☞JOB PRINTING!☜

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS, SUCH AS *Pamphlets, Catalogues, Shop Bills, Bank Checks, Placards,* **Concert Bills, Visiting and Business Cards, Posters, Funeral Notices, &c., &c.,** NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE, UPON MODERATE TERMS.

Intelligencer & Journal.

Lancaster, July 1, 1851.

GEO. SANDERSON, EDITOR.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR:

COL. WILLIAM BIGLER,

OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY,

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:

GEN. SETH CLOVER,

OF CLARION COUNTY.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK, Somerset.
JAMES CAMPBELL, Philadelphia.
ELLIS LEWIS, Lancaster.
JOHN B. GIBSON, Cumberland.
WALTER H. LOWRIE, Allegheny.

A Proposition.

Any person forwarding the names of five good *new subscribers* to the *Intelligencer*, shall have a copy of the paper for one year, *gratis*; or, if he be already on our list, receive credit for one year's subscription.

By the new postage law, it will be seen that from and after the 1st of July, papers circulate through the mails, free of postage, to subscribers within the county in which they are published.

☞ The Democratic State Central Committee is to meet at Harrisburg to-day.

The Ratification Meeting.

The Democratic Ratification Meeting, held in the Court House, in this City, on Saturday afternoon last, was quite a large and imposing assemblage—much larger than could have been expected at this busy season of the year when the farmers and laboring men are so constantly employed.—Still, there were quite a large number of our country friends in attendance, and these with the Democracy of the city who could leave their employments to attend a day meeting, filled the old Court House to overflowing—all of whom showed by their zeal and enthusiasm in the good cause that they are prepared to do their whole duty in the present campaign. The proceedings at length will be found in another column. The resolutions are strong and decided—and on the slavery question, in happy contrast with the "milk and water" resolutions of the late Whig State Convention which assembled in the same building.

The meeting passed off quite harmoniously, nothing having occurred to mar the harmony and good feeling which now happily exists in the great body of the party in this county. Our friends at a distance may rest assured that the Democracy of the "Old Guard" will give a good account of themselves on the second Tuesday of October next.

Lancaster Museum.

It is in contemplation, we learn, by Mr. NOAH SMITH, formerly of this place, but more recently of Cincinnati, to re-establish a Museum in this City, in the Mechanics' Institute buidling, provided it is thought sufficient patronage can be had. He designs, we understand, renting the whole building—the lower floor to be occupied for the exhibition of his curiosities, and the upper part to be used as a Lecture Room.

We hope Mr. S. may meet with sufficient encouragement to warrant the undertaking. His former Museum was a creditable affair—and we have every reason to believe the new one in contemplation will far exceed that in the arrangement and variety of the curiosities, &c. Lancaster should sustain an establishment of the kind, and sustain it well.

A Splendid Banner.

We were yesterday invited to call at our friend Keffer's, and examine a Banner which is to be presented by the Ladies of Lancaster, on the 4th inst., to "METAMORA TRIBE, No. 2. IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN," and were highly gratified in witnessing the taste and talent displayed on it.—The whole affair was designed by Mr. Keffer, who also executed the Scroll work and other embellishments surrounding the painting, which is from the pencil of Mr. James P. Brady, a promising young artist, who bids fair to rival his late master, the lamented Armstrong.

By the way, we understand it to be the intention of Messrs. Keffer & Brady to unite together in the Sign & Ornamental Painting Business. We hope this may be so—as then our citizens will have no need of going further than the limits of our own City, to have work done in a superior manner.

The Ladies intend having the Banner ready for public inspection, by Wednesday morning next, where it can be seen at the house of Mr. Henry Gibbs, in West Orange street—and Thursday evening and Friday morning at Mr. Jno. L. Keffer's, in E. King street.

☞ We are requested to state that *Turtle Soup* will be served up at the Dinner to be given on the 4th inst., at the house of LEWIS R. HIRSCHMAN, in the village of Lexington. A very large celebration is expected.

☞ Our Manheim friends are making great preparations for their contemplated celebration of the 4th. We have no doubt they will have quite a handsome affair.

The orators selected for the occasiou are I. E. Heister and H. S. Myers, Esqrs., of this City.

The Committee have our thanks for the kind invitation tendered us to partake with them—but a prior engagement will prevent us.

☞ A JUVENILE CELEBRATION is to come off at Parkesburg, on Friday next, under the direction of E. JEFFRIES, Esq. It will, doubtless, be an interesting affair.

Mr. Jeffries has our thanks for his invitation tendered us to be present upon the occasion.

☞ Mr. THEODORE A. FOSTER, a gentleman connected with the "Democratic Review," is now in this City soliciting subscriptions for that highly popular and orthodox Democratic periodical. We hope he will meet with abundant encouragement in his undertaking in this City. He has during the past year, been making the tour of several of the Western States, and has been eminently successful in obtaining new subscribers. The Review is conducted with great ability, and should be in the hands of every Democrat who is able to afford it. We, therefore earnestly recommend it to all our friends in Lancaster.

Mr. F. is staying at the Franklin House, where he can be seen mornings and evenings during the present week.

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.—We were shown, on Saturday, by Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, of Martic twp, a stalk of clover, having six heads in one, which grew on his farm. We have frequently seen double and triple-headed clover—bnt this is the first time a six-headed bunch has come under our observation. What other township, or what othe county can beat Martic?

THE LADIES KEEPSAKE, for June, is a capital number. The chapter on "the Mothers and Daughters of the Bible," which in this number embraces the history of Sarah, is a highly entertaining narrative of that portion of sacred scripture which treats of the times of Abraham. There are several other articles, in prose and poetry, which are well written, and exceedingly interesting. The embellishment of this number is a portrait of "Sarah."

The "Keepsake" is published monthly, at New York, and is edited by ASAHEL ABBOTT.

☞ The Greensburg *Argus* has raised the name of JAMES BUCHANAN to its mast-head, as the Democratic candidate for President in 1852.

☞ President FILLMORE was on a visit last week to Norfolk, in Virginia.

The Whig Platform.

The *Union & Tribune*, of Tuesday last, has the following paragraph, evidently put forth at that particular time with a view of influencing the State Convention then about assembling:

"JOHNSTON's platform is already established.—He stands now precisely where he stood in the last Gubernatorial campaign. He stands on the TAYLOR AND FILLMORE platform—the platform of 1848—the *Old Whig Platform*. We ask no other, no better Platform. On that we stood in 1840—in 1844—in 1848."

We place this expose of the Whig platform upon record for future reference, and as a text which will be fruitful in comment. It was doubtless given out, by authority, as Governor JOHNSTON was then in this City and in close proximity to the *Union & Tribune* office. We shall treat it as an official pronunciamento, and in our future comments shall look upon it as the production of the Governor himself.

Although somewhat oracular in its phraseology and meaning, it nevertheless had its intended effect upon the Conventton. The Silver Greys or old line Whigs, although quite rampant on the subject of adhering to the Compromise measures of Congress, Fugitive Slave Law and all, when they first arrived here, grew suddenly tame, and without so much as making a wry face, at once cried peccavi and submitted almost without a murmur to the yoke imposed upon them by the Woolly Heads.—The County Resolutions of the "Old Guard" were cast out amid the rubbish of former years, and all the froth and fury that had been expended upon the devoted head of THADDEUS STEVENS, amounted to just nothing at all. Thaddeus had a cunning and shrewd ally in Governor JOHNSTON, and they two together moulded and fashioned the Convention to suit their own purposes.

JOHNSTON's platform was well stated by Mr SULLIVAN, a delegate to the Convention from Butler county, when he said (in opposing the resolution offered by Mr. SCOTT, of Philadelphia, in favor of the fugitive slave law,) that Governor JOHNSTON had obtained several thousand abolition votes, in 1848, by his course on the slavery question, and he was opposed to doing any thing now which would drive this class of voters away from his support.—The Whig platform is, therefore, the Abolition platform, to all intents and purposes. It is the platform "already established," in 1848—and the *Union & Tribune*, speaking by authority, says, that the Governor "stands now precisely where he stood in the last Gubernatorial campaign." Such is the position in which the Whig platform has been placed by Governor JOHNSTON, and the honest and patriotic portion of the Whigs are asked to endorse a man who would sport with their feelings by associating them with an abominable faction in the North who would, if they could effect their infamous designs, sever this glorious Union into fragments.

Such is the Whig Platform that has been erected by Governor JOHNSTON, and this is one of the great issues to be decided by the people in the present contest.

The Abolition Candidates.

The Whig State Convention, under the pressure of the "higher law" influence, having nominated WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON and Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT—the one for Governor, and the other for President—these gentlemen may now be fairly considered the candidates of the Abolitionists. They will be looked upon as such by every Southern State, and their election to the offices for which they have been nominated, would be the signal for an immediate dissolution of the Union. It behooves the people of Pennsylvania to look well to this matter, and, by their votes, avert the dreadful catastrophe. To show that the Whig Convention was not sincere in its pretended devotion to the Union, and in its avowal to observe and respect the adjustment measures of the last Congress, we subjoin the resolution of John M. Scott, Esq., of Philadelphia, which was voted down by a majority of more than three to one:

Resolved, That the provisions of the constitution in reference to the rendition of fugitives held to service or labor, demand and shall receive from our party a faithful, manly, and unequivocal support.

After reading this resolution, and then looking at its fate, no man in his senses can believe any thing else tnan that the Convention was completely under Abolition influence, and that its candidates, of necessity, must be of the same stripe.

We shall recur to this subject again.

The Convention.

Although we have never voted a Democratic ticket, and have always been opposed to the party, we cannot withhold an expression of our gratification at the independent and patriotic manner in which the Convention lately assembled at Reading, has spoken out upon the subject of the Compromise Resolutions. Not only did the Convention express its approval of the compromise, and pledge the Democracy of the State to its support, but it has, in a spirit of true liberality, declared that "a measure of State legislation" now upon the statnte book, ought to be repealed, because it is likely to obstruct the recovery of fugitive slaves, is opposed to the spirit of the Constitution, and, besides, is in direct virtual disregard of the principles of the compromise.

Indeed, both the resolutions adopted by the Convention in reference to slavery, are admirable throughout. They breathe a spirit of patriotism, that is quite refreshing in these days of political heresy and prostitution. They speak out plainly and to the purpose. There is no tampering with the abolitionists here. To their honor be it said that the democrats of Pennsylvania have scorned to compromise the character of the State, and their own dignity as a party to curry favor with the most detestable band of fanatics, that ever exhibited themselves in the northern states.

It is proper to state that the resolutions of the convention were *unanimously* adopted, and that they were fully responded to by Col. BIGLER the nominee for Governor.

We shall await now the action of the Whig Convention to assemble at Lancaster on Tuesday next. We do not doubt that with reference to the great question of the day, the Whig party, of this State will show itself worthy of the high character it has always enjoyed for intelligence and patriotism.—Let them rally under the banner of "the defender of the Constitution" and contend against abolitionism *now* as they did against nullification in the winter of '32 and '33. At any rate upon this question of slavery, it is necessary that the Whig Convention speak out bold and openly. At a time like this when all sorts of political heresies are abroad, no man should vote, without knowing the sentiments of the men he votes for.

☞ We clip the above from the *Spectator*, a spirited little Whig paper published at Hanover, York county, Pa., and recommend it to the attention of our Whig readers in Lancaster county. It is not often that we find so much candor, magnanimity and patriotism in a Whig paper, and the sentiments are therefore the more to be prized coming from the quarter they do.

But what will the *Spectator* say, now that the Whig State Convention has met and adjourned without showing its hand in "reference to the great question of the day." On the question of slavery, the Convention has *not* "spoken out boldly and openly"—but on the contrary has played fast and loose, so as to accommodate itself to the free-soil platform erected by Governor JOHNSTON and THADDEUS STEVENS. 'Tis true the resolutions talk about sustaining the adjustment measures of Congress, and also boast of the fealty of the Whig party to the Union, which is all well enough so far as it goes, if the resolutions were not couched in such general terms. But when a resolution was offered by Mr. Scott, of Philadelphia, in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law and in favor of repealing the obnoxious section of the anti-kidnapping law of 1847, it was violently opposed and voted down by a majority of **92** to 27!

The *Spectator* spoke well and fearlessly *before* the meeting of the Convention. What will it say now since the Woolly Heads have triumphed? Will it maintain the same position—or will it knock under to the fell spirit of Abolitionism, and trim its sails to suit the fancies of WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON? We shall wait with some impatience to see what course Mr. Leader will take?

☞ Mr. Strohm was nominated, by the Whig Convention on the sixth ballot, for Canal Commissioner—having received 69 votes. He belongs, we believe, to the Woolly Head portion of the Whig party.

Gov. Johnston Re-nominated.

Since the dark days, when JOSEPH RITNER stained the honor of our noble Constitutional Commonwealth, by assailing the Southern States, we have had no executive who has dared to raise in Pennsylvania the pestilential flag of Abolition. Even the candidates of the Whigs have heretofore been scrupulously guarded against this cardinal offence; and men have been called upon to vote for Governor, more because theywere decidedly against Sectionalism than because they had the slightest leaning to it. It happened otherwise since JOHNSTON has been inflicted upon us; for, from the beginning, he has been in the toils of the bitterest foes of the Union. He began his career in 1848, by the most violent professions of Free Soilism, and we will do him the justice to say, that from that day to this he has not abandoned an inch of his devotion to the cause of the opponents of the Constitution. It appears that a grand State meeting of his party have re-nominated him for re-election, and this, too, almost by acclamation; an insolent defiance of the opinions of an overwhelming majority of the people. He retains in his possession the bill to repeal the most important section of the celebrated Obstruction Law—operating in mischievous conflict with the National Constitution in regard to fugitives from service. We refer the reader for particulars to our telegraphic accounts of the Lancaster Whig State Convention.

It matters nothing to us what the resolutions of the Whigs were after this nomination for Governor. All professions, on their part, must now be regarded as hollow and heartless. They might pile Ossa upon Pelion in the way of professions for the Constitution, and yet, after *such* a nomination for Governor, their professions would be laughed at and despised.

The line of demarcation is now drawn between the two great parties in this State, and we enter into the contest assured of an honorable and commanding victory. The issue is, BIGLER, THE CONSTITUTION, the COMPROMISE, and THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES: *versus* JOHNSTON, SECTIONALISM, FREE SOILISM AND HOSTILITY TO THE SOLEMN BEHESTS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

What *white man* will hesitate between the two alternatives?

☞ Since the above was in type, we learn that when the Committee waited upon Governor JOHNSTON, to inform him of his nomination, he stated that he would not give his consent to accept it, until he knew the character of the resolutions which would be adopted by the Convention. Any resolution censuring either directly or impliedly his course in refusing to sign the fugitive slave bill, would prevent his acceptance,—*Pennsylvanian.*

Monsieur Johnston Come Again!

The speech of Governor JOHNSTON, accepting the nomination for Governor, was, with the exception of his extraordinary attempt to justify himself for retaining the repealing resolution in his breeches pocket, very little else than a stereotyped edition of his speeches made during the campaign of 1848. The tariff and protection were the great burden of his song, and any one who listened to him three years ago, and heard his speech at the Court House on Tuesday evening, will at once recognize the "same old coon" again. To say nothing of the grammatical blunders with which it abounded, the speech in question was a weak, crude, and common-place affair, without either point or force—a dull, monotonous and witless rigmarole of exploded dogmas, that completely tired out every body who listened to the "old song." It elicited no enthusiasm, no applause amongst his followers, and every body appeared to be rejoiced when he had waded through his prosy speech and given place to JACK OGLE to follow with some of his witticisms.

Governor JOHNSTON may be an orator and a man of talents, as his Whig friends claim for him—but, if so, he is nevertheless not calculated to make an impression on the stump—that's certain.

☞ One of the silliest things for a sensible man to be guilty of, was made by Gov. JOHNSTON during his speech on Tuesday evening, in his attempt to excuse himself for keeping the resolution of the Legislature, repealing the odious section of the anti-kidnapping law of 1847, in his pocket. His excuse was that the act in question was sent to him during the closing hours of the session, and that the Constitution gave him the right to retain it until the third day after the next meeting of the Legislature, without approving or disapproving of it—and he was determined to assert his prerogative. Now, this we look upon as a direct insult to the people of Pennsylvania. Suppose he had not time before the adjournment of the last Legislature to examine the bill, (which is not true in point of fact, for other bills of much greater length were presented abont the same time and acted upon by him,) he has had plenty of time since to have affixed his signature, if he had intended doing so at all. The truth is, however, that he intends vetoing the bill, and if he were an honest, candid politician, would have said so in his speech, instead of attempting to gull and deceive any portion of the people into the belief that he would approve of the measure. His ulterior purpose, however, with regard to the bill, is too transparent to deceive any body—and, although he may please the Abolitionists with this kind of duplicity, and obtain their votes, as he no doubt will, there are thousands of honest and patriotic men in the Whig party who will not be satisfied with such dishonest conduct in their candidate.—People now-a-days admire an open, bold and manly course in a candidate for public favor. They expect him to come right up to the chalk and let them know exactly where he stands. The claptrap and flummery of 1848 will not answer. The contest of 1851 must be fought upon principle, and he who is afraid to meet the issue openly and fearlessly, will find in the end that he has made a fatal mistake.

Mr. John Strohm.

As this gentleman has received the Whig nomination for Canal Commissioner, it may be necessary to examine some of his public acts while in Congress, in order to ascertain whether he is such a candidate as is worthy to receive the votes of the people of Pennsylvania. We have not room at the present time to look into this matter, but we promise to give him a portion of our attention in due season. It is sufficient now to observe that he is the same man who, while our gallant volunteers and regulars were heroically fighting the battles of their country in the vallies and upon the mountains of Mexico, *refused to vote supplies to the Army*, and, in effect, wanted to starve our brave troops out of that country, and compel them to an inglorious retreat from the scene of their unparalleled triumphs!

This is the man, fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, who is now asking your suffrages for one of the most important offices in the Commonwealth!

More of this hereafter.

Nomination of Judges.

The Whig State Convention have nominated the following ticket for the Supreme Bench:

Hon. Richard Coulter, Westmoreland.
" George Chambers, Franklin.
" Wm. M. Meredith, Philadelphia.
" William Jessup, Susquehanna.
" J. W. Comley, Montour.

☞ They are all very clever men, we believe—but, they can be easily be beaten.

☞ HORACE GREELEY, who is now at the great Fair, in London, says in his editorial correspondence to the Tribune, that those going to England should take a good look at the sun before they depart, so that they will know it on their return. He says the sun across the Atlautic looks more like a boiled turnip than any thing he has seen; or, at least has no resemblance to its namesake on this side of the great water.

☞ The new Constitution, for the State of Ohio has been adopted by a large majority.

DEMOCRATIC Ratification County Meeting.

Agreeably to notice, a very large and highly respectable number of the Democrats of Lancaster County, assembled in the Court House, in Lancaster, on Saturday afternoon last, the 28th of June. On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed officers of the meeting, viz:

President.
Dr. LEVI HULL, Warwick.
Vice Presidents.
Samuel Brooks, Esq., Columbia.
John Hays, Little Britain.
George G. Brush, Manor.
Peter Felies, Warwick.
Henry Haines, Maytown.
Moore Connell, Upper Leacock.
John Forney, West Earl.
Dr. Samuel Parker, East Hempfield.
John Lightner, Leacock.
Adam Kendig, Conestoga.
Henry Mouk, W. Hempfield.
John H. Smith, Conoy.
Abraham Peters, Millerstown.
Thomas M Ilvaine, Salisbury.
Henry Rohrer, Manheim.
Reuben S. Rohrer, City.
W. S. F. Warren, Strasburg.
Secretaries.
Dr. S. Welchans, City.
William M. Wiley, do.
C. J. Strine, Columbia.
T. W. Henderson, Salisbury.
J. M. Johnston, City.
Molton R. Sample, Paradise.

It was then on motion resolved, that a committee of nine be appointed, to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting—whereupon the Chair appointed the following persons, viz:—George Sanderson, James L. Reynolds, Joshua J. Gault, Samuel E Keller, Robt. Patterson, David Laird, Isaac Lightner, Henry Imhoff and Hiram B. Swarr, Esq.

It being understood that Dr. THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, of Philadelphia, was in town—on motion, Newton Lightner, Esq., Dr. N. B Wolfe and Major S. Gilman, were appointed a committee to wait upon him and request him to address the meeting. Mr. ENGLISH returned with the Committee, and addressed the meeting in a very able and satisfactory manner for more than half an hour, during which he was frequently interrupted by loud bursts of applause. His allnsions to the Whig party were happily conceived—and his denunciation of the Abolitionists was withering in the extreme.

At the close of his very interesting remarks, the Committee on Resolutions, through their Chairman, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is a privilege as well as a duty for the people to meet together, at all suitable times, for the purpose of expressing their opinions with regard to the men and measures brought prominently before the public—and, *Whereas*, the Democrats of Lancaster county, in common with their brethren throughout the State, have a deep interest in the result of the ensuing election—therefore, be it

Resolved, That the nomination of Col. WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield county, meets with our most cordial approbation—knowing him, as we do, to be emphatically a man of the people, of sound and unflinching political integrity, of pure and unblemished public and private character—a stern, unyielding and uncompromising Democrat, whose fidelity to the party is unquestioned and unquestionable—and whose great and commanding abilities as a statesman, taken in connexion with his bland and courteous manners, peculiarly qualify him to be one of the very best and most popular Chief Magistrates the Commonwealth has ever had.

Resolved, That in the fortune and fame of Col. WILLIAM BIGLER, we have a striking exemplification of the beauty of our republican system of Government. Of humble, though respectable parentage, Col. BIGLER commenced the world a poor boy, and after serving a regular and faithful apprenticeship to the printing trade, became the bold and fearless editor of a soundly Democratic journal. From that sphere of honor and usefulness he embarked in the mercantile and lumbering business, from which he was called at intervals, by the almost unanimous voice of his fellow citizens in the district, to serve them in the Senate of the State. His legislative career was a glorious one for his own fame, and he retired from that arena, after eight years service, one of the most popular men in the State—from which retirement the people have resolved to elevate him to the first office in the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That in Gen. SETH CLOVER, of Clarion county, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, we recognize a thoroughly competent, worthy and estimable man, and a sound, reliable and unflinching Democrat. His well known business habits and qualifications—his great energy and untiring industry—his honesty and integrity of character, peculiarly fit him for a faithful and satisfactory discharge of the highly responsible duties appertaining to the office for which he has been selected. He, too, like Col. BIGLER, commenced the world poor, and by his own unaided efforts has risen step by step to his present proud position.—Gen. CLOVER is yet a young man, of agreeable manners and well cultivated intellect, and is just such a candidate as will rally to his support, with enthusiastic devotion, the young and the old Democracy—the rich and the poor—all ranks and all classes of his fellow citizens.

Resolved, That as in the Executive and Legislative departments of the government, the interests of the people are always safest in the hands of the Democracy, the same rule will apply to the Judiciary, the other and remaining branch of the government—we therefore earnestly recommend to our fellow citizens the Judicial ticket formed by the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg. The distinguished candidates placed in nomination, Messrs. BLACK, CAMPBELL, LEWIS, GIBSON and LOWRIE, are all Jurists of great and varied learning and abilities—of much experience on the Bench, and of undoubted honesty and integrity. Their names, and the high reputation they have so long sustained, are a sure guarantee that, in their hands, the rights, liberty and property of the people will be secure, and in whose care and safe-keeping the judicial ermine will be preserved pure and unsullied.

Resolved, That the nomination of our esteemed fellow citizen, Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, for the Supreme Bench, is an honor conferred upon Lancaster county; and her Democracy, by their vote, will show the estimation in which he is held as a citizen, and the unlimited confidence reposed in him as a humane, upright, impartial and talented Judge.

Resolved, That the entire Ticket is just such an one as is deserving the support of every Democrat in the State, and upon its success depends the continued prosperity of the Commonwealth, and, it may be, the harmony and permanency of this great Confederacy.

Resolved, That it is the glory of the Republic, that here there is perfect religious freedom—every man having the Constitutional right to worship his Maker according to the dictates of his own conscience. It would be with pain, therefore, that we should look upon an attempt, in any quarter, to array opposition to either one of the Democratic candidates on account of his religious opinions. In such a crusade, Democrats could have neither lot nor part—but would leave it to the enemies of our republican institutions and to the foes of human freedom, wherever they may be found.

Resolved, That a faithful adherence to the Compromise measures of the last Congress, on the subject of the territorial and slavery questions, is the duty of every sincere friend and well-wisher of our great and glorious Union. The people of the North owe it to their brethren of the South—who are "bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh," and whose blood and treasure have been so freely spent in establishing and perpetuating our unequalled institutions—to carry out, in good faith, all the compromises of the Constitution, as well as all the acts of Congress which have been passed for the purpose of settling the vexed question of Slavery.

Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Law, so called, is in strict accordance with the Consitution—and the enforcement of its provisions, in all its parts, is a duty incumbent upon the people of the North. In this, as in *all* the other compromise measures, the Democracy of Lancaster county are a unit, and we hereby pledge ourselves to maintain and sustain them to the utmost of our power.

Resolved, Tnat the Democracy of Lancaster county stand ready, to the extent of their abilities, to sustain the UNION, at all hazards and against all enemies, whether foreign or domestic;—and, in so doing, they are sure they but echo the sentiments of the entire Democracy of Pennsylvania, whose strong and undying attachment to the glorious "Stars and Stripes" has been tested in many a battle field at home and abroad.

Resolved, That the neglect or refusal of Governor WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON to sign the bill repealing the obnoxious section of the Act of 1847, (which closed the Jails of the Commonwealth against making them a place of safe-keeping for fugitive slaves,) is in violation of the will of a large majority of the people of Pennsylvania—in opposition to the spirit of the Constitution—and is unboubted evidence that his feelings and sympathies are all enlisted on the side of the Abolitionists, and that, for the purpose of securing their votes in the coming election, and gratifying his own predilections, he does not hesitate to set the wishes of the people at defiance, to turn his back upon the Constitution, and even endanger the stability of the Union.

Resolved, That Governor JOHNSTON's open truckling to the Abolitionists, is unworthy the Chief Magistrate and degrading to the character of our beloved Commonwealth, and if there were no other political sins attached to his skirts, this one should be sufficient to sink him in the estimation of every patriotic citizen, no matter to which political party he may be attached.

Resolved, That the County Committee be requested to appoint a day, and invite the Democracy of Lancaster county to meet in a general County Mass Meeting, the more effectually to organize for the ensuing election.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers and published in the Democratic papers of the County, and in the Pennsylvanian.

After the resolutions of the Committee were read, the following resolution was offered by ZURIEL SWOPE, Esq.

Resolved, That, in the matter of levying duties on foreign imports, by the general government, we are in favor of a Revenue Tariff, based upon the ad-valorem system, which equalizes the common interests of all, and affords "the greatest good to the greatest number;" and we, in consonance with the enlightened spirit of the age, are still adherents to the Democratic principles avowed by the National Convention held at Baltimore, in 1848, and which have since been re-affirmed by our succeeding State and County Conventions.

And, on motion, it was also unanimously adopted.

The meeting was then addressed by the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN with his usual ability and eloquence. He spoke first of Col. BIGLER and Gen. CLOVER, and their strong claims to popular support. He then adverted to the Democratic candidates for the Supreme Bench, and spoke of their eminent abilities. In speaking of Judge CAMPBELL, he deprecated any attempt to blend religion with politics, and, in that connexion, read the section of the Constitution of Pennsylvania which guarantees perfect religious freedom, and commented upon it.

Mr. B. then spoke of the Compromise measures, and argued with great power and effect the constitutionality and necessity of the Fugitive Slave Law, and a rigid adherence to its provisions in justice to the South. Next he spoke of the Union, and the innumerable blessings it conferred upon the people of the whole country, and showed the imminent danger to which it was exposed by the continued agitation of the slavery question.

But we have not room to follow Mr. B. out in his address. It is sufficient to add, that it was an effort worthy the man and the occasion, and was received with the loudest demonstrations of applause by the multitude present.

At the conclusion of Mr. B's speech, which lasted nearly an hour, the meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for the Democratic ticket, and three for the Union.

What's in the Wind?

We observe by the *Lancasterian*, that Mr. JACOB B. AMWAKE has summoned his defunct County Committee together again, for the 26th of July.—What this process of galvanizing is intended to accomplish, we are not able to say, as the "important business" which is to be laid before them is studiously kept from public view. It may be that it is intended that the Committee shall meet for the purpose of disbanding in a formal manner, and submitting with as good a grace as possible, as Democrats should, to the unalterable and overwhelming decisions of the two State Conventions. If this be the object of Mr. AMWAKE, it is all right and proper, and we shall extend a cordial and hearty welcome to the members of that once Committee, as brethren of the same political faith. But if, as is apprehended by some, it is the intention to keep up that organization, and, as a necessary consequence, continue to distract and divide the party, and thus indirectly play into the hands of the whigs' their conduct will be pronounced disorganizing and revolutionary by every honest Democrat in the State. For, whatever difference of opinion with regard to their organization may have been hled prior to the Reading Convention, there can be but one opinion now, since the solemn decision of two State Conventions (the tribunals of the last resort) has pronounced it illegal—and any attempt to array a small portion of the Democratic party of Lancaster county against the Democracy of the whole State, will only end in the discomfiture and disgrace of all who may be concerned in it. We are well aware that the Whigs are trying their best to keep up the division in the party here, and express a great amount of sympathy just now for our friends on the other side; but surely no Democrat can be deceived by such a device of the common enemy.

The two divisions of the party submitted their claims to the Reading Convention, and stood solemnly pledged to abide by that decision. The verdict was in favor of the delegates elected under the Fordney organization, by the very decisive vote of **75** to 47. This decision was re-affirmed in the Harrisburg Convention, the following week, by the overwhelming vote of **86** to 29! Thus has the question of dispute been settled by two State Conventions, and it is now too late for either party to dispute that judgement. The friends of Colonel BIGLER, although they would have considered it a great mistake on the part of the Conventions, had they been refused their seats, would nevertheless have submitted without a murmur to their fate; and it is to be hoped that our friends on the other side of the question will, upon second thought, pursue the same course. A different one must, in the very nature of things, land them in the Whig party. We, therefore ask of them in a spirit of kindness, to consider well what they are doing before they take a final leap into the meshes prepared for them by the common enemies of the Democratic party.

Death of Gen. Arbuckle.

Brigadier General Matthew Arbuckle, of the United States Army, died at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the 11th ultimo. The Evening *Bulletin* says of him:—"Gen. A. was one of the oldest and most meritorious of our army. He was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, about the year 1772, and was nearly eighty years of age at the time of his death. He was the son of the gallant officer of the same name, who, before the Revolution, defeated Logan near the mouth of the Kanawha. He entered the army before the beginning of the present century, and served in the war of Great Britain and in the Seminole campaign under Jackson and Gaines, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In March, 1820, he was made Colonel of the 7th regiment of infantry, which was his rank in the line at the time of his death. In 1830 he received the brevet of Brigadier General. Although General Arbuckle has not had the fortune to acquire much fame in the field, his services to his country are not to be underrated. For more than thirty years he has had the command of the department of which Fort Gibson is the head-quarters, in which capacity he has had to perform duties of the most difficult and delicate character. The numerous powerful tribes of Indians established in that country by the Government, have been kept in the most admirable order by his management, and they have learned to respect the Government whose authority has been represented by one combining so many of the qualities of the good soldier and the honorable, high minded gentleman. It will be difficult to find a successor so well qualified, in all respects, for the position he has filled."

William M. Meredith.

The *Pennsylvanian* of Friday has the following just remarks about this gentleman, now on the Whig ticket as a candidate for Supreme Judge:

"Mr. MEREDITH is highly vaunted by the *North American.* We grant that he is a good lawyer but it is a circumstance bearing heavily against his pretensions for the Judiciary, that he was the completest failure in the Treasury Department—to call his experience there by no harsher name—of which we have any tradition or remembrance.—He was a great blunder from the beginning; and left office with most of the proud name he boasted when he went into it, utterly dissipated. His exhibitions since have gone to shew his extreme disappointment, and his vehement party rancor. His speech against Mr. KNEASS, in this county, was little else than a compound of high-strung Federal notions, fulminated in the shape of an argument based upon some of the most extraordinary and aristocratic assumptions that ever fell from the lips of a Whig politician."

☞ The following new Postmasters have been appointed in this county: A. D. Whiteside, Colerain, in place of Hugh Andrews, resigned; Michael Bender, Leacock, in place of Reuben B. Johns, resigned.

Ellis Lewis.

Judge Lewis, now President of the Second Judicial District of Pennsylvania, was born in 1799 in Lewisburg, York county, Pa., a pleasant little town which derives its name from his father, by whom it was founded. His father, Eli Lewis, was a Democrat of the school of Jefferson, and upon the election of President Jefferson, was chosen by a portion of the citizens of York county to prepare an address to the President. This address, together with Jefferson's reply, Judge Lewis still carefully preserves in his possession.

At nine years of age, Ellis Lewis was left an orphan, and while yet quite young in years was sent to Harrisburg and learned the printing trade. He next went to New York, and worked as a journeyman printer by the side of Geo. P. Morris. He returned to Lewisburg and commenced the study of medicine, but soon went to Baltimore. Failing to profit himself there, he purchased a printing establishment at Williamsport, Pa, where he commenced studying law and editing his paper. He soon disposed of his printing establishment, and in the year 1822 was admitted to the bar. Next year he was appointed deputy attorney general for Tioga and Lycoming counties, and in 1824 removed to Tioga county, where he had a large and lucrative practice. A few years after this he resigned his appointment under the Attorney General, and removed to Bradford county. In 1832 he engaged actively in the political contest for Gen. Jackson, and was chosen to the State Convention of that year. He was also that fall elected a member of the State Legislature, and while in that body voted against resolutions expressing the opinion of that body against any reduction of the tariff.

In 1833 Mr. Lewis was appointed Attorney General of Pennsylvania by Governor Wolf, but in the fall of the same year he resigned that appointment, and became President Judge of this Judicial District. This station he filled until about 1845, when he was appointed Judge of the 2d District composed of the city and county of Lancaster—a district whose population and property exceed that of some states in the Union.

But even there Judge Lewis found time (in addition to his judicial work) to discharge the duties of Professor of Law and Medical Jurisprudence in Franklin College, Lancaster, and, in connection with Messrs. McCandless and Troubat, to edit a series of valuable law works. In 1847 he also published a work on "American Criminal Law," which is in the hands of almost every practising member of the profession. Judge Lewis has also rendered valuable assistance in the publication of the American Law Journal, or "Pennsylvania Law Journal" as it was first modestly called, the best publication of its kind in the country.

His legal reputation extends wider than the Union, for even on the other side of the Atlantic, his learning and philosophical mind have been appreciated, and received the highest testimonials of esteem. We shall never forget his decision in which he pronounced all such excrescenses of legislation as the stay law of 1842 unconstitutional, and exploded all such subtle distinctions as were sought for between the remedy on a contract and the contract itself. Judge Lewis properly felt that the remedy constitutes part of the contract, and enters into the contemplation of the contracting parties as much as any part of the bargain. That decision of Judge Lewis was in consonance with the spirit of a republican country and a republican age, while the subtle cobweb-work he exploded was only worthy of the old English bench which decided that such words were not actionable—"you have poisoned your husband." "Sir Thomas Holt struck his cook on the head with a cleaver, and cleaved his head; the one part lay on one shoulder, and the other on the other," because in the first case, although the husband was poisoned, *possibly* he did not die; and in the second case, though the cook's head was cleaved into two parts, *possibly* the wound was not mortal.

This decision of Judge Lewis showed that he understood the true spirit of our constitution. His opinion made a powerful impression on the thinking minds of the country, and we notice that in the new states of the West that opinion is received as the law. The last decision of the kind is in the 4th vol. Missouri Reports p. 50, where a stay law is decided to impair the obligation of a previous contract, and to be against the constitution both of the state and Union. The provision of the Missouri constitution in this respect is similar to ours in Pennsylvania.

We will close this hasty sketch by the following incident of Judge Lewis' early practice in this region. A number of years ago a fugitive slave was rescued from the possession of his owner in Danville, then this county, through a writ of *homine replegiando.* The Hon. David Petriken was the Prothonotary who issued the writ, and of course actions were brought against all concerned with the writ or rescue. Under the act of 1793 the penalty of $500 was recovered from several defendants, and suit was then brought for the same amount against Mr. George Sweeny an editor of a public journal. Judgment was obtained against him and he was imprisoned. With every confidence he sent nearly one hundred miles for Mr. Lewis, who came and in his argument showed that there was a distinction between penalties imposed as a *punishment*, to be recovered by any one who may sue for them, and those given by statute to the party aggrieved. In the former case, each individual engaged in the illegal act is liable to the full penalty. In the latter case, but one penalty can be recovered for one illegal act, although many might be engaged in it. Mr. Lewis also showed that with respect to costs, under the act of Congress, where the plaintiff had his election to bring joint or several suits, and elected to bring several suits, he could only recover costs in one of them. The result was that the imprisoned editor was liberated to the great joy of his family and friends.—[Star of the North.

James Buchanan.

We have this day raised at the head of our paper, the name of above distinguished statesman, as our favorite for the highest office in the gift of the nation; and, in so doing, were are performing an act not only immeasurably grateful to our own feelings, but in unison with the feelings of a large mass of the citizens of this State. Unaccompanied by any demonstration of popular feeling on this subject, we should not allow our own zealous admiration of him to lead us into the step, premature as it might otherwise be called, but we are sustained by the expressed sentiments of many sterling Democrats and Union loving citizens of Maryland, in thus early indicating our choice.

His name is too well known to the world, and too proudly venerated by the people of this happy Union, to need praise from any pen. He has been identified as one of the master-spirits in all the great events of our political history for the last thirty years. Every act of his public life—from the time of his advent from among the masses into public notice, up to the glorious moment when he retired from the high office of Secretary of State to private life, has contributed to shed lustre on his enviable fame. He now occupies a position as the guiding star in the old Keystone State—the prize State, to which in times of trial, the Democracy of the country always look for a mighty support—and is *the man*, in our humble opinion, around whom can rally in the next contest, united, the whole Democracy of the Union, whether in Massachusetts or New York, Virginia or Georgia, or elsewhere.

Towards none others of the statesmen named for the high office of President, do we entertain objections, nor do we urge opposition. When the Convention shall have spoken, their choice will be our choice, but until then, we shall continue to believe that the claims of Pennsylvania should not be overlooked, and that the name of her gifted son will more effectually unite the party of the Union than any other, and thus believing, we shall sincerely indulge the hope that he may be the candidate of the next National Democratic Convention.—*Baltimore Jacksonian.*

From the Star of the West!

GREENSBURG, June 24.—We had our Democratic County Convention to day, and the result of our election for Judges and county officers. We nominate by the popular vote. BURREL beat KNOX for President Judge 1,480 votes; JNO. MCFARLAND is nominated for Senator, our able members, GUFFEY and BIGELOW, re-nominated for the Legislature; *and in the County Convention, resolutions for* JAMES BUCHANAN, *for President, were passed by an unanimous vote!* His warm friends were elected Delegates to the Fourth of March Convention, at Harrisburg in 1852, and are as follows; Colonel MARCHAND, Senatorial; J. W. COULTER and A M'KINNEY, Representatives. Westmoreland marshals the way for Pennsylvania in 1852.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral*, in the columns of our paper, as a remedy of the first importance to the community. The certificates published in its favor are not from unknown names, but from eminent and widely celebrated men. Statesmen, Professors, Clergymen and Physicians give their strong assurance that this new medicine for the cure of pulmonary disease, can be relied on with confidence by the afflicted for relief, and we truly hope its results in our section, will sustain their conclusions elsewhere.

THE COSDEN MURDERERS.—Taylor, Shelton and Murphy, convicted of being participants in the Cosden Massacre, were sentenced to death at Chestertown, on Tuesday last.

"The prisoners are still obdurate, and assert their innocence most solemnly. Roberts the clocktinker, was released on Monday last, for want of proof."

Westmoreland County.

The following are a few of the excellent resolution passed *unanimously* by the Westmoreland Co. Convention, at their meeting on the 24th ultimo:

Resolved, That we glory in the nomination of Col. WM. BIGLER and Gen. SETH CLOVER, made at the Reading Convention; and pledge the Democracy of the State, that Westmoreland will stand to her colors at the coming campaign—confident of success, and having succeeded, confident that the Commonwealth will receive no detriment, but proudly stand forth among her sister States redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled from the misrule of Whiggery.

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the nomination of the Judges for the Supreme Bench made by the Harrisburg Convention—nominations that the Democracy of the Old Keystone may well be proud of—combining with purity of purpose the rarest legal attainments, and comprising a ticket to which the Democracy of Westmoreland can give its undivided support.

Resolved, That the time has come when Pennsylvania should speak out on the Presidential question. The Union needs repose under the wise rule of a great and master spirit who has signalized his devotion to the principles of the Republican Party by long service and tried fidelity. Tnat man is the HON. JAMES BUCHANAN. We take more than ordinary pride in presenting the name of this illustrious statesman for the Presidency in 1852. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth—a Democrat in heart, and, through a long public career, has always shown himself faithful to the interests of the *whole* Union. Just such a man as the Democracy of "Old Westmoreland" love to honor.

On motion of Martin Shotts, it was also unanimously

Resolved, That we endorse the pledge for 2500 majority for BIGLER & CLOVER, given for the Democracy of this county at the Reading Convention, by Col. James Keenan. The second Tuesday of October will tell that he was not mistaken in his appreciation of the Democracy of Old Westmoreland.

☞ We publish the following extract of a letter dated Williamsport, Pa., to the editor of the Union & Tribune of this City:

"Your enterprising fellow citizen JOSEPH GONDER, Jr., has recently been here with Engineers, &c., making preparations for completing the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad. He has contracted to finish the road in two years, and has purchased for his head quarters, while the work progresses, the elegant residence of Judge LEWIS, adjoining this place. This property—a monument of both the taste and liberality of Judge L.—when the road is completed, will probably be worth double the sum paid for it. Mr. B. B. GONDER, of Strasburg, in our county, has also I find purchased a farm, tavern stand, saw mill and valuable water power on Lycoming creek, at the mouth of Trout Run, on the line of the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad.—This purchase is no doubt made in anticipation of the rise of property to be produced by the completion of that road.

The Williamsport and Elmira Railroad possesses advantages superior to almost every other road in the country. Its stock I find is quite in demand.—I have heard of numerous sales at par, and have heard of none being made under par."

The New Costume.

A New York letter says—

A meeting of ladies in favor of the new costume was held on Saturday week, at Hope Chapel, and was well attended. Mrs. M. S. Gove Nichols was chosen President; Miss Sarah Townsend, Secretary, Mrs. Torbet and Mrs. Halleck, Committee on Resolutions; Mrs. Post and Miss Purday, Committee on Finance. A series of resolutions denouncing the present fashion and recommending the new one, which they call neither "Turkish nor Persian, but American," was reported and passed by an almost unanimous majority, only seven ladies voting in the negative. Some of the officers of the meeting were dressed in the new costume. It is said that a number of ladies intend to appear in Broadway in the new costume during the coming week.

A meeting of those in favor of the new female costume was held at Lowell, Mass., on the 19th ult

About two hundred persons were present, two-thirds of whom were ladies. Mrs. Sumner presided, and Miss Sears was chosen Secretary. It was voted to join the Fourth of July procession in Bloomer costume.

The Cincinnati Chronicle of Saturday week has the following paragraph:

A "Bloomer" Pic Nic.—On the Fourth of July next a Pic Nic is to come off about three miles above Milford, on the Little Miami Rail Road, at which the ladies are all to be dressed in the new American Costume.

CHOLERA IN THE WEST.—The Louisville Journal of the 21st ult., says:—

A despatch from Eddyville says that the Cholera has again broken out at Princeton, Ky. Seven new cases, of which two terminated fatally, occurred on Wednesday. The town was nearly deserted.

The Cholera has made its appearance among the men at work on the canal in the vicinity of Petersburg, Ind. Four or five deaths occurred there last week.

The Memphis Express says there some sickness in that city but no epidemic cholera—a few sporadic cases occur, with some deaths.

☞ The Louisville Courier of the 20th ult., says:—

The Cholera is prevailing to a considerable extent on the plantations along the lower Mississippi. We learn that five negroes, out of a family of six, died in one night at Mr. S. Davis's plantation, just below Vicksburg. At points between Vicksburg and Memphis much sickness also prevails, which is sudden in its attacks, and of a fatal character.

To be Hung.

At the present time there are no fewer than *six* candidates for the gibbet, in the New York city prisons, all of whom are waiting their turn for the hangman's office. Three of them, named Carrel, Wall and Stookey, are to be executed on the 27th instant—and the others, named Douglass, Clements and Benson, on the 25th of July. The office of hangman must be a lucrative post in the Empire city!

☞ A man named WASHINGTON GOULD has been arrested in Carlisle, on a charge of being the cause of the great fire in that place a few months ago. It is said that he made a voluntary confession of the fact, which led to his arrest. At the same time he confessed having set fire to the stable attached to the hotel owned by William T. Brown, Esq., on a different occasion. His reason for doing so, on both occasions, was, as he said, his having been insulted by the landlords.

☞ The printing office and materials of the Camden (N. J.) *Democrat*, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. No insurance.

For the Intelligencer

CENTRE SQUARE, June 21st, 1851.

DEAR SIR:—I take up my pen to drop you a few lines, on the subject of the next Governor.

You may imagine with what joy the Democrats hailed the nomination of Col. WM. BIGLER and Gen. SETH CLOVER, for the office of Governor and Canal Commissioner. It has inspired them with the utmost enthusiasm, and struck terror and dismay into the ranks of Whiggery. They see their fate, and can see the position the party stands in. They are doomed to be defeated as sure as the election day arrives. Such another majority as the Democrats of the Old Key Stone State, will roll up for Col. WM. BIGLER on the 2d Tuesday *of* October next, will be a caution to snakes. I presume, judging from the Whig papers, that they will again take up their present Executive for re-election.—But alas, for poor William F. Johnston, his days for holding the reins of government are numbered. His friends may use all their foul means and falsehoods to succeed, but all will be of no avail. The people want a Democrat to take hold of the reins of government, to right the interests of the glorious old Key Stone, and to patch up the defects made by the present administration; and we want such a man as Col. BIGLER to remedy the defect, and put the Old Key Stone, on her usual good footing. All the benefit the Government ever derives is from Democratic administrations. There is not an instance of a Whig administration, ever benefiting the country in the least.

I suppose Wm. F. Johnston won't be quite the lucky dog he was in 1848, as the Whigs then said he was a "lucky dog and would doubtless be elected. "But I can tell you that, that dogs lucky days are numbered, and his prospects for the chance of more spoils are very few.

He is the very man that the Demcrats would wish to have to run against BIGLER, as he is the strongest man they have got, and we want to show the Whigs how we can beat them. They may take whom they please, they are doomed to be beaten all hollow, and they know it themselves. If they would wish not to be beaten, their best plan would be to drop the subject of nominating one at all, for they might as well, as we can say BIGLER is Governor already. Alas, for poor Whiggery! It is a used up clan. We want an honest Governor, and WM. BIGLER is the man.

I will say a few words in regard to the Presidency. Judging from the signs of the times I think the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN will be the most successful candidate for the nomination at the State Convention, and he will be the very man around whose banner the Democracy will rally and triumphantly elect him. He is the standard bearer of Democracy, and a better or greater Statesman there does not live. A DEMOCRAT.