which contained three horses, it was found to be so entirely enveloped in flames that it could not be entered. The horses were tied to the trough, and the third was loose in the stable, but so badly burned that it could not be got out. Finding all attempts at saving the barn and stock impossible, Mr. Wood hastened to the residence of his neighbor, Samuel Fites, for assistance to save the wagon-house, which was some little distance from the barn. A number of the neighbors were soon on the ground, and by their united efforts, aided by a favorable wind, succeeded in saving the wagon-house, but the barn and all its contents, together with an adjoining corn-crib, were a total loss.—The stable contained three good horses and one calf, all of which were burned to death. The barn contained about fifty tons of hay, from twenty to twenty-five hundred bushels of wheat, one hundred bushels of wheat, one hundred bushels of rye, one hundred bushels of oats, and the entire machine, grain fan, corn sheller, patent cutting-box, new ox-cart, all the harness on the farm, and a great variety of other implements, all of the value of the property and crops destroyed belonged to Isaac Fields, a colored man who cropped the farm. The whole loss is estimated at about $4,000, on which there is an insurance of $2,000 in the Royal Insurance Company, of Chester county. A barn belonging to Isaac Bradley, about a quarter of a mile distant, in a southwesterly direction, was great danger of being burned by sparks from Mr. Day's burning property, and it was found necessary to sprinkle the barn-yard with water to prevent the straw in it from taking fire from the falling sparks and cinders. While the fire was raging, the roof of an apple tree almost five hundred yards distant from the fire, and burned it entirely off.

A FAMILY RELIC.—We were shown a pair of miniature buckskin slippers, about three inches long, by Rev. J. V. Eckert, which were made by his wife's grandfather, Andrew Snyder, 121 years ago, when he was an apprentice at shoe-making in Germany. Mr. Snyder died in 1845, aged