DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR GOVERNOR: COL. WILLIAM BIGLER. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER: GEN. SETH CLOVER,

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 sub-

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.

Money Wanted.

Those of our subscribers and advertising friends who know themselves in arrears, would confer great favor by settling their respective accounts at as early a day as practicable. We need money very much at the present writing, or we would not ask it. The city subscribers will be waited upon personally, and our friends at a distance will be kind enough to remit by mail at our risk.

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 Lancas ter, 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. The following gentlemen constitute the Com-

Chairman-NEWTON LIGHTNER, Esq., City. Bart-William Miller. Brecknock-Ephraim Shober. Caernarvon-Thomas Edwards. E. Cocalico-Col. Andrew Ream. W. Cocalico-Col. Jesse Reinhold. Colerain—Dr. George T. Dare.
Columbia—Peter A. Kimburg, S. F. Lockard.
Conestoga—Adam Kendig.
Conoy—Jacob B. Hamilton. E. Donegal-Henry Houseal. W. Donegal-Jacob D. Keller, Jr. —John Hastings. W. Earl—Vendel Holl.

W. Earl—John Forney.

Elizabeth—John Elser.

Elizabethtown—A. Redsecker. Ephrata-Jacob L. Gross. Fulton—James Hanna.
E. Hempfield—Henry Imhoff, Sr.
W. Hempfield—Jacob Gamber. E. Lampeter-John R. Miller. Lancaster City, E. Ward—Peter Garber, Jame L. Reynolds, James Barnes, John L. Keffer. caster City, W. Ward-Dr. Geo. B. Kerfoot,

eo. M. Steinman, Henry C. Wentz, Col. Wm. S. Lancaster Twp — Charles Nauman. Little Britain—Dr. James P. Andrews. Lattice Britain—Or, James P. Mure Leacock—Isanc F. Lightner. Upper Leacock—Dr. J. C. Weidler. Manheim Tup,—Henry E. Leman. Manor—Abraham Peters. Marietta—Andrew Leader. Martic-David Laird. Mountjoy-James Laird. Penn-Henry Hambright. Penn—Henry Hamonght., Paradise—George D. McIlvaine. Rapho—Joseph Wasterson. Sadsbury-Robert Steel. Salisbury-Thomas W. Henderson. Strasburg Bor .- James McPhail. Strasbung Tup.—Jacob Neff. Warwick—Peter Fielies. Washington Bor.—John A. Brush.

IT The Chambershurg Valley Spirit will look in vain, we think for a satisfactory disclaimer of Mr. Hiester's remarks, by the Lancasterian. The contradict it, in a plain and unmistakeable manner? to this scheme of plunder. the charge made against certain gentlemen of a determination to oppose the election of Col. Bigler -the truth of the remarks made by Mr. H. at the Chambersburg meeting. At least this is the way it strikes our mind-and the course of that paper, taken in connexion with the fact that certain gentlemen in this city, who are considered active lead ers of the anti-Bigler faction, are loud mouthed in their denunciation of the Democratic ticket, has satisfied us that, so far from supporting the ticket they will do every thing they can to defeat it. That they can lead off the honest portion of the Democrats, who have heretofore acted with them, we do not believe-still less are we apprehensive that they can do any serious injury to the ticket, but that they will make the attempt is re-

The Mr Anware's Committee met at Steele's Hotel, on Saturday last. They sat with closed doors. What the nature of the business they transacted was we cannot tell, as nothing has leaked out by which we can judge. We suppose the Lancasterian of to-morrow will let the public into the

duced to a certainty.

We should like to know where the Philadel phia Statesman got its information about the politics of Newton Lightner, Esq. Is it a mere coinage of the editor's brain, or is it a fabrication of some guerrilla in this county? Whenever that sheet clears its own skirts of nativism and disorganization, it will be time enough for it to take in hand the Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Lancaster county.

MR. WISE'S ASCENSION .- The ascension of Mr. Wise in his Mammoth Balloon, from Philadelphia, on yesterday a week, is represented as having been a very beautiful and successful one. He rose to a great heighth, passed over the Delaware, and landed some six miles north-east of the city. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wise and two or three other passengers.

It was his intention to have made another aerial excursion on Friday last, from the same place but during the process of inflation the Balloon bursted at the top and bottom, from the chafing produced by the high wind. Mr. Wise made an explanation. the money was returned, and the crowd slowly dispersed.

"HARRISBURG DEMOKRAT"-This is the title of a German Democratic newspaper just started at Harrisburg, by J. S. Royal & Co. The nublishers are strongly recommended to nublic favor by a number of the leading Democrats of that Borough, and we have no doubt the paper will be a useful auxiliary in furthering the Democratic cause. The paper is of the Imperial size, published weekly, and furnished at the rate of \$1 per annum. payable in advance.

THE INVESTIGATOR.—The first number of a new English Democratic campaign paper, with the above title, has been issued at Harrisburg, by R. H. Adams. We have no doubt the paper will do good service during the contest. It is to be published semi-weekly during the campaign, at the following rates:

1 copy, 5 copies, 10 " 15 " 4 00 15 00 100 "

The Hagerstown Republican has raised Mr. BUCHAHAN'S name to its must head.

Col. Bigler and Whig Opposition. When Col. Bigler was nominated, he was nomi-

nated by acclamation, an evidence that he had the mited support of the Democratic party. The choice of the Convention was every were approved. The Whig and Neutral press have joined in a tribute to his worth and virtues. It was a just and pontaneous acknowledgment of his merits. Had the election taken place then, he would have been returned by an overwhelming majority. Since that time an edict bas gone forth from Dictator Johnston, rebuking the faithful Whigs for this in udicious praise, and requiring them to exhaust heir commendations upon the Whig candidate for Sovernor, and to abuse Col. Bigler to the utmost.-Has Col. Bigler changed since the nomination?-Has he done any private or public act to forfeit the esteem and good-will of the people? Not at all. He has conducted himself as an honorable opponent, while his adversary has been hunting among State papers that are under his control, and pub lishing or causing to be published as genuine, garbled or imperfect records of Col. Bigler's public acts. Is this an honorable opposition? Is this the opposition hoped for by the Whig press when it was announced that a reputable man like Col-Bigler, free from taint or reproach, had been nominated by the Democratic Convention? Is this the fair and candid discussion of the respective claims of the rival candidates, predicated solely upon their qualifications and competency? No. Such a course of opposition will not answer. Party feeling and rancor must be aroused. Slander and detraction must be employed. Falsehood and subterfuge must be resorted to; for the motto is, that in "politics as in war, all is fair." Here then, is an end to to the candid and honorable opposition hoped for (but hoped for in vain) by some of the Whig press.

In this position of affairs, we appeal to the people. We place before them an honest, industrious and ntelligent candidate-a self made man-the architect of his own fortune and fame-an instance of what virtue and enterprise can accomplish under the benign tnfluence of our free institutions. He has risen by dint of his own exertions—the nardy growth of our own State, with no hot bed influence o bring him forward before his time.

You, that are republicans, and talk of that equalty which elevates, support him, urge his claims present him to your friends and urge them to support him, and see that he is elected.

In this republican country, we all commence life upon the same footing. Power is no more hereditary than virtue. We spring from a common na ture. The path to noble fame is open to all. ,See what an example you place before your children in the election of Col. Bigler! What an incentive you offer to youthful virtue and honorable ambition! The raftsman of the Susquehanna-the printer's boy-serving the State in the Legislature, and finally called upon to preside over the destinies of a great commonwealth.—Harrisburg Union.

Gov. Johnston's Sinking Fund.

Gov. Johnston and his friends are endeavoring to make a little political capital, says the Democratic Union, by their efforts to mislead the people in re gard to his sinking fund. It is to be regretted, that whilst his Excellency is holding forth on the merits of "my measure," his proverbial modesty does not permit him to enlighten his hearers as to the share he took in creating the necessity tor such a fund-We shall take frequent opportunities of supplying the hiatus caused by his extreme diffidence when speaking of his own merits. One or two facts will suffice for the present.

It is a conceded truth that, if no appropriations had been made to works, which if completed, would have been of no public utility, the State debt would have been restricted within such limits as to have presented the necessity of a burthensome tax upon the neonle. What was Gov. Johnston's course upon work of that character?

The Gettysburg railroad, "commencing in th roods, and ending no where," has cost the State near SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND, DOL LARS. This work was so totally useless for any whole reply is nothing more or less than a silly State purpose that it has been entirely abandoned attempt to charge the friends of Col. Bigler, in this and the money spent upon it by Whig profligacy. county, with having originated the story. Such lost to the Treasury. Yet Gov. Johnston's modesty ridiculous stuff is unworthy of notice. If the al- will not permit him to proclaim that he was one of legation of Mr. H. is false, why did not that paper the most steadfast supporters of the appropriations

But, instead of doing so, it virtually admits, by its Again, Gov. Johnston was the father of the celesilence in reference to the strong point in the case- brated Kittaning feeder, another Whig scheme of folly and plunder. The pretence for undertaking this work was to afford a second feeder to the last ambition would have prompted me to lift my thirty-five miles of canal above Pittsburg!! It commenced at Kittaning, (the place of Gov. Johnston's residence) and was to have been extended fourteen miles down the river, and to intersect the canal within six or seven miles of the highest and best feeder dam on the public works-a dam, too, where THE SURPLUS WATER WAS THEN SO ABUNDANT, that it was subsequently found expedient to lease it to a gentleman who has erected a large manufacturing establishment at that point!!! The estimated cost of this plundering Whig scheme, concocted and voted for by Gov. Johnston, was be tween \$650,000 and \$700,000. The deception was however, too glaring, and the work was abaudoned after an expenditure of about FORTY THOUSAND

> These works were voted for, and advocated by Gov. Johnston. He thus aided in increasing t State debt and sinking THE FUNDS OF THE PEOPLE to the tune of near SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!!!

We cite these two instances for 'the purpose explaining (as his Excellency's modesty will not permit him to do so) what Gov. Johnston means when he speaks so glowingly of "MY SINKING FUND." As the razor strop man says, we have

few more of the same sort left.

Col. Bigler taking the Stump. Democratic meeting was held at Lock Haven Clinton, co., last week, at which Col. BIGLER made

powerful speech. The same paper is also authorized to announce that Col. BIGLER will be at the Spread Eagle, Delaware county, on Saturday next, the 2d of August; at New Bloomfield, Perry county, on the 5th and at Mifflinburg, Union county, on the 7th of the same month-at each of which places he will address his fellow citizens.

IF Some of the more reckless of the Whig journals-amongst others the Union & Tribune of this city-are charging the Canal Commissi with having furnished free tickets to the delegates to and from the State Conventions at Reading and Harrisburg. We do not believe a word of it-on he contray, it may be set down as another Roorback from the prolific brain of our mendacious opponents. If any thing of the kind had been done, we presume the twelve delegates from Lan caster county, at Reading and Harrisburg, would not have been overlooked-but as they received nothing of the kind, but were compelled to pay their own fare, going and returning, we look upon the charge as false and unfounded in every partic ular. We challenge our opponents to the proof.-Let them at once "face the music," or make the

THE AMERICAN MECHANICS of Safe Harbor, will hold their 2nd anniversary in that place on Saturday next, August 2d. Councils from Lancaster, Marietta, Columbia, Paradise, and other places, are expected to be present on the occasion. John Wise, Esq., of this city, and Mr. John C. Gill, of Philadelphia, will address them.

amende honorable by admitting the falsehood.

The Washington Examiner, the organ of the Dhmocracy of Washington county, has run up the BUCHANAS Flag to its mast-head.

I A fine horse belonging to Col. Armstrong Noble, of Carlisle, was stung to death by honey bees on Saturday week.

From One Who Knows Him!

The deservedly great popularity of Judge Lawis not confined to Lancaster county, still less is i onfined exclusively to the Democratic party. Last week we gave an extract from the Hanover Spec tator, showing how he stands in York county-and below we give an article from the Union county Demokrat, the German Whig organ of that region.

Here it is: JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.—There ar ten candidates before the people for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court. We are personall acquainted with Judge Lawrs, and will opportunity to do justice to our *old friend.* He was Judge in our county when we were Sheriff in 1840. In 1841 we met with an accident, having our leg fractured at three places. We were confined for nearly a year. The times were hard then. There was a great deal of business for the Sheriff. Ou Deputy had neglected and mismanaged our business so that we were in danger of losing large sums o money; our bail would have had to suffer with no But through the goodness of Judge Lzwis, we were saved, for he plead with the Plaintiffs in execution and their Counsels, for time and space, and assisted us that we could get our business rejoice that we have an opportunity of expressing ur gratitude towards the Hon. Ellis Liwis, who was our friend at that time. We needed a friend to save us and our bail. Judge Lewis was a poor boy; he worked his way to the high station he oc cupies in the affections of the people, by his honesty nd industry. He had no money or wealthy friend to raise him in the estimation of the rich and aris tocratic. He is emphatically a self-made man, and is the true genuine friend of the poor. We have given the sentiments of our heart long treasured up bosom, in favor of our old friend Judge Er-

The Issue presented by the Whigs. The New York Tribune, a leading Whig paper, presents the issue between the parties in Pennsylvania as follows. We are proud that such is the position of the Democratic party. Democ.

racy is for the Union in every emergency: "The predominant issue relates to the Fugitive Slave Law. The opposition candidate, Col. Wm. Bigler, of Clearfield, stands on the ground of zealous adherence to the entire compromise policy, and the convention which nominated him passed resolutions of the most decided stamp in its favor. They also explicitly condemned the State law passed March 3, 1847, forbidding the use of the jails of the commonwealth to the slave catchers of the Federa

The whig convention and its candidate. Gover nor Johnston, stand upon ground perfectly antagonistic to this. They are out and out for freesoil and against the present mode of slave catching. The governor himself at the last session, refused his approval to a bill repealing the law above mentioned with reference to the jails. Pennsylva nia, they say, having long since abolished slavery herself, is hostile to its extension or to any interfe rence with it by her state officers

This is the question now to be discussed before the people of the Keystone State. It will be diswith more spirit, earnestness and ability, than often enter into a canvass.'

Judge Black's Letter of Acceptance.

Somerset, July 1, 1851. My Dear Sir :- I have received your letter, in which, as President of the Harrisburg Convention, you notify me of my nomination, by that body, as candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

This is an event for which I was wholly unpre

pared, except by one letter from the East, and an other from the Northern part of the State, received only a few days before the Convention. No vote was cast for me in consequence of any wish ex-pressed by myself. But I did answer the pressing solicitations of several friends, by saying that I would serve if elected. In more than one county I prevented the delegates from being instructed in my favor, by the declaration, that I was not a can didate. If, therefore, you should be convinced here after, that it was a mistake to place me on your ticket, I hope it will be remembered, that I am not to blame for it. "Thou canst not say, I did it." I need not remind you, who have adorned a high judicial office, as well as other distinguished places of public trust, that the functions of a judge are not only the most important of all others, but by far most difficult to perform well. No mere man can hope to hold in his hands a scale, whose way ering balance will never be shaken, or a sword, which will always fall with a force precisely ad-justed to the occasion. And, even if both were ssible, misapprehension and misconstruction are among the commonest things we meet with in the world While this is true of the subordinate

diciary, it is pre-eminently true of those who sit in that high tribunal, where all the causes that are most intricate, most important, and most doubtful. are brought for final decision. I cannot be mistak en, when I say, that a judge of the Supreme Count is obliged to encounter more labor, anxiety, and peril to his reputation, than any other servant of Impressed as I have been with these opinions,

and influenced by other reasons relating to my pri-vate affairs, the place for which I have been nomithoughts. But the post of danger is ever the pos of honor. In proportion to the resposibilities of the office, is my pride in being thought worthy to fill it, by a portion of my fellow citizens, so well known for talents and patriotism, as those compos ed the Harrisburg Convention. I appreciate compliment still more highly, when I reflect upon the distinguished characters of the able and upright men, with whom you have seen proper

ssociate me on the ticket. If your nomination be ratified by the people o the State, I shall devote myself "with all delity" to the discharge of my duties; and if pa tient assiduity and an earnest love of justice can make up for my large deficiency in learning and ability, no man shall have just cause to regret my

ection.
I am, with great respect, yours, &c.,
J. S. BLACK. HON. WILLIAM WILKINS.

A Prominent Whig for Bigler.

It is common talk over the country that not only the unanimous masses of the democratic party are going for Col. Bigler but that he will receive the votes of many of the whigs. In proof of this the opposition papers demand the "documents." It would be too tedious to enumerate all from among that party that are giving the Colonel their support and besides, it is not necessary here where the fac is known. But we will mention one name that is known all over the State, and, we might say, al over the Union, wherever the iron business is con lucted, we allude to our townsman. Mr. Benjamii Perry, known in Pennsylvania as the "Iron King. He has always been an active and decided whig We learn from the Pennsylvanian, that a great has fought their battle at the polls among furnac memocratic meeting was held at Lock Haven, and was a warm supporter of Gov. Johnston at the last election. But now he is just as strongly in favor of Col. Bigler. He knows him well likes the man. He is also an ardent supporte of Clover for Canal Commissioner, being personally acquainted with his character and qualifications He thinks them both too good to be opposed merely for their democracy.—Clinton Democrat.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—The Wilkesbarre Farmer of last Wednesday, contains one of the most wanton and outrageous attacks upon the Hon. JAMES BUCH ANAN, that has ever disgraced the public Press We deem it proper to state, for the information of democrats elsewhere, that the article in question s an emanation from the pen of SAMUEL P. Col-LINGS, the great Guerrilla Chief, and the greatest political incubus ever entailed upon the democratic party, who-coward-like-skulks behind the curtain, but uses the columns of the said Farmer, to assail prominent democrats for the gratification of his own personal malignity and vindictive vengeance. The thing will doubtless find a hearty response in all the federal presses of the country, and obtain a place in the other three guerrilla sheets of Pennsylvania, but in this community, where its author is known, it will fall still born and despised

by honest men of all parties .- Columbia Democrat. The Newark Advocate, one of the oldest and most influential Democratic papers in Ohio, being 30 years in existence, carries the name of the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN at the head of its columns as a andidate for the Presidency, subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention. The State of Ohio, so far as we could judge from conversation with many of her leading Democratic citizens, during a recent visit, will be divided between Mr. Bu-CHANAN, Gen. Cass, and Gen. Butlen.—Pittsburg

Messrs. Conrad and Stuart are said to be the only Cabinet officers now at their posts. We believe the whole body has not been together for some months. They seem to feel that a Whig administration is like a fifth wheel to a coach—a superfluity. The country can afford to give them a perpetual holiday.

Hon, James Campbell.

This gentleman is charged with incompetency by the Whig press. To show that this is but an other of the thousand and one falsehoods which have seen fabricated against him and the other candi dates of the Democratic party, we subjoin the fol-lowing notices, by Whig journals, of the great ability he displayed as a lawyer and an advocate in the celebrated Dyott case, which occurred in Philadelphia more than twelve years ago, when Mr. Campbell was yet a very young man. Many of our readers will recollect this important suit which attracted the attention of the whole country at the time, and which occupied the tlaents of some of the ablest lawyers at the Philadelphia Bar. But to the notices:

From the Pennsylvania Enquirer, Saturday, May 25th, 1839 A teading Editorial.

THE DYOTT CASE. The addresses of the Counsel in this case of all absorbing public interest, commenced yesterday.

James Campbell, Esq., being the Junior counsel, opened in a speech which lasted upwards of three opened in a speech which latted upwards of thee-hours, and without the usual indulgence for preparation being extended to him. We but express the universal sense of the numerous auditory in pronouncing this forensic effort of Mr. Campbell one of the happiest and ablest that has ever been listened to in our criminal sessions.

ened to in our criminal sessions.

The young orator commenced with the beginning of Dr. Dyott's career as a banker, and traced the lineaments of his portrait with a master hand, following him through his dark and tortuous course up to the hour of his arraignment at the bar for fraudulent insolvency. The method, the earnest and impressive manner, the analytical ability and familiarity with the laws and facts of the gase evinced by Mr. Campbell, bespoke talents which must elevate their possessor to an enviable rank in hi revoke their possessor to all chivale fails in microfession, and surprised all whose attention had not previously been attracted to the unassuming areer of this youthful advocate.

Too much credit, we think, cannot be awarded to this gentleman and his colleague for their patient.

and indefatigable industry, the tact and talent which they have displayed in the conduct of the prosecu-tion. So sensible were the able counsel for the accused, of the impression made upon the Country, by the powerful appeal of Mr. Campbe that Joseph R. Ingersoll, Esq., asked permission to occupy the intermediate time until Monday next preparing his reply. This was granted by the Court

From the United States Gazette, May 25, 1839. COMMONWEALH VS. DYOTT.—Mr. Campbell com-nenced at 10 A. M. in summing up the evidence, and occupied the Court till half past one in an in-elligent and compact view of the cause of the

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer of June 25, 1839. Mr. James Campbell then proceeded in a lucid and able speech, during which he stated the charges against the defendants, and went over the whole ound of the evidence to show cause why the deidants should be bound over to take their trials for the offences for which they had been examined, and Mr. C. argued that the testimony was sufficiently strong and quite conclusive for the purpose. Cut from "The World" of July st, 1839—Editor, Russell Jarvis, Esq. JAMES CAMPBELL, Esq.—Great credit is due to

this gentleman for the zeal, activity, perseverance and professional talent exhibited by him as Junior counsel in the late examinations of Dyott, Ridgway and Mann. It is gratifying to behold early indica-tions of professional talent, and we always feel pleasure in recording them. Judge Parsons, for-merly Chief Justice of Massachusetts,, and one of the greatest lawyers that New England, fertile in good lawyers, ever produced, was particularly solicitous to encourage the younger members of the bar. He remembered how, in the commencement own career, he had been flapped by the wings of the "Reverend owls who brood aloft, and cuff down new fledged merit;" and he was resol-ved, on reaching the bench, to set a better example

A Glance at the Past.

The history of Pennsylvania, tells powerfully against Whig rule. The editor of the Reading Gazette, in an earnest inquiry as to what claim his Excellency Gov. Johnston has on the gratitude of the people, has, with pencil in hand, gone into figires: here are some of them: When Gov. Wolf retired from office, the State debt was a little over 24 millions of dollars; and when Gov. Porter came into power, it amounted to more than \$4 millions of dollars-being an increase of ten millions during the three years of Ritner's misrule. It is true, tha Ritner, in his last message, attempted to show that the State debt was just as he found it; but subse quent investigation disclosed a large number of unaudited claims due to domestic creditors on account of extravagant and useless improvements commenced by virtue of the Act of February 18 1836, chartering the monster bank of the United States, and for other purposes, amounting in the aggregate to ten millions of dollars. The existence of these claims was purposely concealed, and their adjustment shoved off, in order to blind the people to the true state of affairs, and impose the burden of making provision for them, upon the shoulders of Ritner's successor. To this enormous expenditure we must add nearly \$3,000,000 received from the General Government, out of the surplus revenue fund, and about \$1.500,000 from the Bank o the United States, on account of the bonus it conditioned to pay for its charter; all of which was squandered by the Ritner "Directory" in improve ments which afterwards passed into private hands at a ruinous sacrifice to the State, or were totally abandoned. This is a faithful exhibition of the sort of "economy" which characterized Whig rule from 1836 to 1839; and to prove that the same disposition still prevails in the party, we have only o recall the attempt made last winter by a Whig Senate, at the instigation, or with the concurrence of Gov. Johnston, to increase the State debt by a per nament loan of \$1,000,000 issuable in irredeemable "shinplasters." Fortunately for the people, this dan gerous measure was crushed by the resolute opposition of a Democratic House of Representatives and to that body belongs the credit of having shaped an Appropriation bill whose estimates were con fined within the ordinary available means of the Treasury.-Pottstown Register.

Secretary Corwin.

The Cincinnati Enquirer hits off the financeering abilities of the Whig Secretary of the Treasury in the following manner:

"In his annual report of December last, Corwin most gravely and most wisely informed Congress and the country that the receipts into the treasury would be comparatively small for the present yea and that, by the first of July, there would be in the treasury a balance of only \$458,996,99, and that by the first of July, 1852, there would be a deficier cy of \$865, 996,19. How exact! He wouldn' even have it the round dollar for the first o the coming month, but it must be just ninet nine cents!—nor would he have the two round din for next July, but it must be just nineteen cents !-Marvellously astute! There was then to be precisely, but only, \$458,996, and 99 cents in the treasury on the first of July. Will this be so? Not exactly, unless some live Galphin should get his arm into the chest before that day comes round. The treas ury books show a very different result—that the surplus on that day will be six million two hundred and ninety thousand one hundred and thirty four dollars, certain, with a probability of reaching seven millions. Mr. Corwin, therefore, was out of it just \$5,831, 437. This is not problematical, but true beyond cavil. The probability, too, is that instead of there being a deficiency of \$865,996 on the first of July of next year, there will a surplus of thirteen

DROWNED .- On Thursday evening last, a young German named PHILIP HANK was drowned in the mill dam of Cyrus S. Haldeman, near Bainbridge-The accident occurred by his playfully pushing about a float of plank in the dam. It appears that his pole stuck fast in the mud at the bottom, and in attempting to regain it he lost his balance and fell into the deep water. Being no swimmer he sunk immediately-and although every effort was made to save him by those present, yet before they could get hold of him life was extinct. He was in the employ of Mr. Haldeman-was about 22 or 23 years of age-and is believed to have no relations living in this country. An inquest was held on the body by Jacob Foreman, Esq., who rendered a verdict of accidental drowning-and he was buried in a proper and respectable manner by Mr. Halde-

Col. BIGLER, in a letter published in vesterday's Pennsylvanian, emphatically denies that he living, and will no doubt draw crowded houses. voted for the obstruction law of 1847, which ha been so recklessly charged upon him by the Whig press. What falsehood will they next fabricate against the Democratic candidate for Governor?

Mr. Buchanan's Speech.

It is with no ordinary emotions of patriotic prid and pleasure that we seize the earliest possible moment to spread before our readers at that length the following most noble and most makerly speed at the great Democratic Meeting at Lancaster convened to ratify the doings of the Democratic State Convention, delivered by the illustrations nations tetermen of the Kaystone State Hon James R

We will not detain our readers a moment eulogizing either its eloquence, its statesmansh its enlarged and liberal patriotism, or the spirit old and manful justice to all sections of the cou try which, breathing through every line of it deal out a crushing and with ging rebuke to that fell abolition fanaticism to which the whig party and the whig candidate of Pennsylvania have now openly sold themselves. This speech is a Great Word spoken at a Great Crisis in the politics of Pennsylvania and the Union. In it is the occasio which produced it, in the position of its enthusias tic reception, the democracy of Pennsylvania at an hour of extremest peril, has solemnly, deliberately ver again and once for all nailed to the mast he the glorious motto of the MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION, by the maintenance of GOOD FAITH TO THE SOUTH as a pledge in the

COMPROMISE, including THE FUGITIVE LAW!

To show how completely Mr. Buchanan's speech responds to the doings of the Democratic State Convention, in explanation and ratification of which was it delivered, we subjoin the two followingresolutions adopted with enthusiastic unanimity

nythe body.

Resolved, That the democratic party of Pennsylania are true to the Union, the Constitution and he laws, AND WILL OBSEKVE AND EXE-CUTE SO FAR AS IN THEM LIES, ALL THE MEASURES OF COMPROMISE adopted by the ate Congress, for the PURPOSE OF SETTLING THE QUESTION ARISING OUT OF DOMES-IC SLAVERY, and this not only from a sense of duty as good citizens of the republic but also the KIND AND FRATERNAL FEELINGS which they cherish towards their BRETHREN OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.

Resolved, That the sixth Section of the Act of

the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed on the 3d of March, 1847, denying under severe penalty, the use of our State jails for the detention of FUGI-TIVE SLAVES, while awaiting their trial, ought to be expunged from our Statute books, l cause it interposes obstacles, by means of State legislation, to the execution of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and because ties VIRTUAL DISREGARD OF THE PRINCL PLES OF THE COMPROMISE, and is calculated seriously to endanger the EXISTENCE OF THE

Se how every point is covered here. The com-promise in ALL its measures is to be faithfully naintained and carried out for the purpose of SET TLING the slavery question. The whole subject of the rendition of Fugitive 'Slaves, including of course, and necessarily the Law for that purpose is placed expressly under the protection at once of the Covenanted Faith of the Compromise and the Supreme Mandate of the Constitution, and directly identified with the existence of the Union itself.—

And all this is done in in the name and spirit of protherhood to the Slaveholding States.

And mark now how Col. Bigler, when nomina. ted by the Convention which had passed these noble resolutions as nobly responded to them. At the close of a highly wrought and eloquent para-graph, presenting the Union under the figure of the State temnest tossed and almost foundering amid the roaring billows of anti-slavery fanaticism

"TO MAINTAIN IN GOOD FAITH, my fellow itizens, THE LETTER AND SPIRIT OF THE SEVERAL MEASURES OF COMPROMISE, as adopted by the late Congress as a FINAL ADJUSTMENT of the vexations SLAVE CONTRO-VERSY, AS I AM DETERMINED TO DO, and the Democracy of the WHOLE UNION are contrained to do, may be to reach for this cable, and

What more could be be pledged to. He is de-ermined to maintain all the Compromises—to maintain their letter and their spirit; and having thus chosen his own part and expressed his ow letermination, he even goes farther and avows that in his judgment the Democracy of the whole Union, is solemnly bound and obliged to do the Language has no more binding form of same. pledge! If this Good Faith and Friternal Feeling it deserves to be by the South, all will yet be well

or our country.

But we detain our readers too long from the speech of Mr. Buchanan. Read it men of the South! Read it both Whigs and Democrats, who have seen with an angry apprehension and shudder of alarm for your country the mad and desperate course of the Whig party of Pennsylvania. Read it and rejoice that there is in that noble State a great and powerful and triumphant Democratic party which now speaks to you through the chamand representative of the National Democracy

Not Romance, but Reality.

Many of our citizens whose memory can recall vents that transpired twenty-eight years since, will ecollect a youth, not yet arrived at the years of nanhood, but whose indomitable spirit and vigorous constitution enabled him to perform the labo of a man, and whose industry, honesty and intelli-gence secured him the esteem of all who knew him Our acquaintance with him commenced while he orked in the brick yard of our townsman. James Thompson, Esq. with whom he worked during the summer, and in the winter chopped wood, or fol-

ttended school whenever opportunity permitted A few years later his younger brother, at that time apparently a youth of delicate constitution, and but poorly fitted for any laborious employment. seen engaged in all kinds of severe labor such as clearing land, chopping cord wood, hewing timber, and toiling beyond his strength to support a widowed mother and several young brothers and isters, left in destitute circumstances by the death of a husband and father

Thus far the history of these two brothers is no more than that of thousands of young men in our country at the present time; but let our young friends mark the sequel, and from the example and resent prospects of these brothers, draw hope and aspiration in the hour of gloom and despair. The lder brother was John, and the younger. WILLIAM BIGLER—the latter the Democratic candidate for Governor of the Keystone State, and idol of his arty-the former, by a singular coincidence, nomnated by the Democracy of California for the

inated by the Democracy of Camiornia for the same office in that young State.

Mrs. Bigler with a portion of her family, still resides in our county, about six miles north of this borough, and enjoys the esteem of all who know ocrat.

Glorious Old Virginia.

Our talented friend Col. Hutter, of the Easton argus, who has been spending some time in the icinity of Lynchburg, Va., writes as follows in eference to the feelings of the people of the noble Old Dominion : "It certainly gratifies the pride of a Pennsylva-

nian to hear his native State so well spoken of as it is, in all circles, by the people of this region Our glorious old Commonwealth has so nobly stood and upheld the principles of the National Constitution, that her reputation is as sacred to the true, warm hearted Southerner, as the same of his own Commonwealth. It is especially gratifying to know and seel, that this is the work of the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania. For years and ears, under the most difficult circumstances, and n the most trying times, has that party presented manly and united front in opposition to abolition-sm and fanaticism. We have shown it no quarers, extended it not the least particle of sympathy and next fall intend to bury the carcass itse out even the "benefit of clergy." The of Governor Johnston would be regarded all over stay here, I have had frequent opportunities converse with many of the prominent democrats of this State and find that there is quite a warm feeling in tavor of the great Pennsylvania Statesman, as the next democratic candidate for the Presidency. The same feeling prevails with the rank and file of the party. There is no doubt whatever that Mr. BUCHANAN will receive the vote of Virginia in the National Convention. How , is it not, when other States extend the hand of fellowship, and offer us the candidate, for a fev men in our State to set themselves up as Dictators ind undertake to control and mis-represent, public opinion? The only remedy will be for THE PEOPLE take the matter into their own hands and man age it their own way."

IJ Enwin Forest is about to re-appear upon the stage. He will make his first appearance in one of the New York Theatres on the 14th of Sepember, after which he is to enter upon an engage ment at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia He is uquestionably the greatest tragedian now

The Hartford (Connecticut) Courant, is in favor of Gen. Houston as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency.

Another Galphin

THE GARRER CASE It appears as though there as to be no end to the robbery, thieving and hinder of the federal Galphin Whigs. It was but few short months ago that a head of one of the partments, under Gen. Taylor, received from ecretary MEREDITH who is now a Whig candidate for one of the Indges of the Supreme Court, the enormous sum of NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS, as interest on the celebrated Galphin claim. For this extraordinary act the Whigs in ongress would not permit him to remain in the cabinet; but the Federalists of Pennsylvania ap proved so much of this glaring fraud, that they ominated him for one of the most responsible offices under the government of our State.

Another case of as great villainy has just com-

light at Washington city. It appears that a certain Dr. Gardner, a dentist, lost some fulse testi r something else, that made him-a claimant unde the Mexican treaty. His porcelain claim, if there ever was any justice in it, would probably have amounted to a few picquants, but by false and frau dulent affidavits, and promising to divide the spoil with the witnesses and counsel, and we presume the Mexican Commissioner also the claim wa magnified to half a million. It is also said by the letter writers that Thomas Corwin, the present Secretary of the Treasury, was engaged as counse in the case, and as counsel always understand the cases of their clients, we presume he understood all about the fraud. This monstrous claim was brought before the board of Commissioners and sworn through; but as Dr. Gardner did not divide the spoils fairly with some of the witnesses, they have blown the transaction; it has been brought before the grand jury of Washington city and true bills found against Dr. Gardner, (who has decamped for Europe,) his brother, who was not quite so smart, and who has been bound over to stand his trial, and some others.

This is the last Galphin. What will be the next ?- Democratic Union.

Dauphin County.

The Democratic Convention of this county managed, as usual, by the Middletown Bank.) has ppointed two delegates to the next Fourth of March Convention, and instructed them in favor of Gen. Cass for the Presidency.

The following article from the Harrisburg Democratic Union of Wednesday last, will explain how the thing was managed, in reference to the Presidential question. A similar game precisely was played last year in that county, and will no loubt be attempted in every other county where the same influence is predominant :

THE DAUPHIN COUNTY RESOLUTIONS. On the 17th of June last, the Standing Commit

ee of Dauphin county, issued the following notice Resolved, That the Democratic citizens of th ifferent townships wards and districts, in Dauphir ounty, be requested to meet on Saturday the 19th neeting, to select delegates to represent them in County Convention, to be held on the Monday fol-lowing, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House in Harrisburg, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket and transacting such other business as the interests of the party in the county of Dauphin may require for the ensuing year. It will be perceived that not one word is said in

this notice in reference to the presidential question or the appointment of delegates to the next State Convention; and when the time arrives for giving an expression on this subject, the people will ttend to it. The only question agitated at the delegate elections was as to who should be the andidate for Senator in this district, and no man ould have supposed for a moment that the first hing to be introduced into the Convention would be resolutions in favor of Gen. Cass, for the Presilency. As usual, however, this matter was managed exclusively by Gen. Cameron, by way of car rying out his personal hostility to Mr. Buchanan. may be a gratification to the General to carry esolutions by a trick of this kind, but it will avail nothing in the end, for the people are coming up aind to injure him will only tend to give him new strength with the Democracy of the old Keystone. He has served them too long, too faithfully, and too ably to be injured by the factious opposition of designing men.

NEW REMEDY FOR DIABRHEA, &c .- Prof. Reid, of the New York Hospital, in a letter to the Triune, savs :

"I would wish, through the medium of your paper, to give publicity to the fact, that I have seen instant relief given in cases of diarrhea, by the use f Hydro Sulphuric Acid, a teaspoonful of a satu ated solution being mixed with four times its pulk of water. Also in a case of cholera infantum which the child was very much reduced, and he stomach in an extreme state of irritability, was dministered with ease and the child immediately his is a new remedy, and that there is no reason apprehend any effects where it does not produce cure, and believing that it has some specific effect n counteracting the cause, and immediately ar-resting the disease, 1 am, yours respectfully,

LAURENCE REID." A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says the ollowing simple remedy for dysentery and bowel complaints, was furnished by an old French phyician. Its beneficial effects have been tested:

Receipt. One pint of clean oats, to be browned he same as coffee, but not to be ground; put in a clean vessel, with two quarts of water; then sim-mered over the fire until reduced to one quart when cool, decant it off. Dose for a grown person common sized tumbler, sweetened with loaf ugar, but no milk or cream. Three tumblers in lmost all cases will afford relief.

Metamora Tribe, No. 2, L O. of R. M. of Lancaster.

At a meeting of the Tribe on the 16th inst., the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted as reported by the Committee:

as reported by the committee:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the GREAT SPIRIT of
the Universe to call from us, our worthy and much
esteemed Brother Ardrew Storz, (of Logan
Tribe, No. 1. of Baltimore City) who but a few
days ago was in perfect health. He had come from
his home to participate in celebrating the 75th Anniversary of American Independence, with the
Brethren of Metamora Tribe in this city. Having
scomplished the nurses of his visit, and getting accomplished the purpose of his visit, and getting ready to take the cars for his home, he met with an awful railroad accident, which prevented him from following the hunt, and detained him in this city. in the care of this Tribe. He breathed his last on the 16th sun of the Buck Moon, at the 9th run of

He died having the full belief of his meeting the GREAT STRIT above, who is prepared to receive him. Be it therefore,

Resolved, That the Brethren of this Tribe deeply sympathise with the friends and relations of th

eceased Brother. Resolved further, That the Wigwam of Metamora Tribe beclosed in mourning for the space of 30 days Tribe be closed in mourning for the space of 30 days and that the Brethren and members of this Tribe wear the usual badge of mourning for the sam wear the usual bange of mourning of the same space of time.

Resolved further, That the Brethren of this Tribe offer their grateful thanks to Brother H. Kindig, a whose house the late deceased Brother had beet laying (during his illness) for his unabating kind

ess and attention to the brother during his afflic Resolved further, That the Preamble and Resolu accepted usually, and the Freamble and Resolu-tions be spread upon the minutes of this Tribe, and a copy of them be forwarded to the samily of the deceased brother, with the assurance that this Tribe deeply sympathise with them in their be-reavement, and a copy of them be sent to Logan Tribe. Baltimore

Resolved further, That a copy of the Preamble for publication, as also to the Baltimore Sun and Patriot.

GEO S. BALL, M. J. WEAVER. VERSAILLES, Kr., July 18, P. M .- Our village

the scene of an awful tragedy. AS to day has been the scene of an awful tragedy. A Si Clair J. Buford, of this county, in a rencontre with Geo. W. Carter, former Sheriff was killed, and Car ter was so injured that he is not expected to sur Carter was in the morning, horribly mulated and beaten with a stick, and so disabled the ne was taken to his room; and both being summe ed in the afternoon at the Court House, for tria Busord appeared before the Court. In the afterno the narries met, when Carter drew a pistol and

Letter from Colonel Bigler.

Among the letters to the Union Celebration at Easton. Pa. on the Fourth, we find the following from Colonel Bigler, which we commend to the attention of all who wish to know what is his opinion on the great question of fidelity to the Union and the support of the compromise measures passed by the last Congress:-

CLEARFIELD, June 25th, 1851. Gentlemen:-I have been honored by the receipt of your highly flattering favor inviting me to join you at Easton, on the 4th proximo, in commemorating in a suitable manner, the approaching anniversary of our National Independence. I regret sincerely to be obliged to say in reply gentlemen, that a previous engagement will deprive me of the great pleasure I should take in being with you on that interesting occasion.

The friendly terms in which you have been

pleased to extend this invitation—the patriotic sen-timents in which it abounds, in reference to our glorious Union and the significant 1991to, "United we stand, divided we fall," under which it is written, have greatly heightened the regret which I should have telt under any circumstances at being unable to avail myself of this proper opportunity, which you have so kindly made known to me, of meeting and taking by the hand the intelligent and patriotic citizens of old Northampton. The usual propriety and interest of a proper commemoration of our nation's birth day, is greatly

augmented by the threatening circumstances which have surrounded our national movements, for the ew years. The lively sensations of patriotism -of love of country-of love for our whole country—which each returning anniversary of this greatest of all modern events, very naturally excites in the minds of the American people, will be great-ly heightened on the approaching occasion, by the evidences to be seen in all parts of the coun a growing disposition to abide the adjustment, made by the late Congress, of the only controversy beween the members of our national confederacy from which the least danger to the perpetuity of the Union, could be reasonably apprehended.— The flattering hope they excited in all sections of the nation, that a strict observance of the obligations of the Constitution and a faithful main tenance of these measures of compromise, will have the effect in a short time, to relieve the country from the angry sectional conflict in which it has already been too long engaged, will give a trest zest and a renewed zeal, to the ceremonies

approaching anniversary.
Whatever diversity of opinion may have been heretofore entertained by individual citizens and statesmen, in reference to the various elements em braced in these measures of compromise, no patriot it seems to me, will seek to disturb this adjustment, and again launch the nation on a sea of excitement and danger, unless he can first demonstrate that his policy, whatever it may be, will result in some greater practical good to the whole nation. I say e nation, for it is the weltare of the entire, and not of a mere section of the country, which the true patriot will seek to promote. Nor will he refuse to do all the good he can, merely because he cannot accomplish all that he deems wise and proper. If then a greater good is likely to result to the country from the maintenance of these measures than can be secured by disturbing them, it is clearly wise, even on the part of those who cannot approve all their features, to acquiesce in their adoption.— It is certainly no inconsistency or humiliation, in an individual or a state, who may have contended against same particular features of this adjustment acquiesce in the whole, as a compromise. It is clearly right to do so, unless it be entirely apparent that a greater national good can be accomplished by substituting some other mode of settlement.— This, in my humble opinion, would be a most diffi-cult and dangerous undertaking, and one which I tear would cost the country dearly.

Those who are dissatisfied with the constitutional provision for the rendition of fugitives from labor should not forget that the compromise measures also make provision for the suppression of the slave mart in the District of Columbia, and that the question of extending slavery into the Territories will of the people who occupy the soil, a tribunal which, it is not doubted, will in every instance, interdict its extension. This feature of the adjust ment stands on high and glorious principles, the will of the majority—the principle on which our revo-lutionary fathers determined to found all our republican institutions. And what other disposition of this dangerous

controversy, let me ask, would have been more in unison with the principles of our government and the compromises of the Constitution, or have better answered the exigencies of the times? We cannot hope for a peaceable continuance of the Union, if we disregard the great conservative principles on which it rests. The fundamental law of our land cannot be sustained in part and abando mass for Mr. Buchanan, and every effort of this in part; the Constitution must be maintained as a whole, and that it is the clear intention of this instrument, that every jugitive from labor shall be returned to his master, will not be seriously denied. t is then the clear duty of the people of the free States, however repugnant it may be to their inclinations, to maintain and carry out this as fully as any other clear requisition of the Constitution.—
The present law may answer the constitutional purpose, and with this view its execution should be facilitated rather than embarrased by those who

are charged with the administration of the laws. conflict, do the admonitions of the father of his country fall upon our ears, and how we are con-strained to wonder at the almost superhuman saga-city which enabled that great and good man to foresee and forewarn his people of approaching dangers to their government from sectional conflict. We cannot resist the conclusion that an Al wise Power gave direction to his judgment and thoughts, nor should we think lightly of the lessons of wisdom which he has left for our use. Let us hope, then, that the admonitions of Washington—the glorious examples of the laws of 1776—the remembrance of the brilliant past, and the cheering hope of the future, may awaken, on the approaching anniversary of our Independence, a spirit of patriotism, of love for our entire country, of reverence for the constitution, as shall constrain the American people without distinction of party or sectional ocality, to embrace and adhe confederacy as the sheet anchor of their politica faith. The humblest service in maintaining this great fabric should be esteemed more honorable

than the accomplishment of the most brilliant de signs of monarchy. In conslusion, gentlemen. I must tender you my most profound acknowledgements for the honor which your invitation has conferred upon me, and beg you to remember me to the good people of old Northampton, in whose behalf this kind request has

> With sentiments of high regard, remain, gentlemen, Your fellow citizen, W. Bigles. I remain

Our Fellow Citizen!

Abuse and detraction, appear to be the congenial themes of the editors and correspondents of the Lancasterian. To the low and grovelling spirit, such employment may find a willing echo; but to the mind that is sustained by pure, honorable and patriotic convictions of right, all such conduct be-comes opprobrious, particularly when it has private pique or personal animosity to gratify. I have observed with regret, sir, the well intended and un disguised efforts of a small class of politicians of this-county, to tarnish the fame and personal character of our fellow citizen Hon. JAMES BUCH NAM. My regret arises, not so much from any apprehension of their success in affecting this gentleprenaison of their success in an extending his gentleman's personal popularity, but in witnessing the violations of honor—the entire disregard of correct principle—an indifference about veracity, and a disposition to tear the laurels from his care worn brow at the expense of the grossest violation of justice. Under such circumstances, his fellow, citation of the property of the p present here a right to speak without regard to party predilections: they have a right to defend his personal character, as much as they have a right to protect his personal property. He is our fellow citizen—he is of our community, and the poor never turns from his habitation unrelieved, nor the tax

ayer, unpaid."
But this is his sin! His integrity as a public But this is his sin! Itis integrity as a public servant—his patriotism as a public officer—his benevolence as a private citizen, have never been questioned; but have elicited the warmest praises from those, who now are most bitterly denouncing him. Has it come to this! that because Brutus or Anthony speak, we must all echo rebellion against our honest convictions. We have an instructive lesson, of such gross folly, in the decline of the Roman Empire. James Buchanan's name will Roman Empire. James Buchanan's name will stand prominently upon the records of time, as a great benefactor of the human lamily, when the mantle of oblivion alone will hide the disgrace of his personal detractors. His lame, and the fame of his good actions will reach the remotest period of our civil history: they will go down to the latest posterity honoied and admired; and as they roll on the problem. through the vista of years, like the pebble started from the mountain summit—they will increase in magnitude un il the carth is full of both.

July 19th, 1851.

THE METHODIST CHURCH CASE .- We learn from the New York papers, that the negociations consequent upon the earnest recommendation of the Court, for an amicable settlement of the nfortunate dispute between the two branches of he Methodist Episcopal Church, have tailed-the South making it a prerequisite that the justice of aer claim shall be admitted, and the North refusing to make any such acknowledgement.

A NEIGHBOR.