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Intelligencer & Journal.

Lancaster, July 8, 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.

#### County Committee Meeting.

The Democratic County Committee of Lancas ter county, are requested to meet at the public house of William J. Steele, in the City of Lancaster, on Saturday the 2d day of August, at 1 o'clock P. M., on business connected with the approaching general election.

A general attendance of the members is requested NEWTON LIGHTNER, Chairman. N. B. The members names will be published [July 8, 1851.

IDA powerful Address from the officers of the late Democratic Judicial Convention, evidently from the pen of the Hon. JAMES M PORTER, one of the Vice Presidents, has appeared in the Pennsylvanian—covering more than three columns of that size in the Union. So may it always be. journal. It is a production of great and remarkable ability, and should be read by every Democrat in the State. We shall publish it at length in our

DR. DICKINSON'S DISCOURSE.-We have received from the Committee of the Presbyterian Church of this City, a pamphlet copy of the Dedication Sermon delivered by Dr. Dickinson, in May last. His subject was "The Church of Christ," and his text Col. 1, 18%

To say that it is a well arranged and able dis course, all will admit; but fault has been found with the Rev. gentleman for some of his allusions to sister churches. We do not feel disposed to give any opinion on the subject-but rather advise our readers to call with the Committee, who have a large supply on hand, and obtain copies for themselves. They can then form their own opinion in reference to the merits of the discourse. The price per copy is only twenty-five cents.

#### A Relic of the Olden Time. We were shown, a few days since, by Mr. John

KILBERER, of Manor township, an ancient Spanish medal, dated 1546, which he dug up in hoeing corn. near the little Conestoga, about four miles southwest of this City. The medal appears to have been worn and is of the best quality of bell metal-brass forming the principal part, with an admixture of gold and silver. It is two inches in diameter, and is about the thickness of a Spanish dollar. On one side is the representation of the Crucifixion, with the two malefactors on either side, the Roman soldiers surrounding the Cross, and in front is a woman in prayerful attitude. The foreground is covered with skulls. On the other side of the medal is a representation of the Feast of the Passover; above the table is suspended a chandelier from the centre of the arch resting upon Egyptian Columns, whose bases rest upon solid masonry. The inscription (which is tolerably distinct,) surrounding the edge of this side, is as follows:

"Desiderio desireravi hoc Pascha manducare vobiscum antequam patiar.'

The translation is as follows: "With desire I have desired to eat this Passover

For a correct deciphering of the inscription we are mainly indebted to Mr. SAMUEL E. W. BECKER, Principal of the Male High School, and to Alderman J. FRANKLIN REIGART, both of this City.

What this ancient relic was designed for, or how it got there, is, of course, somewhat of a mystery. The presumption is, that it was brought by the Spanish Clergy, who came over after the discovery of the American continent for the purpose of converting the Indians, and that it was given as a sign or token of baptism in, and conversion to, the Chris tian faith. In his wanderings through the wilderness, the aboriginal convert probably dropped it on the bank of the Conestoga, where it was found, about three centuries afterward, by Mr. K. It was evidently fastened to a chain or string, and suspended from the neck, as there are marks on the medal

iudicating places for fastenings. The medal is certainly a great curiosity in its way; but inasmuch as we are no antiquarian, we | Pennsylvanian. do not profess to be able to dive into its history so as to give a more minute description of it.

## Which is True?

The Examiner, in speaking of the Democratic Ratification Meeting, on Saturday week, says it was about the slimmest affair, for a county meet ing, that ever came off in this neighborhood;"and a correspondent of the same paper, in another column, with somewhat more regard to truthful-

ness, says it was "a pretty numerous assembly." Well, it was truly "a numerous assembly," all things considered; and the large number of farmers from the country in attendance, (some of them residing more than twenty miles from town,) mus have been any thing else than gratifying to our Whig friends, who could hardly raise a larger meeting at this busy season of the year, if they were to try-Indeed we doubt whether, at their State Convention a few days previous, they had as many of their country friends in attendance as the Democrats had at their ratification meeting. Taking off the delegates in attendance and the residents of town, Democrats and Whigs, who were present during the deliberations of the Convention, and the old Court Room would have presented a beggarly account of empty seats. This would not have been the case, we presume, had the Convention been held at some other time; but the Examiner must recollect that the same rule will apply to both parties.

The truth is, the Democratic meeting was a large and highly respectable assemblage-and its effect upon this community cannot be lessened by any attempt to underrate its numbers. The proceed ings are before the world-and the substantial plat form laid down is in happy contrast with the rickety concern upon which our Whig opponents have taken their stand.

The National Whig, a scurrilous campaign sheet in this City, seems to be almost a literal transcript of the Harrisburg American and Lancaste rian. "Birds of a feather always flock together."-We can hardly suppose, however, that the low scurrility and vituperation indulged in by this new organ will be pleasing to a large body of Whigs in this county, whatever chuckling and delight it may produce amongst a few professing Democrats. .

Independence Day.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of American endence was celebrated in various places in this ounty, with much spirit and enthusiasm. At Manheim there was a military and civic celebration which passed off very pleasantly, we understand. There was also a celebration at the Village of Lexington, in Elizabeth township, which we learn was pretty well attended.

In this City the day was ushered in by ringing of bells and firing cannon—then came the crackers, which kept going off incessantly until late at night. In the morning a very handsome procession of Firemen marched through the principal streets.— The companies on parade were the Friendship, Washington, Sun and Union Hose Companies, the whole under command of Newton Lightner, Esq., assisted by several aids. The occasion was the reception of a splendid new Hose Carriage, by the latter Company, the manufacture of Messrs. Cox 4 Suydam, of this City. Upon partaking of some rereshments, after their march, at the Carriage House of the Union, the several companies were dismissed at an early hour.

The next thing in order was a very imposing procession of the Improved Order of Red Men, which assembled at 11 o'clock and proceeded to the Court House, where a very tasteful and elegant banner was presented by the Ladies to Metamora Tribe, of this City. The presentation address was delivered by John A. Heistand, Esq., on behalf of the Ladies, and the reception speech was made by Mr. Geo, S. Ball, on behalf of the tribe-both of whom acquitted themselves handsomely. This done, the procession, including a large number of the Order from Philadelphia and Baltimore, was marched through several of our streets, under the direction of the Great Chief, Lewis Haldy, who was assisted by a number of subordinate Chiefs, when they were dismissed for the day.

Many of the Firemen and Red Men had beauti ful wreaths to decorate their persons-presented no doubt, by their lady loves upon the interesting ccasion.

In the evening, a magnificent display of fire works rom the west end of Chesnut street, closed the celebration of the National Jubilee. This gorgeous entertainment was under the superintendence of Mr. Geo. S. Ball, and was seen by thousands of our citizens, all of whom appeared delighted beyond measure at what they witnessed.

Take it all in all, and Independence Day was more generally and appropriately observed in Lancaster than, perhaps, any other town of the same

#### A Leaf from History.

It will be seen that the Whig State Convention, assembled at Lancaster, has placed in nomination for the office of Canal Commissioner, the Hon John Strohm, of Lancaster. This gentleman was a representative in Congress during the Mexican war, and when a proposition was pending to vote supplies for the brave and noble band who composed the American army, THE (with thirteen others) VOTED AGAINST IT, I in order to thwart the efforts of the administration, and inflict misery, if not death on our gallant troops, in preference to extending that "aid and comfort" which every man who valued American honor or felt desirous of sustaining American rights, was eager and anxious should be liberally bestowed.

A Whig Convention assembled in this city on the 19th of June, of last year, and Mr. Strohm was very warmly urged for the office to which he has now been nominated, by the Lancaster delegation; but such was the apprehension of the Whigs of deseat under his banner, that the vote he received was a very meagre one. He was openly denounced in Convention by Mr. Gibbons, of this city, and Mr. Cornyn we believe of Huntingdon, who both expressed their belief that what they termed Mr. Strohm's "unfortunate vote," would be disastrous to the Whig cause, We copy from our file of June 20th, 1850, the following record of the Convention:

· Mr. Cornyn moved to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Surveyor General, when Mr Dickey moved to amend by proceeding to the nomination of Canal Commissioner. This was resisted by Mr. Penrose of Cumberland, who did not know who to vote for. Mr. Gibbons appeared to be in the same predicament. He stated that if Strohm nated, he would, in consequence of voting in Congress against supplies for the American troops, during the Mexican war, be a most unpop-ular candidate. This brought Mr. Dickey to his feet, and he indignantly repelled the charge, but

A kind of a small fight was now got up to avoid going into an election, but Mr. Dickey succeeded in getting his resolution adopted. Mr. Cornyn then took the floor and eulogized Mr. Sadler, and then took the same grounds as Mr. Gibbons, in reference to Mr. Strohm's "unfortunate vote," about supplies for the war with Mexico. Cornyn and Gibt with you before I suffer." Luke chap. 22 ver 15.

For a correct deciphering of the inscription we lorism and Galphinism.

Several motions to adjourn were now made which were all voted down, and the Convention proceeded to a ballot for Canal Commissioner

which resulted as follows: 38 I'M. Cartwright. Wm. R. Sadler', 15. G. J. Ball Joshua Dungan 20 Adam Gittinger, 9 Wm. Wilkins, Shuman T. Phelps,

The President announded the Committee or Resolutions, with Mr. A. K. Cornyn, as Chairman Mr. Dickey, on behalf of the delegates from Lan aster, withdrew the name of John Strohm. He did not think the claims of Lancaster met with much favor in the Convention.

It was evident that the "unfortunate vote," to use Mr. Gibbons' phrase, did the business for Mr.

So much for the specimen of the Whig consistency exhibited by the Whig Conventions. The unfortunate vote" will do Mr. Strohm's business as effectually in 1851, as it was done in 1850 .-

## A Disinterested Opinion.

We clip the following sensible article from the Baltimore Clipper, a neutral print—but, as neutrals generally are, with strong affinities for the Whig party. From the general course of the paper, we are very sure praise of the Whig platform, (if it had deserved it in the remotest degree,) would have been much more agreeable than censure; but, inasmuch as "the Whig Convention has not come up to the hopes and expectations of the friends of the Union," the Clipper cannot wish success to any man or to any party, that will not discountenance the factionists who seek to dissolve the Union:-

POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA. Both the demo-cratic and whig parties of Pennsylvania, have held their Conventions for nominating State officers.— The resolutions of the Democratic Convention ar proved the compromise acts of Congress, and favored the repeal of the law of Pennsylvania which prohibits the use of State prisons for the confinement of fugitive slaves. The Whig resolutions are restricted to an approval of the compromise measures, and a proposition for the repeal of the State law just mentioned was refused consideration. law just mentioned, was refused consideration. So that the Whig Convention has not come up to the hopes and expectations of the friends of the Union. To carry into tull effect the compromise acts, the use of the jails for the temporary confinement of fugitive slaves may be absolutely necessary; and yet the Convention would not sanction the motion for the repeal of the prohibitory law. The Convention also failed in its duty in another important particular. An amendment to the resolutions was offered by Mr. John M. Scott, of Philadelphia, "rec ognizing the right of owners of slaves to reclaim their property," which was cut off by the call of the previous question; and thus the Convention refused to recognize said right. The Democratic Convention met the subject fairly and boldly, and resolved to support the compromise acts in good faith, and we regret that the Whig Convention adopted a different policy. We cannot wish suc cess to any man or to any party, that will not dis tenance the factionists who seek to dissolve the

A BLOOMER IN A SHOWER.—The Boston Gazette speaks of witnessing the effect of several sharp showers upon the new costume. The Turkish trowsers lost their contour, and slapped around the pedestals of the wearers like a wet banner round a heast and while the tunic was deprived of its stiffness. The fair Bloomer was in a most awkward position, and reminded the Gazette of a seriously ndisposed hen, who had been caught some way from her nest in a thunder storm.

The Whig Platform-Again, The Examiner is very anxious to make it appear that the platform of the Whig State Convention identical with the platform of the Whig County Convention of the "Old Guard," and charges us with misrepresenting the former. We had expect ed better things of our neighbor-knowing, as we do, his hostility to the course pursued by Mr. Stevens on the slavery question. But, whiggery is whiggery in Lancaster, as well as eyery where else, and we are not at all surprised at the sudded change in the Examiner's views. Whether the equivocal and wishy-washy resolutions of the State Convention will satisfy all the Whigs of this region, remains to be seen. Some of them, who are sincere ly devoted to the Union and in favor of carrying out all the compromise measures of the last Congress, to the very letters, may wonder how it was, notwithstanding the seeming resemblance between the resolutions of the County Convention and that of the State Convention, (which are paraded, it may be said, in juxtaposition in the Examiner,) that the following resolution, offered by John M. Scott. Esq., of Philadelphia, should have been rejected in the latter Convention by a vote of 92 to 27-or more

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. Now, it must be apparent to every intelligent reader, that this resolution is nothing more nor less than an endorsement of the Constitutional rights of the Southern people in reference to a reclamation of their fugitive slaves-and yet the Convention refused its sanction, on the ground, as Mr. Sullivan, one of the delegates, alleged, that it would lose the Whig party the benefit of some three or four thou. sand Abolition votes—and he might have went a him in the Whig party; and, from present appear step farther and said, that such a resolution was in opposition to the wishes and feelings of Gov. Johnton, which was really the case.

If the delegates composing the Whig State Convention had been in favor of adhering to all the compromise measures of the last Congress, as the Examiner would seem to intimate, why should hey have rejected such a resolution as the above But, the truth of the matter is, they were not in faor of all those measures, and that is the true seeret of its rejection. They prefer dealing, as is their usual practice, in broad and unmeaning generalities, which may be construed to mean any or every thing. They seem to have acted upon the principle that every thing is fair in politics, and did not besitate to appear all things to all men, so that they might retain power. But the Whig wireworkers will perhaps learn, at the close of the pres ent campaign, that the masses of the people are in telligent, and that they are not just so easily hoodwinked as they have supposed them to be.

The New York Journal of Commerce thus viewe the doings of the late Whig Convention, and exposes the duplicicity of Governor Johnston and his party leadeas. We recommend this extract to our neighbor of the Examiner. The Journal of Commerce is a neutral print, and its opinion is entitled to great weight:

"Among the resolutions adopted by the Convention on Tuesday, (92 to 27) one declared 'that the adjustment measures of the last Congress shall be faithfully observed and repected by the whigs;' but rom the remarks of Gov. Johnston and others, it s evident that the acquiescence thus promised is only to last till such a time as a r can be effected. An amendment offered by Mr. Scott, of Philadelphia, that the provisions of the onstitution 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, was shut out by the previous question; yeas 71, nays 48. Are we to majority of the convention will not agree to give a faithful, manly and unequivocal support to the provisions of the constitution in reference to the rendition of fugitives? If so Pennsylvania whiggery is in a bad way. Looking at these votes, and at the fact that almost all the whig members of the legislature at its last session voted against the repeal of the state enactment which refuses the use risons for the temporaay lodgment of fugitive laves when claimed by their masters and arrested under due process of law, we are compelled to be ieve either that the feeling among the whigs of Pennsylvania on the subject of the not what it ahould be, or else that, under the lead of Gov. Johnston, they are playing a game with a view to secure the votes of the abolitionists. Gov. Johnston in his speech before the convention, stated e slave law could be amended, or made perfect,' i e. abolitionized so as to defeat, its own objects, 'he would, if called upon to vote, sup-port the amendment.' He said, 'the people were not to ask the amendment for fear of the duty of every man to teach his neighbor the impossibility of disunion. This is so exactly the As well might the Apostle Paul, to use the laningo of the Sewardites of this state, that we c loubt there is a concert of action between the par-

The nomination of Gen. Scott by the con in exact chorus with the Seward organs at Albany, and elsewhere, is another evidence of a foregone conclusion. All the other whig candidates for the presidency are avowedly in favor of the compromise as tt is. But Gen. Scott is supposed to be uncommitted, and the Seward and Johnston whigs with adroit management on the part of the wire-pullers, may receive the votes of the abolitionists. They are evidently shaping their course for a coalition, with that miserable faction, in the choice of presidential electors. If the whig party sustain this course, we hazard nothing in saying they will be whipped out of house and home. The democrats vill take advantage of the blunder, and elect their own candidate with a rush, Brought forward untler such auspices, Scott will not get the vote of a single slaveholding state."

## Increase of Exports.

We extract the following article from the Public Ledger, of Tuesday last. The statistical information, as well as the recent favorable news received from Europe in relation to the advance of flour and grain, cannot but be highly ratifying to the riends of the present tariff, and especially to the agriculturalists of the country. The Ledger says:-The United States have sent to England, for the present year, down to the 17th of June, the following quantities of breadstuffs, as compared with the esperiod last year:-

Bbls. Wheat, bu.

1850 - 307,015 - 430,329

1851, - 1,018,869 - 944,830

The excess of export is equal to 730,000 bbls., worth nearly three millions of dollars. So much for ree trade. What would our farmers do with this large surplus, and what would be the price of flour and wheat, should we return again to a high tariff, and so cut them off from the market of the world. The last foreign news, we are glad to notice, brings us information of improvement in the price of bread-stuffs—an advance, by the way, that has taken our dealers by surprise. It was wholly unanticipated. The cause of the sudden rise is thus stated by Liverpool merchants, as published in the Liverpoo

"Last harvest was firmly believed, by parties most conversant with calculation, to have been much below an average. Notwithstanding low proces have ranged, under large importations of foreign produce, but by far the greater proportion has gone into consumer's hands; and, since the commenceinto consumer's hands; and, since the commencement of the present year, putting into store has been more from necessity than choice. We lately, and especially this week, witness a demand upon us from a distance in the interior unknown since the memorable year of 1847. Does this intimate that the growers are not holding stocks usual at this period of the year? I am strongly of opinion that he farmers and millers have not held shorter stocks of wheat than they do now, at a similar period, for a number of years, and that low prices have not only caused immense consumption, but that, under dispiritedness, this prime article of food has been to some extent wasted, as was the case that, under dispiritedness, has placed, as was the case after the good harvest and low prices of 1834 and 1835. There are tolerably large stocks of wheat and flour in the ports, but if these are to be drawn upon from a distance in the interior, they would oon prove small enough."

The Shippensburg News, a Whig paper, has passed into the hands of John McCurdy, Esq., by whom it will hereafter be conducted. Mr. McC. is that he had the misfortune to differ from his friend the same gentleman who formerly published the Whig paper in Fulton county-but a sudden deprivation of sight compelled him to return to his ormer home in Shippensburg, Cumberland county. He is now totally blind, and his friends have assisted him in procuring the News establishment. He is a clever young man, and, pecuniarily, we wish him abundant success in his undertaking. Politically speaking, we could wish Mac were a Demo-

slander was indignantly denied at the time by The Keystone, and the Lancasevery Democratic journal throughout the Union These affiliated presses were brought into existand by none was it denounced with more emphatireprobation than by Mr. Blair, the veteran Demo cefor no other purpose than to abuse and den cratic editor of the Washington Globe, who says Mr. Buchanan. That they may do this the more effectually, they assume the title of Democratic he heard every word of the speech, and bestowed resses, whilst slandering the man who for many upon it his warmest commendation, as his paper

will show.

manager and the second second

ng years had enjoyed the unbounded confident

nd the highest official rewards of the Democracy

f Pennsylvania—having received the unexample

onor in our State of three successive elections to

ocratic vote. Can they expect that the intelligen

become like themselves inconsistent, and denounce

ass in Illinois, Gen. Houston in Texas, or Genera

destroying the fair fame of these eminent Demo

The Keystone is under the control of a shrewe

can, is a very excitable personage, and whose pas-

sions are very apt to get the better of his judgment

These have necessarily led him into the meshes

prepared by the very man who in his better days

he denounced more bitterly, if possible, than he has

since denounced Mr. Buchanan. These passions

will eventually, we fear, much to our regret, for

have occurred in the political history of Pennsyl

ble can be scraped together, throughout a long and

distinguished public life. It does not contain a

single charge of any want of fidelity to Democratic

principles during the whole period of his long pub-

ic career, from the first Monday of December,

821, when he first entered Congress, until the

present hour-a period of nearly thirty years.-

During the whole time his bold and onward con-

and throughout he has always enjoyed the confi-

Of what, then, is this article entitled "Mr. Bu-

chanan and the South" made up? The 4th of

July oration, of 1815, delivered thirty-six years

ago, (which has, we believe, been published and

rabid of the Whig presses, in years gone by,) con-

stitutes the principal staple of the article. The

Whigs have long since ceased to publish this ora-

themselves Democratic. It has already been twice

published in the Lancasterian and by evincing the

lence and spirit

its controlling spirit, has served to strengthen, in-

guage of a well known gentleman, be denounced

under the influence of the excitement then universa

in Pennsylvania, reported resolutions to a public

meeting, in the Court House in this City, against

the Missouri Compromise, and this, it is expected

will cancel his uniform, consistent and able support

regard to slavery, ever since he first entered

We could not have supposed that the personal

since been consigned to the tomb. Mr. Buchanan's

letter explanatory of that affair, dated 8th August,

1827, and published in the Lancaster Journal, which

we have recently perused, was considered so abun-

dantly satisfactory, that the papers of both political

parties were content with it. In October, 1828,

he was elected to Congress as the Democratic

formed a part, by a large majority; and the illus-

death, was his constant friend. Among the last

acts of his patriotic life, he strongly concurred with

Mr. Polk in opinion that Mr. B. ought to be ap-

pointed Secretary of State. And yet the controllers

t this late day to bring the great name of Andrew

Jackson before the Democracy of this State for the

urpose of prejudicing them against Mr. Buchanan

Again, it is sought to connect the name of Mr.

Buchanan with the amendment proposed last session

of Congress, to the tariff act of 1846, by Mr.

Strong, the able and distinguished Representative

from Berks county. There is not the least foun-

Then the Keystone and Lancasterian, in their

endorsing its truth, the stale and ridiculous slander

of the Independent Treasury, that it would reduce

the wages of labor to ten cents per day. This

Mr. S., in regard to its merits.

these two journals, from personal hostility, seek

than any man living at the present day.

Democratic President.

vania.

crats and accomplished statesmen.

o establish the proposition that the Independent Treasury would not reduce the wages of labor, but the Senate of the United States, by a purely Demwould benefit the laboring man-in opposition to Democracy of Pennsylvania will, at their bidding, Mr. Clay, who had contended that it would reduce the wages of labor and injure the laboring man. and proscribe the man whom they have so long This, in fact, was the issue between the two parties sustained by their generous support? As well The slander is thus not only without foundation might journals who, under the mask of Democracy but in direct opposition to the whole tenor of the should personally abuse General Cass in Michigan speech. In 1840, this speech of Mr. B.'s, which Judge Woodbury in New Hampshire, Judge Dougs unquestionably one of the ablest he ever made, was circulated by hundreds of thousands over the Union, by the Democratic members of Congress Butler in Kentucky, attempt thus to succeed in for the purpose of proving the wisdom and justice of the Independent Treasury which experience has now established. In 1851, two professed Demo. agacious and cunning man, who has no passions cratic journals present to their readers the forgotten and prejudices beyond self interest, and who wel Whig slanders against it, for the nurnose of disknows that he can never use Mr. Buchanan for any paraging its author in the eves of his countrymen. strange inconsistency for true Democrats; but but honorable purposes, should he be elected Presaltogether in character for pretended ones, who ident. Not so, the Lancasterian. It is under the control of a gentleman, who, to say the least we

yould sacrifice their party to gratify personal ma-

But last, though not least, comes the famous

This charge is as absurd as it is false, because

principal head of Mr. Buchanan's argument was

Bundel " letter, which has been published over and over again in the Lancasterian. And what does it amount to? After Mr. Buchanan had actually resided nearly a year in Washington, Mr Bundel, the Assessor of taxes, singularly enough we have always highly esteemed the man, land enquired of him by letter whether he considered himself a resident of Lancaster. To this Mr. Bu ances, we shall not be astonished it this should be chanan made the only reply possible, that he had removed from Lancaster nearly a year before, and his destination much sooner than we had, or he himself has, anticipated. Quite as strange things had ever since been an actual resident of Washing ton, where his official duties required him to reside This fact must have been known to every man These two presses, well knowing that their at woman and child in Lancaster; and the County Commissioners, acting in obedience to the laws of tempts to injure Mr. Buchanan have only recoiled upon themselves, and by arousing his friends to the Commonwealth, decided that his personal estate was not subject to taxation, whilst he was a resiaction, have made him stronger than he ever was dent of the District of Columbia. But it was at before with the Democracy of Pennsylvania are once proclaimed by the Lancasterian, whose connow, as a last resort, endeavoring to convince the troller refused to take the obvious distinction be-South that it would be in vain for them to support ween residence and citizenship, that Mr. Buchanan him, because, for sooth, he cannot obtain the vote of Pennsylvania! There is not an unprejudiced man had denied he was a citizen of Pennsylvania, and had expatriated himself and become a foreigner to in the Commonwealth who does not know this the State of his birth! And this ridiculous nonassertion to be unfounded, and that if he cannot sense has been harped upon ever since—together obtain the vote of this State, no other Democrat in existence could have any chance of receiving it with the assertion, that Mr. B, known to the world The South are not to be deceived by such pretexts. for his liberality, had denied his citizenship for the sake of getting clear of a personal tax which, we They are already wide awake to the wiles of the venture to say, was never before thought of being Keystone and Lancasterian, and their confederates. assessed upon the citizen of any other State, during We have been induced to make these remarks his actual residence as a Cabinet officer in Washby an article in a late number of the Keystone, ington. But the fact is carefully concealed that copied of course into its affiliated press, the Lancasterian, entitled "MB. BUCHANAN AND THE Mr. Buchanan never profited by this exemption to the value of a single cent; but added the amount of SOUTH." This article presents the strength of their the tax to the liberal donation which he had previcase against Mr. Buchanan, and happy must that public man be against whom nothing more plausiously made, to the poor widows of Lancaster to

supply them with fuel during the winter season. We have now answered the attacks of the Keystone and Lancasterian in detail, and must anologize to our readers for occupying so much room. We thought it necessary, but promise not to inflict the same thing upon them again. The efforts of the two papers in question to blast Mr. Buchanan in the affections of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, sistency, his steady devotion to principle in the will prove unavailing. They have long known storm as well as in the sunshine, has never been him well and the country knows him well. Indibeen questioned by friend or foe. Not one of his cations from every section of the Union point to public acts, during this long and eventful period, him as the next Democratic candidate for the Preshas ever been assailed by the Democratic party, idency. All that is wanting to accomplish this object, is the support of the Democracy of his nadence of, and has been offered high office by, every tive State; and we venture to predict that he will receive this at the next Fourth of March Convention, by an overwhelming majority. Pennsylvania will at last be honored by the election of one of her own sons as President of the United States.

To show the estimate which is put upon this essay of the Keystone abroad, we clip the follow

re-published, over and over again, by the most ing notice of it from the Easton (Md) Star We have received a No. of the Keystone published at Harrisburg containing an elaborate article on Mr. Buchanan and the South:" If the editor of tion, and it is now taken up by presses calling 'The Keystone" supposes that he can injure Mr Buchanan in the estimation of true his assaults, he is much mistaken. The efforts of opest and reflecting men. He may rest assured. that when he places himself before the public as the especial friend and champion of one sound upon a cardinal doctrine of the Democratic party in this country, his profession of orthodoxy for acts done before his conversion, as Mr. B. for on other points will be passed by as totally un-worthy of credit. Unlike Mr. Buchanan, his what he had said in his youthful days, so long ago as 1815. Besides, it is well known that he was change has been from good, and not the rever We would especially invite his attention to Gen, Jackson's opinion of the great leader of the Anti-Buchanan forces in the Keystone State. In it he ever in favor of prosecuting the war against Great Britain with the utmost vigor, and be himself volunteered his services and performed a tour of miliwill find quite as ample food for reflection as in the letter which he quotes against Mr. Buchanan, from the old Hero's letter to Carter Beverly. If Mr. tary duty in 1814 as a private soldier, and whilst in the Legislature of 1814-15 had supported all Buchanan has been inconsistent in his pe the measures which he deemed most efficient to course, he has never attempted to run with both bring the war to a speedy and honorable conclusion. "hare and hounds" or bribe himself into office. But, Mr. Buchanan in 1819 or 1820 was one of the And a defender of his country in 1812 is entitled to at least more respect than that which has been bestowed upon Mr. Buchanan by the Keystone. nembers of a committee, of which his legal preceptor, the late Mr. Hopkins, was chairman, which,

## Col. William Bigler.

leasure of torming the acquaintance of this gentle-He is a fine specimen of nature's noblemen and the true type of an upright and straightforward Democrat. It is not improbable that he will visit by the controllers of the Keystone and Lancasterian, this county during the coming campaign; and if it is possible for the Democrats of Monroe to form a of the just and constitutional rights of the South in re ardent attachment for him than they already Senate of the United States and in Pennsylvania, most ardent and strenuous exertions in his behalf at the coming election.

He has been most emphatically the architect of his own fortunes, and has won his way up from the humble position of a poor printer's boy, to wealth and honor, by his own unaided genius, inmalignity even of the Keystone and Lancasterian, hyena-like, would have attempted to revive the subject of the Carter Beverly affair, which had long dustry, and unswerving integrity. He has always peen a decided Democrat, and he now stands boldly upon the true Democratic platform. Upon the exciting question of the day, while his opponent Johnston, is courting the votes of abolition incendiaries he has manfully come out for the Constitution and the Union. Like all true Democrats, he worships these bulwarks of our liberty with no mere lip service,—with none of that timid servility which prates for the Union in one breath, and fans the fire candidate, in the district of which Lancaster county of fanaticism with the next;—but he boldly plants himself upon the broad platform of the Constitution trious hero and statesman, General Jackson, in and "sink or swim" resolves to adhere strictly to 1831, voluntarily tendered Mr. B, the Russian Misall its compromises and requirements. sion, and ever since, until the day of his lamented

Around the standard of so gallant and manly leader, one so eminently worthy of their warmes confidence, we hope to see the Democracy of Mor-roe rally with the most determined enthusiasm, and we trust they will not consider their duty fully discharged without giving Bigler, "the Susquehanna raftsman," and the entire Democratic State Ticket, at least sixteen hundred majority.-Monroe Dem.

HON. JOHN BIGLER.-Almost simultane the nomination of Col. Wm. BIGLER, as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Penr he selection of his brother, the Hon. JOHN BIGLER as the Democratic candidate for Governor of California, as will be seen from our telegraphic news this morning. It will not be forgotten that we prophecied this result in our article headed "the two brothers," some weeks ago. This is a rare and gratifying coincidence, and is another evidence of dation for this attempt, as Mr. Strong himself has repeatedly declared. We are assured that Mr. the value of good character, of energetic habits, and of intelligence and consistency, in a young man.— One thing is certain, that if the Pennsylvania of the Buchanan never knew and never heard of this amendment until after it was offered; and being in Wash-Pacific wants to excel the California of the United ington at the time, publicly and repeatedly declared States, in the majority for her BIGLER, over that we have bespoken for ours, she will have to get up very early in the morning—that's all.—Penn'n.

Collector's Office, } Lancaster, July 1st, 1851, malice, even bring forward, though without directly The amount of Tolls received at this office from circulated by the lowest of the Whig party, during December 1st, 1850, to June 30th, 1851, inclu the Log Cabin and Hard Cider campaign of \$51,876 36 1840, that Mr. Buchanan had used as an argu-38,980 83 For same time last year ment, in favor of the great Democratic measure

Increase over last year J. J. KELLER, Collector.

\$12,895 53

The Judicial Ticket.

Having spoken somewhat at length last week o Chief Justice Gibson, we propose now to say word as to Ellis Lewis and the remaining portion of the ticket. Judge Lewis and the remaining portion of the ticket. Judge Lewis is among the learned legal men of the age. There are few men, indeed, whose minds are better disciplined than that of this gentleman. For a period of twenty years he has been on the Levis een on the bench, and in our intercourse with th tegrity of Judge Lewis questioned. He has been at the head of the bench, and has in his time ruled some of the most important legal questions of the age, and in most of them he has been sustained by he high Court of Errors of the State

While at the bar, in Northern Pennsylvania, he nad a commanding position, and as an advo cate or counsellor he had no superior. From his first ca-reer in life, at the printing press, down to the present time, his whole course of conduct has narked by zeal and energy of character ed, (and who doubts?) the bench will have an in trious man-a worker: no man's cause will b overlooked. All that perseverance and ean accomplish in ferreting out and deciding the nierits of the case may be expected at the hands of this eminent judge. He belongs too to the progressive branch of the age—is fully up with the times if not in advance of them. While the old regime would in a conservative manner, condemn this with us it is the argument of the greatest power We advocate advancement, and those who oppoit are behind that spirit which is everywhere ma-king, in broad and living characters, the wonderful times in which it is our good fortune to be cast .-Every department of the government should be in the hands of men who have the inspiration of the noment, if not, the whole harmony of the machine s destroyed. In this view of the case, particularly oes the Hon. Ellis Lewis come before us, strongly and powerfully recommended. He is the very Napoleon of reformation. Wherever he goes he makes his mark. We like the man, and will give

him our hearty support.

With Hon, Jeremiah S. Black we are not so well acquainted. Fame, however, of the man, has reached us, and that too in a most favorable light. ludge Black was a prominent man for Senator of the United States, and came very near getting the aucus nomination at the last election of Senator. He has had much experience as a judge, and been for many years acting in that capacity. The single fact of his receiving nearly all the votes in the nominating Convention, is evidence of his fitness for the station. Like Judge Lewis, he is a proressive, radical democrat, and a man who will ac sly, and as honestly. Such are the men th people of this State want on the Supreme Bench at this time—men who have the judgment to keep pace with the times, and who will think there will e no error in overruling those principles of jurisrudence which an hundred years ago might have een sound law; but which in an age of steam, railroads and electricity, are far too slow in their operations. Bonaparte himself settled the leading features of the "Code Napoleon," to the great ter-cor of the "Juris Consultus," but which, in its ver presented to the world. They were governed by precedent, he by the spirit of the age; so should ur laws in this State be administered at this time elge Black, if we are not mistaken, and Judge Lewis, are two of them, who are fully competent for this business. We know it!

Of Judge Campbell we have heard but one oninon of his fitness for the bench with those whose nformation can be relied on (we mean democrats) -and that is, that he is au able man and sound jurist. But there is one reason why we are more anxious for the election of Judge Campbell than he is persecuted on the score of religious belief .-We had supposed that in this land all religions were tolerated, and that this creed, or that, had nothing to do with the office qualification! It seems we are mistaken. If there more despicable than another, it is religious bigot ry, and particularly in its bearing on the affairs of this government. Those who could excite the Native American feeling in this country, are the subjects of deep, of abiding censure. There will be an attempt to bring this to bear on the election of Judge Campbell. It will be futile. There is tics be what they may, but will sympathise with Judge Campbell, and sustain him in the ballot for this very reason. Mark our prediction; Judge Campbell will be the highest man on the return and for no reason but on the score of this schem of religious, Native American, one idea proscrip tion. "Proscription will be proscribed."

With Judge Lowrie we are less acquainted tha

with either of the other gentlemen. many years a Judge of the District Court of Pittsburg, and we have always heard of him as a sound lawyer and an honest judge. He is strong in the West, and this fact will make him strong here.— Luzerne Democrat.

#### Gen. Seth Clover.

This gentleman, the nominee of the Democratic Convention for Canal Commissioner, is in every way worthy of the full confidence of the Democratic party. An intelligent and man, his business qualifications are of the highest order, and he has long been one of the most active working Democrats in the State. The county in which he resides, Clarion, has, we believe, nearly ose who are the especial friends and endorsers of forty funaces in it, the proprietors of all of which, in their power, at elections, to advance the Whig Against this stern array of capital and in fluence, CLOVER has been battling with undismayed energy for years, and he has done much to preserve unbroken the ranks of that county. His character is unblemished by a single stain, and his election will prove alike beneficial to the best interests of the State, and the Democratic party. It will take longer scythe than Whiggery can boast of to cut down such Clover, and the returns of next October will proclaim his triumph in a loud Clarion tone.

> HORRIBLE MURBER IN WILLIAMSBURGH, NEW ORK .- The N. Y. correspondent of the "Penn sylvanian," gives the following account of a horri ble murder which took place in Williamsburgh or the 28th ult:

> A man named Lawrence Riley, suspecting criminal intercourse going on between an acquain-tance and his wife, Mary Ann Reilly, took certain means to satisfy himself, either of her innocence or milt Last night, contrary to his usual custom he slept in the garret of his house, (No. 10, North Fourth street,) his wife, and her mother, sleeping oth together, in the room below.

Shortly after daybreak, this morning, Keily coming down stairs, discovered his wife's paramour leaving his wife's room. In a paroxysm of rage, and panting for revenge, he drew a dagger from his bosom and stabbed his wite to the heart, until life was extinct. The weapon still recking with the blood of the daughter, was plunged in the bosom of the mother, who expired in terrible agony.

Just at this moment a girl, living in the same house, alarmed by the groans, was coming up stair see what was the matter. Riley at once aimed a blow at her, but the girl was fortunate enough to get out of the way, without getting more than one thrust. The alarm being given the police came and took the murderer into custody.

The wretch, when placed in his cell, seemed de jected and sullen. He said "he expected to die, but that he was ready. "He would rather die than live." He also stated that he and his wife had lived unhappily for years past, that her family were possessed of some property, and they were all opposed to him. He worked hard and had done all he could to earn an honest living, but nothing could satisfy them. He further stated that on reurning home from his work, he repeatedly found room closed and a young man in the room with

On being asked whether he would have some breakfast, he replied, "No, he could not eat," and inquired whether the other woman was dead? When asked why he committed the awful deed, he replied that his wife was not true to him; that he ad lived a miserable life.

The greatest excitement has grown our of this most atrocious transaction. In the neighborhood of the house where the tragedy was enacted hundreds of people are standing talking over the affair. The Coroner is summoning a large or the this, and it is probable the inquest will terminate to-night. The timeral will take place to-morrow as night. The tuneral will take place to-morrow af-ternoon. A warrant is out for the arrest of the erson supposed to have been the paramour of the ill fated wife.

THE SHUNK MONUMENT.—The ceremony of erecting the monument over the remains of Governor Shunk, took place, at the Trappe, in Montgomery county, on the 4th inst. It was witnessed by an immense number of people—probably ten thousand, amongst whom were about five hundred volunteer soldiery. An eloquent address was delivered by Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD.-Among the distinguished strangers present was Col. WILLIAM BIGLER, the Democratic candidate for overnor of Pennsylvania.

## To be Hung.

The Governor of Maryland has signed the death varrants of Taylor, Shelton and Murphy, who were

Mechanics Institute and Market

The Managers of the "Maryland Institute," have forwarded to your humble correspondent, an elegant engraving representing the "Hall of the Maryland Institute" with the regulations and arrangements of the same. It would afford me much ments of the same. It would altord me much pleasure to give your readers some idea of what Baltimore, our sister city, has been doing in the way of Mechanics' Institutes and Market Houses,—at the very time our own citizens are awaking to the necessity of having public exhibitions, for the

the necessity of having public exhibitions, for the purpose of encouraging mechanical genius, and improvements in agriculture.

The plan of operations by the citizens of Baltimore are well worthy of our immediate attention and imitation. How is it possible for the citizens of this, the banner county of the United States, to invite our fellow citizens of neighboring counties or States to support any contemplated exhibition. or States to support any contemplated exhibition we may desire to hold? How to receive their apwe may desire to hold? How to receive user approbation, and to encourage men of intelligence and public spirit? How shall we form classes for mutual improvement, agricultural society meetings, debates and discussions? How can the one hundred thousand citizens of this far-famed county hold public exhibitions for the promotion of excellence in the mechanical arts, when we have not even a decent public building or market house to accommodate 500 persons? The citizens of Lancaster city and county would surely not make use of an old barn, or erect a temporary shantee for such purposes. For several years past we have strenuously advocated a substantial improvement for the interests of this whole community, but all that is useful must be effectually put down, because the court house; market houses and public improvements, cannot all be located at one favorite corner. Who amongst us does not know that there is no

Who amongst us does not know that there is no country on this wide continent to equal Old Lancaster, in climate, health, soil, productions, valuable minerals, and the industry of her citizens f And yet almost every little village outrivals us in enterprise, and in fostering and encouraging mechanical genius, and agricultural improvements.

And why is this? Shall a few control our markets, and conspire together to prevent our farmers, mechanics, inventors and artists at all times from bringing into public notice the products of their honest ingenuity and skill?

How is it in Baltimore? The mechanics know How is it in Baltimore 7 The mechanics know their interests and with creditable pride maintain them. They have erected an elegant market house 355 feet in length and 60 in width, with an average height of 65 feet—and this edifice presents one of the most important and beautiful improvements in Raltimore, chaste in its architecture, solid in its Battimore, chaste in its architecture, soint in inconstruction, and capacious in all its parts, and intended for the advancement of the mechanic arts. The apartment or hall above the market house controlly holds six thousand persons, and the fourth annual exhibition of the Maryland Institute for the normation of the mechanic arts, will be opened there on Monday, October 20, 1851, and many of our Lancaster county farmers and inventors will be there to enter the lists for competition, and there receive premiums denied to them at home esigned for exhibition will be received there free f charge. Not only are manufacturers, mechanics rtists and inventors from all parts of the United artists and inventors from an parts of the United States cordially invited, but ladies, apprentices and minors are there allowed to extend the usefulness of the various productions of their labor, skill, ingenuity and taste. The machinery department will be under the care of special superintendants, and the Committee offer every facility of steum power, fixtures, labor, &c., free of expense. If our Lancaster Mechanics' Institute Society, without fürther delay, would erect a substantial market house 300 feet in length, and build a hall

above with a neat cupols at one end, and a colossal statue of Robert Fulton on the other, they could at all times secure the ablest Lecturers on scientific subjects; they could found a permanent Library and Museum; could have public exhibitions for the promotion of the mechanical arts; and, being able promotion of the international arts, and, being able to accommodate about four thousand persons, would-realize and establish a profitable fund to render their Institute worthy of the encouragement and support of the men of public spirit of the county as well as the city, and thus rival the enterprise of the mechanics of Baltimore or Philadelphia. ancaster mechanics! now is the opportunity, o the advantages and benefits of this most important the advantages and benefits of this most important public improvement will be lost to you. One annual exhibition would pay the cost of the building. Let the name of him who, by the unparallelled power of steam, has joined the Old World to the New, urge you now, and let us prove to the world that here still lingers the spirit of ROBERT FULTON

For the Intelligencer.
PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1851.

Mr. Sanderson :- Some of the Democrats of your county were very anxious to have Dr. THOMAS
DUNN ENGLISH to address your meeting at Lancaster, an 1 applied to him, through me, for the purpose. As it was through me, principally, he dropped his professional avocations for a day, to gratify
the wishes of our friends, (and very well gratified the wishes of our friends, (and very well gratified I understand they were,) I was very much hurt to learn that some who profess to belong to the Democracy were silly enough to report that he was, or had been a political "Native." Down in this quarter, as the Pennsylvanian very aptly remarks, in regard to this rumor, the charge would only excite ridicule; but it might be otherwise where the subject of the attack was unknown. Dr. Engthe subject of the attack was unknown. Dr. Euglish has been abused as much as any man living by the Natives. He was a prominent man, at its first inception, in the Repeal Agitation, became Vice President of the Repeal Association, and among other things wrote a very severe phillipic called other things wrote a very severe phillipic called "The Church Burners," which brought down upon him the wrath of the whole Native faction in this city. No man lives more liberal than Dr. English in regard to naturalized citizens. His views on Nativism, as on other subjects, have always been expressed with the frankness for which he is noted; and while he has never stooped to flatter any class tent with the policy of our constitution. It is no likely that he will stoop to notice the originators of this slander; which is fortunate for the parties concerned. Did they possess a position to justify a man of his ability and reputation in meeting them, I should really pity the lashing they would receive. I think it due to myself to take up this matter, and to say, that, no matter what animal may bellow the charge of Naturism, or any other narrow, illiberal, or bigoted sentiment against Thomas Dunn Exclish, it only utters a falsehood without the least foundation. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, H. H. likely that he will stoop to notice the originators of

# The 4th at Manheim.

Mn. Epiron:—Having just returned from Man-heim borough, permit me, through the medium of your paper, to say that I was highly gratified in seeing the manner in which the citizens of that place celebrated the late anniversary of our liberty. Arriving at Manheim about 10 o'clock, A. M., of yesterday, I beheld the town fitted up in a very bandsome and appropriate manner. The commityesterday, I beheld the town fitted up in a very handsome and appropriate manner. The committee of arrangement was busy in attending to their various duties, and escorting the volunteer companies to their respective quarters. Martial music sounded in the streets and every countenance beamed with joy—every motion spoke that order and regulation were to attend the proceedings of the day. In a short time the streets began to be filled by strangers from different parts of the county and elsewhere.

Between the hours of 12 and 1 the procession

and elsewhere.

Between the hours of 12 and 1 the procession formed in Market street, consisting of the marshals, two volunteer companies with their bands of marshals. tial music—next came the speakers and the Com-mittee of Arrangement, and then the citizens from various parts joined, until a large and extended column was in motion.

And thus, with colors floating and drums rattling, the procession passed through the streets of the borough. As it passed along we beheld the ladies of Manheim in front of their houses, ready to cheer us by their emiles of approbation, and many were the beautiful wreathes of flowers and evergreens which they swung in their hands; and many were tossed to their friends as they passed along. Having thus proceeded with much pleasure along the principal streets, we proceeded to the green where preparations had been made for the speaking, and also for a splendid celebration dinner.

where preparations had been made for the speaking, and also for a splendid celebration dinner.

On arriving at the grove the procession was saluted by the roar of the opening cannon, and in a very short time the procession were comfortably seated. The large number of ladies present, gave a pleasing appearance to the whole scene. The exercises of the day were pleasing, interesting and edifying—that pleasing flow of kindly feeling was felt under each succeeding speaker.

But we must leave this to be described by some abler hand, and we would now refer to the dinner which we found prepared on the ground—and one it was which does honor to the lovers of liberty in Manheim. A table 210 feat long spread in the most pleasing manner, and laden with the rich productions of their industry and skill. There was something to me in this pleasing repast which I cannot express. Some two hundred free, intelligent citizens, without regard to party, names or creed, sitting thus harmoniously together, all exulting in this one great blessing, namely, our country's liberty.

But there is one more feature in the case which I wish to touch; that is the good order and morel bearing which was shown so fully in all the arrangements and proceedings. This we ascribe to the credit of the place, and especially to those concerned in the arrangement and management of the affair. May that liberty which they have shown they love, go to their children and to their children's children, untarnished unsullied.

M. G. M.

Springvills, July 5, 1851.

Springville, July 5, 1851.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED, -On Monday morn ing last, Constable Conner arrested that notorious and successful counterfeiter, Clement Steele, of York county. Several attempts had previously been made to entrap this wily fellow, and as ofter failed, until Constable Conner got on his trail. Steele, it seems, was fully aware that the officers of justice were on his trail, consequently he secreted himself in the upper-story of the chimney con-nected with his dwelling at York Shore, to avoid them but it was "no go," as he soon found out.— Conner spied the villain in his hiding place, and

warrants of Taylor, Shelton and Murphy, who were convicted of the murder of the Cosden family, in Kent county. They are to be executed on Friday Chester, where he had a hearing, and was bound over for trial in the sum of \$2000 .- Express