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.

Glorious Demonstration! The Democratic County Meeting, on Wednesday last, was a perfect avalanche of freemen. We have witnessed many County Meetings in this and other counties of the Commonwealth during the last twenty years-but never one that came up to this in numbers, unity of sentiment, and enthusiasm .-Long before Col. BIGLER arrived on the ground, the Orchard, where the meeting was held, was one dense mass of human beings, and when he reached the stand his presence was hailed with three tremendous cheers by the vast multitude who had as sembled to see and hear the "Susquehanna Rafts-MAN." His speech which lasted about two hours, was listened to with the most marked attention, and received with the greatest demonstrations of applause-and at the conclusion the welkin was made to ring with three times three for Col. Wil-LIAM BIGLER the next Governor of Pennsylvania.

The meeting was next addressed by Col. John W. FORNEY, of Philadelphia, in an eloquent and appropriate manner,-and by the Hon. JAMES Bu-CHANAN, with his usual ability, both of whom were not fail to give aid and comfort to the enemy, and repeatedly cheered by the multitude—the sentiments they advanced meeting with the warmest response in the breast of every Democrat present.

Take it all in all, the meeting was the largest and most edthusiastic Democratic County Meeting ever held in Lancaster, as were informed by the old. est Democrats present, and is an earnest of what may be expected from the "Old Guard" on the second Tuesday of October. Since the meeting of Wed nesday, we hear nothing more of the six thousand Whig majority in Lancaster county. That "Democratic Thunder" knocked the noise out of our op ponents effectually, and they would now be very willing to compromise for a third less. We say to our Democratic friends abroad, be of good cheer .-The sterling Democracy of Lancaster county will give a good account of themselves at the ballotboxes, and BIGLER, CLOVER and the whole Democratic Ticket will receive a warm and enthusiastic

The proceedings of this great Democratic meet ing will be found at length in another column .-The resolutions are strong, decided and patriotic, and we bespeak for them a careful perusal. There was entire unanimity of sentiment and feeling, and every thing passed off with the greatest harmony

In the evening another immense meeting of the Democracy convened in front of Hopple's Hotel, and was again addressed by Col. BIGLER, who was only interrupted at intervals by loud and enthusiastic cheering. This meeting was also addressed in a truly able and eloquent manner by W. V. Mc-KEAN, Esq., of Philadelphia, who also elicited the warmest commendations and applause from the multitude present.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.-A series of delivered in the Mechanics' Institute, in this city, by Dr. GLEASON, of Philadelphia-so favorably known in this country and Europe, as a gentleman of science every way qualified to do full justice to the ning during the present week. He has a complete Anatomical Museum, consisting of French Manikins, Models, Natural Preparations, Drawings, Engravings, Paintings, &c, &c., a sight of which is alone worth the price of admission, 121 cents.-His lecture this evening will be on Respiration, and to-morrow evening on the Skin.

We hope to see the lectures well attended, as every person is interested in those subjects, and should, possible obtain a knowledge of the human system and the laws which govern it.

Mr. JOSEPH B. BAKER, of Salisbury township has our thanks for several lists of new paying sub scribers to the Intelligencer, recently furnished -If some more of our active friends throughout the county would follow his example, we should soon have no reason to complain.

The West Chester Jeffersonian states that Col. J. S. Clendenin, one of the fitty victims of the late Spanish butchery in Cuba, was a young lawyer of New Orleans, and a native of Lancaster county. He had served in the Mexican war, (as a Lieutenant in Col. Jefferson Davis' regiment,) and was in the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista.

We are authorised to state that the names of Dr. H. H AGNEW and LEONARD ROCKEY, are pub-

There is nothing yet definite from Cuba .-One day the report is that Lopez is successful—the next day has him defeated. We think it useless to give the details of these conflicting rumors, inasmuch as a few days more must bring reliable news.

EXECUTION OF PHAROAH -On Friday last, George Phanoan, convicted of the murder of Miss Sharpless, was executed in the prison yard, at West Chester. He was about 19 years of age. and was attended to the gallows by the the Rev. Messrs. Moore and Patten. The criminal did not deny his guilt, but blamed his parents for having neglected to educate him properly. He could neither read nor write.

ILF Col. JAMES R. SNOWDEN has written lengthy and able letter, exposing the efforts of Gov. Johnston and his sattelites, to make political capital out of the Sinking Fund and other reform measures of the democrátic party. Col. Snowden, it will be remembered, was the efficient State Treasurer, under the administration of the lamented

DEATH OF Ex-GOVERNOR McDowell,-The Hon JAMES McDowell, member of Congress, and formerly Governor of Vriginia, died on the 24th ult., at his residence near Lexington, Va. Gov. McD. was one of the ablest and most eloquent men of the age-and his loss will be severely felt by the Democratic party, of which he was a brilliant ornament. He had been in declining health for some time, and domestic affliction probably hastened his death.

HORRIBLE DEATH .- The Pottsville Emporium says that on the arrival of a train of Coal Cars at Mount Carbon, during Saturday night, fragments of a human body were found attached to a brake of one of the Cars, and on examination other portions of the same body were found strewed along the road from below Schuylkill Haven to the point above named, a distance of some six or eight miles. Nothing was known respecting the individual who had thus been horribly mutilated, but it was conjectured that in an attempt to get into one of the Cars somewhere below Landingville, the poor fellow had been caught in the brake and thus held as in a vice, until he was literally ground to atoms!

The Democracy of Centre county have in structed their delegate to the State Convention for Gen. Cass. The delegates from Schuylkill county have also been instructed for Gen. Cass.

County Committee Meeting.

Agreeably to the call of the Chairman, the Dem cratic County Committee of Lancaster County met at the public house of William J. Steele in the City of Lancaster, on Wednesday, the 27th of August, 1851, at 10 o'clock, A.M. The following members were present and answered to their names NEWTON LIGHTNER, Chairman, and Messrs

Thomas Edwards, Peter A. Kimburg, Adam Kendig, Wendel Holl, John Forney, John Elser, Henry Imhoff, Peter Gerber, James L. Reynolds, James H Barnes, John L. Keffer, William S. Amweg, George cing together for common defence the discordant elements of which it is composed. M. Steinman, Henry E. Wentz, Isaac F. Lightner, Henry E. Leman, Abraham Peters, Andrew Leader. Should the disorganizing portion of our party settle a County Ticket, whether so intended or not, David Laird, Jacob Neff, James Laird, Peter Felies,

Miller, George Raub, sen., Dr. J C. Weidler, W. Miller, George D. M'Ilvaine, James Hanna, Jacob Gamber. A resolution was offered by Andrew Leader, that County Convention should be called for the pur pose of settling a County Ticket-to which an amendment was offered by I. F. Lightner as follows, viz: Resolved, That it is inexpedient to settle a County Ticket the present campaign, and that the State Ticket, embracing the names of Messrs. Bigler, Clover, Black, Campbell, Lewis, Gibson and Lowrie, is sufficient to induce every Democrat in the County to attend the polls and assist their brethren throughout the State in electing it by an overwhelming majority. The

John A. Brush, Thomas S. Henderson, John R.

voted down. The following Address to the Democracy of Lancaster County, was then read and unanimously adopted, after which the County Committee ad-

amendment was carried, and the original resolution

CASTER COUNTY:

We deem it our duty, as faithful sentinels, to varn you against the disorganization which still exists in the ranks of our party in this county. This disorganization is of such a character as can is now; since the decision of the Reading and Harrisburg Conventions, purely factious and without apology or excuse. The decision of these highest political tribunals of our party have been disregarded and set at naught by the Amwake committee, who are now proceeding as though such decisions had never been made. Although no longer a Committee under the least pretext of right, they have undertaken to call a Democratic County Con vention to meet on the 10th of September with a view to the settlement of a county ticket which shall appoint six delegates to the 4th of March State Convention.

The solemn pledge given by Col. Frazer at the Reading Convention stands unredeemed. This gentleman declared before the assembled Democracy of the State, that whether his delegates should be admitted or rejected by the Convention, he would cheerfully submit to its decision and exert all his influence to elect the ticket which might be settled. The conduct of his defunct Committee is a lamentable commentary upon this solemn pledge. It may well be asked what conceivable motive

can exist for the conduct of the Amwake Committee? Had they desired alone to try the relative strength of the two divisions of the party in the county, the way was open and plain. The regular Committee, of which Mr. Lightner is the chairman, was appointed at the County Convention on the 5th March last, for the ensuing political year. This Convention, the delegates elected and the County Committee appointed by it, have been solemnly decided by the Reading and Harrisburg Conventions to be the true and legitimate Representatives of the, Democracy of Lancaster county. A few months will necessarily produce a call by the regular County Committee of a county convention to elect delegates to the 4th of March Convention; and it the only object of the disorganizers had been to measure their strength with the regular Democracy, they would have waited until this appropriate oc-But no, this is not their object. sire to continue their disorganization. Their purpose is on the 10th of September "to appoint six delegates to the 4th of March Convention," with a full and per fect knowledge that they will not-cannot be received lectures on Anatomy and Physiology are now being Their object is to misrepresent the Democracy on the Presidential question, and to exhibit, in a seemingly regular form, their own views on this question as those of the Democratic party of Lancaster county. The path that duty requires your Committee to take is clear, and no persons see it more interesting subjects. He commenced the course plainly than the gentlemen composing the disor-on Friday evening last, and will lecture every even proper time we will issue a call to the Democracy of the County, giving due and ample notice, for the election of delegates to a County Convention to select delegates to represent the County in the 4th of March Convention on the questions of the Pres idency and the Canal Commissionership. The Committee of the disorganizers well knowing that they could not accomplish their peculiar views in a fair and onen contest, under a call issued by the regular County Committee, and desirous to a trial which would inevitably result in their ignominious defeat, resorted to an offer which it was evident could not be accepted, to try the relative trength of the two divisions, in Sentember.

This offer could not be accepted without stultiying ourselves, and insulting the two Democratic State Conventions, by recognizing the existence o the Amwake Committe in the very face of the de cisions against them. It never was imagined for a moment that it could be accepted; and it was only made that its rejection might serve as a pretext for continuing their disorganization. If the decisions of the Conventions had been in their favor, they would have laughed to scorn the impudence of an such proposition coming from this Committee. The very points, and the only points decided were that the Amwake Committee had no rightful existence and that the Fordney Committee and their succes nted the Democracy of the sors legally represented the Democracy of the County. The refusal to admit the Frazer, delegates was but the inevitable consequence of this decision. The whole argument in both State Con-ventions turned upon this single question. How ere could be a doubt about the decision-and how the Frazer delegates received a vote even of 47 out of the 133 at the Reading Convention, and of 29 lished in the Lancasterian, as Committee men for Sadsbury township, without their authority or discussion was: Had the County Convention which was called together by the County Committee and elected by the people for the sole, exclusive and expressed purpose of deciding upon the settlement of a County ticket, the power of transcending their authority and forcibly ejecting from office the Ford ney Committee, and appointing the Amwake Com-mittee in its place at the end of five months, when they had been appointed for one political year at the regular County Convention in the preceding April. And yet this defunct Amwake Committee vere reckless enough to ask the regular Democration Committee to annul and disregard the de-

cision of the two State Conventions. But if this imperative reason had not existed against accepting the proposition of the Amwake Committee, there would have been another equally onclusive.

If a warm and angry contest is inevitable, why of postpone it until after the October election?— Why should the Democracy of Lancaster County voluntarily engage in an intestine war, and thus weaken their forces, in the face of a powerful en Why not postpone their domestic differ emy? nces until after the common enemy had been van quished, especially when this postponement could not injure the cause of either division of the party The importance of the approaching struggle in Pennsylvania cannot be over estimated. In its result are involved not only the best interests of the State, out probably the integrity and permanence of our blessed Union. The patriotic of the land every where, North, South, East and West are looking to Pennsylvania with intense, with breathless anxiety. No State election since the origin of our Govern nent has ever excited so deep an interest among the Democrats of our sister States. And is this moment for men who call themselves Democrate o jeopard the great interests of the party by exciting a contest again to decide the con unimportant issue which has been already author itatively decided by the two State Conventions itatively decided by the two state conventions, whether the Fordney or the Amwake Committee regularly represented the party? We would invite our erring brethren at least to postpone this question until after the election. Do they not perceive that the Whigs are openly sympathizing with them and expecting aid and comfort from them? Hav they not learned that at a recent Whig meeting in Chambersburg, a leading Whig politician of Lancaster, boasted that heretofore the Whigs of Lar caster County had counted their majority at five thousand; but since the defection of Col. Frazer and his partizans and their hostility to Mr. Buchan an, they expected to count their majority at ten

The settlement of a County ticket which the Amwake Committee propose, can do no possible good, and may effect much mischief. Should we ollow their example, we should then have a strug gle the more fierce because among former political friends, which could not fail to do injury to our State ticket. We are willing to avoid this for the benefit of the great cause at any sacrifice of personal feeling. Under such circu stances surely no | who is not favorable to his nominati GREAT DEMOCRATIC COUNTY

bring the whole Democratic vote of the County to the polls. The vast importance of the election will accomplish this. Independently of a Gogerme poiss. The vast importance of the election will accomplish this. Independently of a Governor and Canal Commissioner, we have to elect five Judges of the Supreme Court on whose decisions, in the last resort, the property, the lives and the liberty of every citizen in the Commonwealth may MEETING. Agreeably to previous notice, an immense meet ing of the Democracy of Lancaster county, and the adjoining townships of Chester county, was Our candidates are equal in sterling abil ity for their respective positions, in stern integrity and pure Democracy, to any who could have been held in the city of Lancaster, on Wednesday the 27th inst. The meeting was held in Longenecker's elected in the Commonwealth.

The settlement of a ticket would consolidate and Orchard, a delightful spot in the north-eastern section of the city, and was organized by the appoint strengthen the Whig party of this County, by forment of the following named officers, viz:

good democrat would covet the position of a can-

The settlement of a ticket is not necessary

votes as possible, and this will enable the

tinue in the straight path of duty, without turning

On the 14th August, 1849, the County Commit-tee, of which William Mathiot was the chairman,

tee, of which william Mathiot was the chairman, with the approbation of the entire Democracy of the county, resolved that it was inexpedient and premature to call a County Convention to elect delegates to represent the Democratic party of Lancaster

county in the State Convention, until within a brief

period of its meeting. Accordingly the County Con

ention to elect delegates to the Williamsport Con-

vention assembled in April, 1850, and appointed the Committee of which Col. Fordney was chairman.

Index the call of this Committee a Convention was

held in March last to elect delegates to the Reading

and Harrisburg Conventions. These proceeding stood the test at the two Conventions, and the del-

egates elected in March last were received as the

egular and legitimate representatives of the De-

regular and legitimate representatives of the Be-mocracy of the County.

We shall follow the wise, politic and salutary precedent of the Mathiot and Fordney Committees, and issue a call for a County Convention to be held

alone they can rightfully be represented: Thus dis-charging our duty as the agents of the Democracy

Canal Commissioner and unawed by dictation or

threats, uninfluenced by persuasions, unimpeded by

intrigues, and without disturbing the peace and har

mony of the party or prejudicing the election of the State ticket.

We, therefore call upon the Democracy of the

County to discountenance the disorganizing and factious plans chalked out for the Amwake Com-

mittee by a few individuals in utter disregard of their own plighted faith and the decisions of the State Conventions, to gratify personal vengeance

and to sooth disappointed ambition. We warn

signing and intriguing men, by selfish and dissat-isfied politicians, in an antagonistical position to the party throughout the State, by sanctioning at-

tempts to impeach the motives and reverse the

judgment of the two State Conventions; but uni-ting together in support of the whole ticket, show

majority which prevents you from participating in

noll when the State or Nation desire your assist-

ance and support upwards of six thousand vote for the good old cause of Democracy.

The Whig Convention

Met in the Court House on Wednesday and Thurs

day of last week. Contrary to expectation the

Silver Greys had it pretty much all their own way.

and the following ticket was settled without any

President Judge—Henry G. Long, Lancaster. Associate Judges—D. B. Vondersmith, Lancaster eremiah Brown, Fulton.

State Senate-Edward C. Darlington, Lancaster

Assemblu—C. L. Hunsecker, Manheim; B. I

Martin, Ephrata; Moses Pownall, Sadsbury; Bar-tram A. Shaefler, Lancaster; John C. Walton, Ful-

Clerk of the Orphans' Court-David May, Man-

Directors of the Poor-C. M. Greider, West Hemi

Inspectors of the County Prison—Slater Brown, Fulton; Daniel Brandt, Rapho.

From the above ticket it will be perceived that

Lancaster county has given little Lebanon the

"cold shoulder," and taken both Senators. How

this will be relished by the Whigs of that county

remains to be seen. Their favorite candidate, Mr

Killinger-by the way a pretty clever fellow-who

was in town at the time, went home with "a flea

in his ear," swearing vengeance against his brothe

The Convention forgot to pass any resolution

defining the position of the Whig party of Lancas-

ter county on the Slavery question! If they had

done so, they might have placed their candidate for

Since the above was in type we learn that, on

county refused to endorse the nomination of Messrs.

Darlington and Kinzer—consequently, Mr. Killinger

remains in the field as the Whig nominee of Leba-

non, and will no doubt poll the entire Whig vote of

Cambria for Buchanan.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Cambrid

following resolutions, amongst others, were unant

Resolved. That this meeting cheerfully concur is

expressing their approbation of the patriotic course pursued by Gen. Lewis Cass in restoring harmony

of the Compromise bills, and whilst we would

again cheerfully support him in the event of his nomination for the Presidency, yet the first choice

of Cambria county is now as it has heretofore been for Pennsylvania's tavorite son, JAMES BUCHANAN.

Resolved. That in James Buchanan we posses

a candidate every way worthy of that exalted sta tion,—whose purity of private character, eminen

abilities, and patriotism, evinced in a long public

career in the service of his country, has even force

from our political opponents an acknowledgement of his trancendant abilities, and whose elevation

would not only reflect credit upon the station, but

upon our State, the democracy of which have al-ways been ready to do battle in defence of republi

The same number of the Mountain Sentinel

(heretofore a Cass paper,) which contains the pro-

ceedings of the meeting, has also an able article

Venango for Buchanan.

The Democratic County Convention of Venango

ounty met at Franklin, on Wednesday last, and,

after settling a ticket, appointed Hon. Arnold Plu-

mer and Col. William H. Lamberton delegates to

the next State Convention, and instructed them

animously for Mr. BUCHANAN. The following is

Resolved, That believing JAMES BUCHANAN to be

no person as delegate to the National Convention.

in favor of Mr. Buchanan's nomination

in men and measures

the resolution:

our country by the passage in the last Congress

resolution adopted by a late County Convention,

the Quarter Sessions-George R. Her

Sheriff—Elias Eby, Elizabeth.

Prothonotary—John K. Reed, West Earl.

Register—Luther Richards, Lancaster.

Parador—John Brady, jr., Manor.

rickson, Mount Joy.

Commissioner—Christian Hess, Paradise

Coroner-Frederick Dern, Lancaster.

Auditor-John Mecartney, Conestoga

eld; William Gorrecht, Lancaster.

Whigs of the Old Guard,

that county.

ously adonted:

Governor in an awkward position.

Treasurer-David-Shultz, Earl.

great difficulty.

eim Borough

Dr. E. Kinzer, Leacock.

you not to permit yourselves to be placed by de

ng to every member of the party the right,

o the right hand or the left.

Vice Presidents—Hon. Jacob Grosh. Marietta Vice Presidents—Hon. Jacob Grosh, Marietta; John Elser, Esq., Elizabeth; John Forney, Earl; Dr. N. B. Wolfe, Columbia; Lot Rogers, Esq., Carnarvon; Adam Kendig, Conestogo; George G. Brush, Manor; Thomas C. Wiley, City; John McSparren, Drumore; Jno. F. Remley, City; Rob't Moderwell, City; Henry Eckert, Paradise; Henry Reemsnyder, West Earl; Peter Felies, Warwick; Henry Wentz, Manor; John L. Lightner, Leacock; t will play into the hands of our political oppo Let us not further distract the party by following their example; but let all the conseque ces be upon their own head. It requires no dis-cernment to predict the result. They will naturally esire to obtain for their County Ticket as many Henry Wertz, Manor; John L. Lightner, Leacock; Phomas S. McIlvaine, Salisbury; John Martin, John Creilly S. John Cheller, Colerain; John Creiller, Jhester county; John R. Miller, East Lamneter all over the County to trade off votes for County offices to disorganizing Democrats for votes in favor of Johnston, Strohm and their State Judicia Conestoga; William White, Colerain; John Creiley, Chester county; John R. Miller, East Lampeter; Jacob Neff, Strasburg twp.; William Echternacht, Strasburg Bor.; John Robinson, Martic; Isaac Walker, Sadsbury; Robert Lafferty, Chester co.; Dr. Martin, Bart; Samuel Redsecker, Elizabethtown; Jacob Wineour, City; James Laird, Mount Joy; Jacob B. Hamilton, Conoy; Frederick Schner, City candidates. That this arrangement will be made to a considerable extent, we may infer from what we hear of the dissatisfaction of individuals in the Frazer ranks, with different candidates on their State ticket. Indeed the Amwake Committee not

President-JAMES PATTERSON, Esq., of Lit-

onsidering themselves bound by the decision of the Reading and Harrisburg Conventions in regard to Secretaries-James L. Reynolds, City; Colonel themselves, may with the same reason repudiate the ticket settled by those Conventions. Wm. S. Amweg, City; Andrew Leader, Marietta; Lewis Fite, Washington Bor.; Molton R. Sample, Leacock; Jacob L. Gross, Ephrata. The regular Democracy of Lancaster County occupy a proud position. They are sustained by the Democracy of the State; and have only to con-

The following Committee was then appointed, to wait upon Col. WILLIAM BIGLER, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and invite his attendance at the meeting, viz: Capt. Geo. Sanderson. Michael Withers, J. J.

Cook, Dr. Samuel Humes, Sanders McCulloch It was then on motion resolved that a commit ee of thirteen be appointed by the Chair, for the urpose of preparing resolutions expressive of the ise of the meeting. The following gentlem were accordingly appointed, viz:

Wm. Mathiot, John D. Miller, Samuel Brooks, . W. Housekeeper, J. J. Libhart, Dr. Levi Holl, Vm. Patton, A. L. Henderson, Anthony Carpen-er, James Hanna, Henry E. Leman, Dr. Abraham itner, Mark Connell.

The Committee, after having retired for a short me, returned and through their Chairman reportted the following, which were unanimously adopted Resolved. That we cordially approve of the nominations made by the State Conventions at Reading and Harrisburg, and we hereby pledge ourselves to sustain them heartily and zealously throughout the campaign and at the ballot-box; knowing as we that the candidates on the State ticket are true and tried Democrats, of just and acknowledged ability, and in all respects worthy the suffrages of their fellow citizens.

and issue a care in a doubly convention to be left a brief time prior to the meeting of the next State Convention, under which the whole party in the County will be invited to act, and through which alone they can rightfully be represented: Thus dis-Resolved, That in presenting Col. Wm. Bigler of Resolved, I hat in presenting Coi. will. Bigler of Clearfield, as their candidate, for Governor, the Democratic party have given unequivocal testimony of their regard for the interests, prosperity and honor of the Commonwealth. The acknowledged abilities of the nominee, his experience in public and affording the opportunity freely and indepen-dently to express his individual preferences in re-gard to the candidates for the office of President, and affairs, his moral worth and purity of character, eminently recommend him to the suffrages of the

Resolved, That in Seth Clover, our candidate for Canal Commissioner, we recognise an honest man, worthy of the office for which he has been named, and capable of performing all its important duties.

Resolved, That our Judicial Ticket comprising the names of Jeremiah S. Black, James Campbell, Ellis Lewis, John B. Gibson, and Walter H. Lowrie, in the language of the Hon. G. M. Dallas "contains in the langu as much learning, as much legal erudition, and as much character as could be found in any five citizens of the Commonwealth, and that the whole ticket is worthy of the confidence and support of the people."

Resolved, That the bold slanders of certain Whig

Resolved, That the bold slanders of certain Whig papers against our esteemed fellow citizen, Hon. Ellis Lewis, have but endeared him the more to his numerous friends in this county, as will be abundantly shown by the vote he will receive at the ballot boxes.

Resolved, That the bold slanders of certain Whig There is a great and numerous party in this State hat favors the adverse policy, but will you vote with that party? (No! No!!)

Mr. Buchanan then passed to the Pennsylvania State law of 1847. He said, to say the least that act was very uncivil and discourteous to the Centagorum of the country of

to your brethren throughout the State and the Union that, although oppressed by an overwhelming Resolved, That a revenue tariff, based upon the ad valorem principle, is required to maintain the true interests of the people; that such a tariff will afford equal privileges to the farmer, mechanic, and manufacturer, and will furnish the greatest taining a representation in the Legislature, you can good to the greatest number.

Resolved, That adherence to regular nominations

is the life-blood of the party. That a firm, active and honest support of the regularly nominated candidates, can alone give force and efficiency to our political organization, and is indispensible to the success and maintenance of our cherished principles. That those who, while professing to be Democrats, oppose or disregard a regular nomina-tion, are foes infinitely more dangerous than the

open enemy.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Lancaster co. heartily approve of the Compromise Measures adopted by the last Congress. That they were conceived in a spirit of patriotism, to preserve our glorious Union from impending danger, and that a faithful and honest support of their several provisions, without change or amendment, is the duty of every American eitizen. American citizen. Resolved, That the repeal of the obnoxious sec-

tion of the Obstruction Law of 1847 which refuses the use of our jails for the safe keeping of fugitive slaves, is alike demanded by the mutual rights of master and slave, and is in accordance with public sentiment throughout the whole extent of our Commonwealth. The refusal of Governor Johnston wishes of the people, and an open attempt to set aside the plain constitutional provision which re-quires the rendition of fugitive slaves.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the ppressed inhabitants of the island of Cuba in their ruggle to throw off the galling yoke of Spanish ranny, and the efforts of General Lopez and his callant compatriots in arms, are such as must meet with a hearty response in the breast of every true

carted American.

Resolved. That the cold blooded butchery of fifty Resolved, That the cold blooded butchery of fifty unarmed and wounded American citizens, after they had surrendered, because they were suspected of aiding the patriots, is an act of diabolical wickedness and gruelty on the part of the Cuban government, which has no parallel in modern times and the honor of our country and the interests of numanity require prompt and decided action on the wart of our government, so that the blood thirsty yrants may be brought to condign punishment. Immediately after which, the first mentioned Committee returned with Col. BIGLER, whose ar-

rival was greeted with loud applause and by appropriate music from the Lancaster Brass Band, nich was engaged for the occasion After the cheering, consequent upon his arrival at the ground, had subsided, Col. Bigler commen-

ed addressing the vast assemblage. He said he was glad to meet his fellow citizen of Lancaster county. It was not the first time he enjoyed that pleasure. Often, in delegate meetings, e had met the noble Democracy of Lencaster, and the felt proud in acknowledging that nowhere could be felt proud in acknowledging that nowhere could Saturday last, the Whig Conferees from Lebanon he remember of meeting sterner or more honest radherents to the cause of Democracy. The people of Lancaster are celebrated for their industry and their enterprise. As Pennsylvania was the first State of the Union, so was Lancaster the most prominent among the counties of the old Keystone prominent among the counties of the old Keystone State. Rich in her mineral and agricultural productions—sound and safe in her devotion to the principles of the Constitution and the Union.—He was pleased, he said, to meet such a people—a people beaming with intelligence—a democracy renowned in the annals of party warfare for their strict adhesion to that good old party which has distributed its blessings as well throughout this State, as the Union. He came to meet the people of Lancaster—he came to talk to the people. ounty, held at Ebensburg on the 25th ult. the eople of Lancaster—he came to talk to the people and to define his position in relation to the questions now agitating the country.

He alluded to the exercise of the franchise. It

was a sacred obligation; and no man should exercise the privilege without first understanding the principles his vote must influence. His relation principles his vote must influence. His relation to day, was peculiar; he stood before the meeting the candidate of a great party, for the highest office in the gift of the people. He wished, therefore, to declare his feelings and his principles, so that all could judge, and all could act understandingly. Ie wanted no man's vote without first convinim of the justice of his cause. He fought heneat banner that had blazoned on its folds banner that had blazoned on its folds the great rinciples of Democracy—principles by which he etermined to die fighting, or live triumphing. He then entered into a lucid examination of the nancial affairs of the Commonwealth, and thoroughly refuted the assumption made by Governor Johnston that by the establishment of a Sinking und, (a fund, by the way, to the production of which he is not entitled to the slightest credit,) he had paid the State debt—examined in his usual masterly manner the Tariff question, and took the boldest and broadest ground in favor of the course pursued by the National Democracy in sustaining all the compromise measures of the last Congress, and avowed his determination in the event of his election, to pursue such a course as would tend to recompt the inst and the equal rights of all portions. ad paid the State debt-examined in his usual

election, to pursue such a course as would tend to promote the just and the equal rights of all portions of the Union without regard to sectional prejudices. The speech of Col. Bigler was received with an enthusiasm never before witnessed in Lancaster, and when he had concluded, the audience broke orth into loud and apparently irrepressible cheers At the conclusion of Col. Bigler's speech, which lasted fully two hours, loud calls were made for Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, who was present at the meeting. His reception was most cordial. He commenced by an allusion to his old friends and the home of his childhood—the services and labors the unanimous choice of the Democracy of Venango county, for the next Presidency, we hereby instruct our delegates to the Convention, to assemble in Harrisburg, on the 4th of March next, to vote for they had undergone in the good cause in days gone by. He then endorsed the Democratic State nominations, and spoke in the highest terms of all the candidates—of their ability, integrity and sound cy-and urged his fellow citizens to sup-n with hearty good will. He did not de-Democracy-and urged his fellow citiz

sire to discuss the great questions before the people, as that had been so ably and eloquently done by our noble standard-bearer, Col. B. He closed his eloquent remarks amid the loud and repeated chee

f the people present.

After Col. F. had concluded, a loud and unan mous call was made for the Hon. JAMES BUCHARAS mous call was made to use that yards putthras, He made his appearance on the platform, and was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm. His remarks which were eloquent and pointed, occupied about three quarters of an hour.

In commencing, he alluded to the grandeur of the spectacle presented by the meeting, which head could be seen in no other country on earth.—Here the humblest and the proudest meet on a foot ing of equality, to make, to unmake, or support the laws, but elsewhere the laws are above the reac of the people, and are supported by the bayonet. They had met to-day to interchange feeling a Lucy nad met to-day to interchange feeling an entiment in reference to the nominations made b the State Conventions. With regard to the Gove nor, all the omens were favorable, and looked to triumph. Pennsylvania had never elected two Whig Governors consecutively; one term of Whig government was as much as she could stand at on trial. He felt certain the result would be same a the coming election. He had never been mistaker in a presentiment of this kind but once, and tha was when Van Buren was defeated. He would therefore predict a brilliant victory for the Democratic army of Pennsylvania in October next. Mr B. next alluded to Gov. Johnston's professions in favor of a sound currency, and referred to the relief notes and other shinplasters. He said that every one must feel the evil of such a currency as Gov. Johnston by his acts seemed to favor. by this monstrous system of Whig Banking? Is it the speculator who south danger from atar and knows how to escape it? No, it is the poor who have these false tokens in their pockets, unconscious of the ruin that is coming upon them. He next ex-mined Governor Johnston's claims built upon the sinking Fund, and completely exposed his unfounded pretensions. Mr. B. then spoke of the Tariff, saying that the word tariff is a French word, submitted for the English word tax, and that the latter word should be adhered to—as people who talk of Tariffs would then have a better idea of what is meant. Taking this for a text, he proceded to show hat prohibitory tariffs, or tariffs for protection, were n their nature nothing but heavy taxes. Mr. B. said se could not call the tariff of '46 a perfect law, as

only be done through the agency of the Democratic party, as the Whigs had failed in every promise they had made in regard to it.

If experience shows the wisdom of some alteration in the law, it can only be done by the power of the Democratic party, and that should teach the Whigs the folly of fighting the Democratic party on this is-

othing human is, but it was very nearly so. At a

vents, he said, if it is ever to be changed, it ca

Mr. Buchanan next referred to the dangers threatening the Union. He spoke of the Government and the union of these States as an edifice over the for-mation of which a favoring Providence must have presided. Men must eventually be everywhere free. Heaven had made him free—and this Union to be the instrument of universal enfranchisement. But it is threatened by dangers at home, and in what way? Simply this. A number of officious fanatics in the North refuse to let the people of the South nanage their own affairs in their own way. Wha would you think, said Mr. B., addressing th would you think, said Mr. B., addressing those near him, if some of your neighbors at a small distance would persist in meddling with your family affairs and thereby bringing you perpetual trouble. Would you not be justly indignant? And just so it is with your brethren of the South. All the South asks is your brethren of the South. All the South asks is to be let alone in the peaceable enjoyment of its rights—rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and without which guarantee the Constitution could now have no existence. All the South got by the Compromise was the enactment of the Fugitive Law, and that she wants honestly and faithfully executed 'I read." said Mr. B., "the Southern papers at tentively. They all give their support to the Unior and the Compromise conditionally on the faithfu performance of the Fugitive Slave Law," and I be lieve sincerely if you cancel or nullify that you do stroy this Union. Now what will you do—repes it and hazard the safety of the Union, or enforce honestly and save the Union? (To this question there was a loud response of determination to support the law.) "The whole matter is in a nut port the law.) "The whole matter is in a nu shell," said Mr. B., "and there you have it."-

act was very uncivil and discourteous to the General Government. It had no jails in the several States and had to depend on State courtesy. In this case Pennsylvania stands in the unbecoming attitude of allowing her jails to England and Franc and other Foreign States, whilst she refuses then to her nearest sister, Maryland, Mr. Buchanan the applied his remarks to the approaching ele-and said the election of Col. Bigler would triumph for the national Constitution. All his respondents unite in regarding it in that light. We should remember this, for invoting for him we vote for a great principle as well as for the man. Stick to the ticket is a good text and it is good only tor the reason I have stated. That is the philosophy of it. We vote for principles, the men are mere instruments.

Mr. B. then passed a high eulogium on Gen. Seth

Mr. B. then passed a high eulogium on Gen. Seth Clover, and exhorted the meeting to stand closely by him as a man every way deserving of their thorough and cordial support.

With regard to the Judges, he repeated his former endorsement of the whole ticket; remarking that there had been some feeling against Judge Lewis and Judge Campbell, but that it was rapidly dying away. They abused Judge Lewis as a runaway apprentice, but so was Franklin., The people of Lancaster know Judge Lewis, and I think neither Whigs nor Democrats complain of him here. er Whigs nor Democrats complain of him here.— The opponents of Judge Campbell have got tired of the cant that he is not fit. I make the prediction, that he will have been on the Supreme Bench but a the most fortunate selections ever made. Mr. B. then alluded to the religious opposition, and tho't that in a country like this it could not amount to much. He then exhorted the Democrats present to pursue the plain path of duty in support of licket settled by the recognized authorities of party. In exhorting them to exertion, he said that although the Democratic party is in a minority in Lancaster, their 6000 votes in a State election, wer of as much consequence and value as any 6000 in Glorious Old Berks," or any other county in the State. After reciting a beautiful and apt piece o poetry, he retired amidst the enthusiastic plaudit

Mr. B. sat down amid loud demonstrations of updause, when the meeting adjourned at about

THE MEETING IN THE EVENING. At about 8 o'clock, the Democracy of the city sembled at Hopple's, and a more enthusiastic outpouring of the lion hearted Democ racy of Lancaster was never assembled in this city workingmen who could not attend the meeting in the afternoon, the clerks in stores, the business men generally of the city, whose engagement would not permit their presence in the afternoon were all assembled, and enthusiastic cheers for Bigler, and calls for his appearance to address them were unanimous and spirit-stirring. When Co Bigler appeared in front of the hotel, a shout of welcome went up, which seemed to rend the air. His address was of the most eloquent and impres sive character; but we have not room to give ever an outline of it. It is sufficient to observe that was a truly eloquent speech, and fully sustained the high character he had established fo in his very able address in the afternoon, and excited the utmost enthusiasm in the thousands who heard it He was followed by W. V. McKean, Esq., of Phila delphia, who reviewed Gov. Johnston's pretensions in connection with the financial prosperity of the State and his course on the Obstruction Law; the pos tion of the Whigs in presenting such a candidate in Pennsylvania as John Strohm, and concluded with a sketch of the character of Judge Campbell, and the causes, character and narrow limits of th opposition to him. At the conclusion of Mr McKean's address, which occupied about an hour the meeting adjourned with three vociferous cheers for BIGLER, CLOVER, and the whole Democratic

Letter from Wm. Searight.

WILLIAM SEARIGHT, Esq., of Fayette county vas a candidate for Canal Commissioner before the last Democratic State Convention, and received, for the office a large vote. Since the adjournment o that body, a few desperate and unscrupulous men have attempted to use his name as an excuse for disorganization. The following manly and oppor tune letter, however, in the last Mifflin True Dente crat, addressed to Gen. REUBEN C. HALE, of Mifflin county, is an extinguisher. We copy it with great

"Harvest being now over, I have gone to work and will continue working, until the election, for the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket. Our friends in the south-west have entere upon the campaign in good earnest, and you may expect a good report from our lion hearted Democracy. I regard the usages of the Democracy sound, and regular nominations as inviolable. I to this has only been at Danville about one week, have given thirty years of service to the cause of having had the "same powerful inducements" for

o that same just cause and strength.

Voors very truly, WILLIAM SEARIGHT.

ID Among the inventions of modern science few confer a greater benefit on the community than that contribution of Chemistry to the healing art, known as Aver's Cherry Pectoral. In our advertising columns may be found the evidence of distinguished gentlemen, that shows their confidence in its peculiar efficacy to cure distempers of the Throats and

THE INCHAM SLANDER

Some of the more reckless and disreputable W presses are re-publishing the stale slanders which Samuel D. Ingham, issued against Judge Lewis nine years ago, and which were triumphantly reinted the instant they made their appearance, by the very witnesses which Mr. Ingham referred to in order to sustain his charge. It is notorious that Samuel D. Ingham and Lewis S. Coryell are hand and glove, and are regarded as one and identicalthe substance and the shadow. So much is this the case, that it is humorously remarked of them that "when one takes snuff the other sneezes."-Their statements are therefore taken together They pretend that in 1840, Mr. Thomas Chambers, of Danville, in the presence of Judge William Donaldson, of the same place, exhibited a letter purporting to be written by Judge Lewis relative to the purchase of an interest in the establishmen of the Pennsylvania Reporter, and that a consulta tion and certain proceedings thereupon took place in which Mr. Chambers and Judge Donaldson were principal actors. It is not very material to the reputation of Judge Lewis whether he wrote such a letter or not, as nothing but the wildest reasoning of an evil-minded man could torture the transaction into any thing improper. Judge Lewis hov ever, in his testimony under oath before a commi tee of the Legislature, stated that he "had not the slightest recollection of writing any such letter,' and that he who made the statement was "drawing upon his imagination for his facts." Mr. Ingham stated in his testimony that he "had never seen Judge Lewis write, and was not acquainted with

these wholesome and safe rules of evidence which has enabled Mr. Ingham to make a mountain out of a mole hill. But mark how the testimony re futes his whole statement. Mr. Ingham refers to Mr. Thomas Chambers a having produced the letter purporting to have been written by Judge Lewis. The following statement made by Mr. Chambers under oath, before the Mayor of Philadelphia, and published in the Pennsylvanian of 1842, the moment he saw Mr. Ingham's namphlet, flatly contradicts the statement of Mr. Ingham in every material fact. Mr. Chambers is a Whig, a gentleman of character, is now and was then President of the Montour Iron Company, is the son-in-law of the late distinguished Judge Duncan, and is the brother of the Hon. George Chambers, now on the bench of the Supreme Court, and one of the Whig nominees on the Judicial ticket, for that Bench. His high standing will secure the most implicit confidence in his statement. It certainly cannot be said that either his political or personal partialities would be likely to influence him

his hand writing." Under such circumstances he

ought not to have been permitted to give evidence

relative to the alleged letter. And every lawyer

knows, and Mr. Ingham knows, that he ought not

to have given in evidence the contents of an alleg-

ed letter, until Mr. Chambers was called upon to

produce the letter itself. It was the violation of

Philadelphia, ss. Personally appeared before the subscriber, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, Thomas Chambers, who upon oath duly and solemnly administered doth denose, as follows:

to make a false statement to favor Judge Lewis.

His statement follows:

1st. That he visited Harrisburg on the 18th of February 1840, at the special instance and request of Thomas Dunlap, Esq., President of the Bank of United States, to procure by fair and honest repre-sentation the passage of a law that would authorize the Banks to prolong the suspension of specie pay-ments and relieve them from all penalities beyond the ordinary six per cent. interest and Common Law remedies—and that he remained there until the close of the Session. 2d. That whilst there, he held no conversation or

correspondence, with any individual, of a corrupt character, and that he knew of no corrupt means used either directly or indirectly, for the purpose of influencing the action of the Legislature or any epartment of the Government for the benefit 3d. That he was associated at no time with any

individual or individuals, "who had any money to expend for legislation," and that he had no control either directly or indirectly over any funds or money of the Bank of the United States, nor was he aware that one dollar was expended by that bank or by any individual or individuals for influence the Legislative action. 4th. That he had no acquaintance whatever with either Daniel M. Brodhead or Joseph Solms and

was never to his knowledge in the company of either, and neither directly or indirectly corresp any of their arrangements—nor had reason to be-lieve or suspect that they had money to disburse for any object at Harrisburg—or that they the agents for any of the Banks.

United States one dollar a his services or as a gift or fee—the only money paid to him being a bill of expenses of \$500, the particulars of which were given, in an account dered to the bank, and produced before the

mittee at Harrisburg.
6th. That he left the State, on the 14th of 1841, on a visit of business to New York and Roston and did not entertain the most remote idea that his testimony would be required at Harrisburg -knowing that no testimony, if the truth was adhered to, could reflect or leave a stain upon character, and that such has been the result is evident from that testimony—that it has been to him a source of regret that he was not apprised either Judge Lewis, S. D. Ingham, or Lewis Coryell, at the time of the facts at issue between hem, as he cheerfully would have attended at Harrishurg-and is now and at all times ready to attend at such times as may be agreed upon, before the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, and in their presence be examined by the chairman of that Committee (Mr. Sharswood,) touching all matters referred to the Committee of Investigation.

7th. That he remained in New York and Bosto in entire ignorance of the testimony elicited before the committee, and beard nothing in relation to the ame until July 26th, when on his way to Wash ington city, he met in the hurry and erry Steam Boat from New York to Jersey city Lewis S. Coryell, who detailed to him the mony of Samuel D. Ingham and himself, and he then told Coryell, that he and Mr. Ingham were under a mistake, and that no letter or proposition in writing was ever addressed by Judge Lewis to aid Chambers in relation to the purchase of the Re porter, or any paper having his signature or in his and writing exhibited to S. D. Ingham or himself and remarked, "why should Judge Lewis address etter or a note to me when he was at Harrisburg odging within two hundred yards of me, and daily intercourse with me, and particularly if it was s you think, of a corrupt character—would not uch a mode of approaching me be ridiculous and absurd in the extreme." 8th. That no letter or proposition in writing was

ever addressed by Judge Lewis to him, in relation the purchase of the Reporter or securing its columns for any object, or any paper having his signature or in his hand writing, or dictated (so far as he knows) by him exhibited either to Samuel D. Ingham or Lewis S. Corvell, and that no note was ever written by him to said Lewis in relation to this purchase. That his recollection is distinct and positive, and that anything to the contrary i absolutely and unqualifiedly false

9th. That he returned to Danville from Washington city, August 8th, and on August 16th or 17th, was called upon by Judge Lewis, (in dompany with Senator Headly,) when he propounded the questions as contained in his letter of the 18th, and they were immediately replied to in the language of his of the 19th of same-month, before he ad seen the testimony as given by either of the parties—that from the time he left the State until that day he had neither conversed with or corres onded with Judge Lewis on any subject, and that all his conversation in relation to the testimon S. D. Ingham and Lewis Cor yell took place in the presence of Senator Headly.

10th. That he left Danville on the 24th of Augus

for New York city, and from that time to this has neither corresponded or conversed with Judge Lewis upon this or any other subject, and from that time this has only been at Danville about one week, Democracy, and I will devote as many more years being absent so long, that he had during the months to that same just cause as Providence will mete of June and July. 11th. That up to this time he has had no con

versation or correspondence in relation to this subject, with Judge Donaldson, although "he sits upon he same bench with Judge Lewis."

12th. That whilst at Harrisburg or during hi

agency there for the Bank of the United States, he never conversed or corresponded with Geo. Handy or Handy with him, upon the subject of the desired legislation, nor had he any intercourse with him either there or in Philadelphia during the pendency of this question. nclusion, he takes this occasion to declare

amed alloye is the truth, the whole truth and althing but the truth ; and that having been trained from early life, to the nicest sense of honor, nothing ould have induced him to have visited Harrisburg with the view of procuring the desired legislation, out the belief that it was demanded by the business could bay of the country, and would promote the best interests of the State. THOS. CHAMBERS. October 28th, 1842.

Sworn and subscribed [copy] before

JOHN M. SCOTT, Mayor. Mr. Ingham next refers to Judge William Donaldson as present and participating in the deliberations and measures which took place upon reading the alledged letter from Judge Lewis. But Judge Donaldson, the moment he saw the pamphlet of Mr. Ingham, promptly nailed the slander to the counter, by publishing in the Whig paper of Danville, edited by Mr. Cook, the following statement under oath. Let it be remembered that Judge Donaldson is the brother-in-law of Mr. Cowden, the late President of the West Branch Bank, with whom Judge Lewis was then at variance, and that Judge Donaldson and Judge Lewis had, at the very time the statement of the former was made, a law suit pending, growing out of Mr. Cowden's failure. Judge D. therefore cannot be supposed to be biased in favor of Judge Lewis:

From the Danville Democrat of 1842. MR. Cook :- I have seen the pamphlet of Samuel D. Ingham, on the subject of the resumption res-olutions, passed by the Legislature in the spring of 1840, in which he states, that when examined before he Committee, I pleaded "non mi recordo" as to a etter which he states was written by Judge Lewis o Mr. Chambers. Knowing that his statements, so far as he connects my name with the transac-tions referred to, are untrue, I have thought proper to make the following statement:

1. That Thomas Chambers never exhibited to S. D. lngham, or to any other person in my presence, any letter from Judge Lewis relating in any manner to the purchase of the Reporter.

2. That no answer to any such letter was written

by Mr. Chambers, or dictated by Mr. Ingham, or written or dictated by any one else, in my presence. That I had no conversation with Judge Lewis or any one else at any time on the subject of any improper means to procure legislation, and that had no knowledge whatsoever of Brodhead's money transactions. 4. I was not more the sub-agent of Thos. Cham-

bers than the Hon. S. D. Ingham was. I came to

Harrisburg, partly on account of my own busi-

ess interests, and partly at the solicitation of Mr. Chambers, and among others of Mr. Coryell, as stated in my testimony before the Committee. 5. That, although I sit on the same bench with udge Lewis, I do not live in the same county, and that I only see him occasionally, and have time a pecuniary controversy with him, arising out of his claims against the estate of my brother in-law; that there are no relations between me an the Judge that would prevent me from disclosing the truth; and I make this statement without any

previous consultation or correspondence with Judge Lewis. WM. DONALDSON. Columbia County, ss. Personally appeared before the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, William Donaldson, who being duly sworn according to law, saith that the foregoing statement is true. Witness, my hand, this 17th day of Nov. 1842. Sworn and subscribed before me this 17th day

of November, 1842. WILLIAM KITCHEN, J. P. We trust that those papers which have copied Mr. Ingham's statement, will do Judge Lewis the of inserting the above cor

Mr. Ingham endeavors to extract an inference from an expression contained in a letter from Mr. John C. Boyd, formerly one of the Directors in the Tide Water Canal Company, then residing on his farm near Danville. The better to accomplish his object, Mr. Ingham falsely alleges that Mr. B. was a director of the U. S. Bank. But, as soon as Mr. Boyd saw the Ingham pamphlet, he cleared up the matter and swept Mr. Ingham's ground from under him, so that nothing was left to justify his irrational inferences. Mr. Boyd's statement is copied from the Whig paper called the "Danville Dem: ocrat," of 1842; and follows:

From the Danville Democra To the Editor of the Democrat: Sin:—Having noticed in a pamphlet, recently published, (I presume by S. D. Ingham, Esq.,) on the subject of the resumption resolutions, of the spring of 1840, that my name is there introduced as a Director and Agent of the Bank of the United States, for the purpose, I would suppose, of inculpating the Hon. Ellis Lewis, endeavoring to show by inference from my testimony before the Committee, that the testi that gentleman, as well as to my own reputation to state, that at the time of the passage of said Resolutions I was not a Director in said Bank, nor did I own a single share of stock : neither was I em deg or had any transactions of money or business played by an officer or Agent of that or any other with either—nor was he made acquainted with Banking Institution. I did not receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation whatever, having merely stopped a few days on my way home from the city, and feeling great anxiety on my own and brother's account, having made extensive 5th. That he never received from the Bank of of property, and believing the passage of the Bill vould have a beneficial effect on our future interests

> willing to devote any leisure time I had, to aid in its passage.
>
> As regards what I said in my letters to Mr. Handy, in relation to the Hon. Ellis Lewis, I did not mean to insinuate, that he was influenced, in his leaving Harrisburg, by any improper motive. I knew him to be the warm and zealous friend of the State Administration and the Improvement system-neither of which, in my opinion, could prosper without the passage of the Bill to which I referred. For these reasons I inferred, without any intercourse with him, that he was friendly to the but when I found on arriving at burg, that he was unfavorable, or so indifferent as to have gone home, I spoke of his absence as "mysterious" without the slightest intention of con-"mysterious" veying the idea that there was any thing improper

and the interests of the community generally, was

n his proceedings.

It may be proper to add that I believe he had no knowledge whatever of the Brodhead transactions, as will appear by my testimony before the Com-Yours, &c., JOHN C. BOYD. Nov. 16, 1842.

Mr. Ingham further endeavors to sustain himself by perverting the meaning of an expression in a etter of Joseph Solms, relative to some "Judge," not named, who had "left the place." But he forgets to state that Mr. Solms, when put under oath, named another and a different Judge as the person to whom he might have referred; but positively and distinctly declared on oath, that the letter "did not refer to Judge Lewis"-because he "knew him only by being introduced to llim in the Senate

Chamber, and never spoke to him but once in his life." Mr. Ingham thinks it strange that Judge Lewis should visit Harrisburg for recreation during the session of the Legislature, in the spring of the year, after a long winter's close application to his Judicial duties in the North. But he forgets that Harrisburg was at once the scene of his humble apprenticeship and of his distinction in the Legisative Hall and in the Cabinet-of his early hardships and of his final triumphs over adversity—that t was at this spot, (but a few miles from his birthplace,) he met and mingled with the friends of his youth and the associates of his riper years. Mr. Ingham's inability to appreciate the motives which could induce an occasional visit to a place fraught with so many hallowed associations, only proves him to be a stranger to the most natural feelings of all the rest of mankind.

The motives of this attack upon Judge Lewis will appear by the following extract from an able article taken from the Bradford Reporter of Dec. 7, 1842, edited by E. S. Goodrich and Geo. Sanderson, Esquires. The latter gentleman is now the Democratic Senator from that district:

"We think we can furnish the reader a clue to this whole matter, and unravel the cause of the mysterious perversion of language by Mr. Ingham. We have said that he intimate motive for wishing to injure Judge Lewis, although in his testimony before the committee, Mr. Ingham admits that he was at Harrisburg for the purpose of influencing the Legislature to give relief to the banks; he had much interest at stake, and for aught we can see, was in a position as descreditable to himself, as he wants to make out Judge Lewis to have been. But notice what Mr. Ingham says of "With Judge Lewis, who seems to complain of

injury, I had been acquainted for some years; we never had the slightest difference; there was no possible rivalship or collision of interest between possible was withal a near relation by marriage to a deceased friend for whom and whose surviving family I must ever entertain a sincere and abiding regard. How malevolent, as well as reckless of moral and religious obligation, must be that breast, which under such circumstances, could deliberately