

FOR PRESIDENT: GEN. FRANKLIN PIÉRCE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, COL. WILLIAM R. KING, OF ALABAMA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. WILLIAM SEARIGHT.

OF FAYETTE COUNTY. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne. Wilson M'Candless, of Allegheny. ADDITIONAL DISTRICT.
ROBERT PATTERSON, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICTS. 13. H. C. Ever. 14. John Clayton, 15. Isaac Robinson, 3. John Miller, 4. F. W. Bockius, . Isaac Robinson,
. Henry Fetter,
. James Burnside,
. Maxwell McCaslin
. Joseph McDonald,
. W. S. Colahan, R. McCay, Jr., 6. A. Apple, 7. N. Strickland, Abraham Peters. 9. David Fister, Andrew Burk, William Dunn n McReynolds, 23. J. S. M'Calmo 24. George R. Barret

The "INTELLIGENCER" will be furnished to tlubs, during the Presidential campaign of four months, from the 1st of July, at 50 cents per copy -the payments in all cases to be made in advance Send in your names, accompanied by the money forthwith.

A thrilling account of Mr. Wise's Balloon Ascension, made recently from Portsmouth, Ohio will be found on our first page

### Col. Wm. Searight.

Thefollowing complimentary resolution to our excellent candidate for Canal Commissioner, was one of the series offered by JAMES L. REYNOLDS Esq., at the great Democratic Ratification meeting, held in this city, on the evening of the 12th inst. and unanimously adopted. In consequence of hav struck off. We now publish it, as an earnest of the high estimation in which Col. Seastourfis held by the Democracy of Lancaster county

Resolved, That the democracy, industry, exper ence, integrity and business qualifications of WIL ETAM SEARIGHT, our candidate for Canal Commissioner, entitle him to the warm and active support of the party; and that we pledge ourselves to us fair and honorable means to swell his majority and that of our nominee for the office of Supremodules, at the election in October next.

## Celebration.

The citizens of Manheim and vicinity have mad arrangements to celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence, in that borough, in great style. The celebration will take place on Saturday the 3d of July-and the programme embraces a Military Parade, Music by Brass Bands, Speeches, Dinner, Military, Firemen's and Civic Procession, Fire Works, &c., &c.

The Democrate State Central Committee have determined to re-assemble the delegates composing the Convention of the 4th of March last, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Supreme They have fixed upon Harrisburg as th place and Thursday, the 26th of August, as the time for the meeting of the Convention.

IF A great Democratic Ratification Meeting was held at the Court House, in Harrisburg, on Saturday evening last. Governor BIGLER presided and made an excellent speech. Addresses were also delivered by Messrs. Cessna, of Bedford, STRONG, of Berks, and Col. J. J. M'CAHEN, of Phil-

Lovers of light, sweet and tender Biscuit, would do well to purchase Durkee's Baking Powder. There is no article in use so well adapted for all purposes of baking as this, and it is the cheapest preparation sold. See advertisement.

The Independent Whig of Tuesday last gives rather an amusing account of the proceedings at the Democratic Ratification Meeting in this city, on the previous Saturday evensng. Unfortunately, however, for the pith of the story, it lacks truth in

nearly all its important particulars. The "Argus" and "Jucksonian," of Baltimore both aver that the insults offered to Tennsylvania and her candidate during the sitting of the National Convention did not proceed from the Marylanders We hope such is the case, for of all other peo -ple in this broad Union they are the last that ought to be guilty of any indignity to the Old Keystone, -a State that has done more to protect the rights of Maryland than all the other Northern States put

MORTALITY OF PIHLADELPHIA.—The Medical Examiner for June contains tables of mortality of Philadelphia, for the first quarter of the present year. The total number of deaths from all causes | dollars per annum, besides that of the Mexican and amount to 2785, an average of 30½ deaths per day for the quarter, or, compared with the population in every 181. Of this number, only 2428 are from recognizable diseases. Fourteen per cent. of the deaths was from consumption, eleven per cent. from small pox. One fifth of the whole number of deaths occurred before the termination of the first

THE PENNSYLVANIA FARM JOURNAL .- This interesting and highly valuable periodical seems to increase in character with each number, and may be considered one of the best of the kind in the country. The matter is of the most desirable kind for the farmer, imparting information calculated to essentially benefit all who profit by its teachings.-It should be fostered by the farmers of the Commonwealth generally. Published in this city, by A. M. Spangler, at \$1 per year.

# The Magazines.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for July, is handsomely embellished, and is in all respects worthy the high reputation it has hitherto sustained.

GODER'S LADY'S BOOK, for the same month, is a double number, with four beautiful full page engravings, and a great variety of useful and enteraining reading matter.

ILT SAMUEL STOKELY, Esq., of Ohio, has been ap pointed by the President Chief Justice of the Utah Territory, vice Brandebury, resigned.

CHARLESTON, June 17 .- The Democratic citizens of this city held a meeting last evening, to ratify and respond to the nominations of the Baltimore Convention, Hon. William D. Potter, presided, assisted by about forty Vice Presidents. Speeches were made by Col. Meninger, and Major McGrath, and resolutions adopted approving of the nominations of Pierce and King, and appointing a com mittee of correspondence with other parts of the State.

#### The Democratic Platform.

The resolutions unanimously adopted by the Na ional Convention which met at Baltimore on the 1st inst., leaves no doubt of the soundness of the Democratic party. They are out-spoken, thorough and to the point. They boldly meet the great question of the day, and place the Democracy on high and unassailable ground. They yield nothing to fanaticism. They sacrifice no principle to propitiale the favor of abolitionists or free soilers. In no feature are they truckling or time-serving. We our confidence in the soundness and patriotism of the Democratic party, we were somewhat surprised at the bold position of the Baltimore platform. The faithful execution of the fugitive slave law is exressly guaranteed to the South, and the old docrine of non-intervention with the domestic instituions of the States, announced with the most emphatic approbation. Our platform is based upon the Conleductions from that instrument. Where is the Southern man who does not approve of the resolutions touching the rights of the South? Is there a true friend of the South-is there a true friend of the Union either North or South, who can hesitate to take position upon the platform of the Democ racy? We answer most emphatically, NO.

The platform was adopted by the Convention without debate. This is but another evidence of the universality of the Democratic sentiment. Democrats are the same in feeling, whether hailing from the north, south, east or west. Their's is no sectional party; it is based upon the Constitution, and has for its leading object the preservation of that instrument, and the common rights of the whole American people under it. Not so with our opponents. The Whig party, so called, is made up of shreds and patches. It is purely sectional in its character, and its great and controlling object is not so much the good of the country as the spoils of office. If proof of this were wanting in its past history, there is abundant evidence in the conduct of their National Convention which met at Balti more last week. They spent almost three entire days in constructing a platform of principles-and when constructed, it is of such a rickety character as to be-unsafe for the people to stand upon. In its details it differs widely from the plain, manly and truly national structure erected by the Democrats. But we have not room now to dilate upon this subject. We shall endeavor to present the contrast more at length hereafter.

## Letter of Hon. James Buchanan.

The following letter from the Hon. James Buchnan has been handed to us for publication by a distinguished member of Congress from Pennsylvania. We have no doubt that the sentiments expressed by Mr. Buchanan in approval of the nominations at Baltimore will be cordially responded to by the democracy of the Keystone State. The victory obtained last fall by Col. Bigler involved the same ing been written on the opposite side of the leaf | principles which are now in issue between the whig from the others, the compositor overlooked it and and democratic parties, and is a proof that the peowe did not discover the omission until nearly the ple of that State are as watchful now as they were entire edition of our last week's paper had been in the days of Jackson of the means which are ne cessary to maintain the rights of the States and the integrity of the Union: Extract of a letter from the Hon. James Buchanan

to a member of Congress from Pennsylvania. WHEATLAND, (near Lancaster,) June 8, 1852. My DEAR SIR : For the first time, I have had fair trial. My own delegation was able, faithful, active, and energetic; but they could not command success. This was not their fault. I am now perfectly satisfied with the result, belonging, as I do,

to the school of optimists.

I shall give to the nomination a decided support, as I intend to do as long as I shall live to the nom-inces of the democratic party. The principles of our great party are those which alone can secure the prosperity and perpetuity of the Union. For Col. King I entertain the warmest feelings of friend-ship. A purer, a better, or a sounder-judging man does not live. I know Gen. Pierce very well.— Thröughout his congressional career he uniformly maintained the character of a sound and inflexible democrat and an honest and honorable man. We as I intend to do as long as I shall live to the nor democrat and an honest and honorable man. V Providence. From your friend, very respectful JAMES BUCHANAN

## The Whig Convention.

The Whig National Convention assembled Baltimore, on Wednesday last. The first three days goodly steed, he urged his men 'onto victory!' In were almost entirely occupied in effecting an or the foremost rank of battle he was found; and were almost entirely occupied in effecting an orcanization and in bickering about a plat Friday evening they commenced balloting for a Presidential candidate. The following is the result of the six ballots on that evening:

1 2 3 4 5 133 131 131 130 133 131 133 133 134 131 29 29 29 29 29 133 131 29 On Saturday morning the ballotings were resumed, with the following result:

11 132 134 28 7 8 9 133 133 133 Fillmore, 135 28 131 133 133 29 28 28 The remaining ballots from the 7th to the 46th inclusive, show very little difference. Scott about held his own, Fillmore fell off a little, whilst Webster gained a trifle. On the 46th ballot the vote stood for Scott 134, Fillmore 127, Webster 32.-The Convention, then, at 10 o'clock, P. M., adjourn

# ed over till Monday (yesterday) morning.

Gen. Scott Nominated. The Whig National Convention met at 10 o'clock on yesterday, and again proceeded to ballot. The result was that after seven attempts. Gen. Scott was nominated on the 53d ballot, he having received 159 votes.

COMMERCE OF THE STRAITS OF FLORIDA .- In a etter from the Treasury Department, received in the Senate on Monday, in answer to a resolution of that body, an estimate is contained of the Commerce of the Straits of Florida, which, large as our notions of the extent of that commerce have been, fairly distances them all. From the best data in possession of the Department, it is calculated that the amount of Ocean Commerce of the American domestic, exceeds two hundred and fifty millions of

other ports on the Gulf. IMPORTANT RUMOR .- The New York Express anctions a rumor that letters have been received by the last mail from California, giving pretty certain information that a Fillibuster movement is intended from California upon the Sandwich Islands -The Government has already been put in possession of this information, and will, no doubt, exert its authority to put a stop to such a movementwith what success remains to be seen. The par ticulars of the expedition are not yet public, but is said to be on a large scale, and to be managed, so ar, with some skill as well as secrecy.

IMPORTANT DECISION .-- Among the decisions by he Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, sitting at Harrisburg, is the following: The declarations of an nsolvent husband cannot, under any circumstances be evidence for the wife as to her ownership of prop erty. When property is claimed by a married woman, she must show by evidence which does not admit of a reasonable doubt, either that she owned it at the time of the marriage, or accquired it afterwards by gift, bequest or purchase. If the husband could create title to personal property in the wife by merely saying it is hers, no creditor would be safe for a single moment. A is not easy to conceive how a higher premium for dishonesty could be offered. The relation of husband and wife is so intimate, and the identity of their interests so absolute, that even the oath of either is not and ought ot to be taken in favor of the other. A multi for

tiori, the naked declaration should be rejected. FLAX COTTON .- The cultivation of flax and the preparation of flax cotton is a subject that is be-ginning to excite a good deal of attention in this country, as well as in England and on the conti-nent. We learn that it is the intention of one of the nost extensive farmers in Indiana, (Henry L. Ells worth, Esq. late Commissioner of Pensions,) to sow 500 acres under flax this season, and a proprietor in England is now preparing, or has already prepared, 3000 acres for the same object.—Cin. Com.

### James Buchanan.

Of all the regular candidates in the field prior to the nomination, that distinguished statesman whose name has graced the head of our paper for months east, was our first and last choice. We have freely given our reasons for this preference. Office has never added lustre to his high character, and the Presidency could not have contributed a single laurel to his wreath of fame. His great talents and illustrious virtues have shed glory upon our nation He is one of the great lights of the age,—and among must confess, says a contemporary, that with all that American scholl of statesman, Cass, Calhoun, Clay, Webster and Jackson, he is, and has been a reigning star. That we do regret the nomination has not fallen upon him, and that we remove his name to give place to another with reluctant emotions, we sincerely acknowledge. There were other able and deserving men before that Convention who shared the same fate, but "he was the noblest Roman of them all;" and yet while the itution, and its declarations of principle are but staunch and noble-hearted democracy of those dem ocratic states which clung to him so devotedly must deeply regret his defeat, he alone, perhaps finds in the disappoidtment but little to deplore. He has long been covered o'er with the most eminent honors in his country's gift, and in the social happiness have but little cause to need the sympathy of his friends in not being charged with the responsibili- of in the same sensible way. ties and cares of the Presidency. We still look forward with hope to that period when his country will honor itself by conferring on him this compliment. To contribute our humble might to the fulfilment of this wish, is one of the cherished objects of the future with us .- Baltimore Jacksonian.

# Biography of Gen. Pierce.

On the first page will be found a well written bi ography of Gen. Pierce, to which we invite the attion of our readers. To this we wish to add the following notice of his personal appearance and habits, taken from a notice in the Cleveland Plain. dealer :

Every body, of course, is anxious to know some thing about the personale of the man who is to be our next President. He is not far from five feet eleven inches in height, and finely proportioned .eleven inches in height, and innely proportionea. His face is impressive and commanding, and beaming all over with the light of intellect and energy. We have never seen a countenance which exhibits more lofty purpose, seal and undesigned frankness. With a mind of the highest order, and harmonically usly developed, he combines the suavity of a child. His habits are those of a man who believes there i a great deal to be done, and very little time to do it in. He is forever at work, and we may safely say, that from the first time he entered public life, man has spent his powers more profusely in carying out what was allotted to him, than General

As an orator we will pit him against any body in the country—but his arguments are sone the less compact for the beauty of diction and the elegance of his gesture. In his love of country he is a per-

Had he a dozen lives to give they would be free-yielded up at her sbrine. This salient feature of vielded up at her shrine. s character he may have inherited from his fathwho was a General in the Revolutionary war; and, we add, was Governor of New Hampshire.— We delight in being thus particular, though we have not said all they say.'

#### General Pierce. The Louisville Times has an enthusiastic article

nailing the nomination for President, from which we take the following:

"When appointments were made by Presiden Polk, of officers to fill up the commands of the army, Col. Pierce was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. During that unexampled campaign, he bore a part conspicuous for the exhibition of all the elements that make a great captain—patience and endurance under toil and privation in a new field, a coolness that met every responsibility, and a courage ready to face the cannon's mouth loved by those who served under him-for he was ever ready to participate in the labors of their marches and their daring in the hour of battle-he brought with him from the fields of Mexico laurels that can never wither—the enshrinement of himself in the hearts of his countrymen who beheld his valor, and participated in the glory which his bravery

At Contrers, when dashing over the pedregal (a continuous series of sharp rocks thrown up by vol-canic action) for the purpose of heading his origa ade, his horse fell under him and crushed the leg of his rider in his fall. The battle of Cherubusco followed next day, and scorning to hang back withwith crutch in hand, he mounted his through most of that bloody day, he was the spirit of the wing in which he was placed. But with fatigue and the anguish of a fractured limb, he b came faint and was horne insensible from the field but not before [could he have heard,] the shouts of victory would have filled his ears, and brought back the quick pulsations to his noble heart.

We speak with enthusiasm of the gallantry of Gen. Pierce, because, attached to that branch of the service, we were an eye witness of all that we rep-It was with pride and exultation that we saw him rejecting the privilege accorded the woun-ded, and baring his bosom to the strife. Our admi-ration knew no bounds—for we felt that there was heart truly American—American in its most com prehensive sense-reckless of self, and all for its country.'

A STOFFER.-In allusion to the calumnious letter published in the N. Y. Tribune about General Pierce, accusing him of being an intemperate man-

necticut, says— "The Hon. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire is the democratic candidate for President of the United States. Outside of his politics, we always liked that same Frank Pierce. He is a man of noble -with a heart as big as a flumpkin, always ready with kind offices—generous sympathies, and good deeds. He is a politician, and as such may en ertain some naughty sentiments, but about that politicians must inquire. As plain Frank Pierce, we knew him well, and like him, too, and mean to for a while yet. He is a temperance mau, too. We have heard some of his noble, earnest and eloquent appeals for humanity, and they took hold of the heart uraged and strengthened us in our toils among the Granite Hills. We hope he is a Maine Law man, though we don't know what the Times will do, if he is—but any rate, he is a noble fellow, and ver say of him, whether he gives as any office under his administration or not.

New Hampshire .- The house of representatives, 157 to 113, has passed a bill to repeal the law of the coalition whig and abolition legislature of 1846 forbidding justices of the peace and others to aid in the arrest of the fugitive slaves, under a penalty of \$500 to \$1000 fine, and six months imprisonment. Only four democrats voted against the repeal, and only 13 whigs for it. Thus do the democracy of New Hampshire vindicate the constitution. The bill will undoubtedly pass the other branches. The legislature will adjourn on Saturday next to the 17th of November. On Tuesday evening a democratic caucus resolved, 86 to 63, to postpone the election of U. S. senator to the fall session.

South Carolina and the Presidency .- The first National Democratic Convention for the nomination of President and Vice President was held at Baltimore on Monday, May 21, 1832; consequently the late convention was the sixth that has been held, and the fourth occasion on which the vote of South Carolina was not cast, she not having been represented in the conventions of 1836. 1840. and 1844. The electoral votes of the State were, however given to the Democratic candidates for President except in 1832 and 1836. On the former occa sion the State voted for John Floyd, of Virginia, and in 1836, for Willie P. Mangum, of North Card

nr A Grand Ratification Meeting was held by the Democracy of Old Mother Cumberland at Car-lisle, on Saturday evening last. J. Ellis Bonham, Esq., addressed the assemblage in his usual happy manner, and concluded by submitting a series of

admirable resolutions. After the reading of Mr. Bonham's resolution A. G. Ege, Esq., of Maryland, was introduced to he meeting. Mr. Ege had been a whig all his life. but is now going in with the Democracy for Pierce During the last Presidentia made a whig speech in Carlisle. The Volunteer says his speech on Saturday last was eloquent and argumentative. He pledged Maryland for 10,000 ajority for the Democratic candidates.

Cholera at New Orleans.-During the week ending the 5th inst, there were 340 deaths at New Orleans, of which number 179 were from Cholera

### Thomas F. Meagher.

We are pleased to see that this able and eloque nan, who a week or two since reached New York having made his escape from the penal colony in Van Dieman's Land, has declined a public reception tendered him by the corporation of the city of New York, much to the disappointment of some would be conspicuous individuals. In his speech to the

Committee, declining the offer, he said: "While my country remains in sorrow and sub-jection, it would be indelicate for me to participate in the festivities you propose. When she lifts her head, and nerves her arm for a bolder struggle— the Michigan with a good and when she goes forth, like Miriam, with a timbrel to celebrate her victory—I too, shall lift up my head, and join in the hymn of freedom. Till then, the retirement I seek will best accord with the love I bear her, and the sadness which her pre-

This declination of MEAGHER impresses us ver avorably of the man, and it can scarcely be otherwise than that the community generally will be mpressed in the same way. By this refusal to be made a show of for some private ends, he has strongly ingratiated himself into the esteem of the comnon sense men of the country, though by it he has lost"splendid opportunities" to exhibit the eloquence or which he is no doubt justly celebrated. Simiof private life, which is his natural choice, he will lar invitations of welcome have reached him from various quarters, which will of course be disposed

> It is unnecessary for us to repeat how highly we esteem this noble Irishman for the great good sense he has shown in this determination; or how strong and lasting an impression it has made upon the substantial and thoughtful portion of the community. -Germantown Telegraph.

printing of the Pennsylvania Archives, and three volumes of the Colonial Records, were opened at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth on Saturdayweek. The successful and fortunate bidders were Messrs. Joseph Severn & Co., of Philadelphia, the publishers of the Daily Argus, and the price is 65 cents a copy—amounting to \$995 a volumes. The bids are as follows for the Archives: Joseph Severn & Co., 65 cts. a copy

\$1.324 a vo George Bergner, Lescure & Adams. Geo. W. Schrover & Co.. 1,224 1.262 Wm. H. Égle & Co., M. C. Brown, President Printers' Union, 1,670 For the three volumes of Colonial Records, the

bids were as follows: \$1 075 a vo J. S. Royal & Co., 65 cts. a copy Wm. H. Egle & Co., Wm. H. Egle & I. Banman, Theo. Fenn & Co., 1 050 1,100 Lescure & Adams. M. C. Brown, President, &c., 1.500

The firm of Theo. Fenn & Co., bid for the Ar chives last summer, and in the winter the contract was awarded to them at \$1,125 a volume, but in the mean time, the wages of journeymen having risen they refused to comply. They did not bid again for the Archives. We congratulate Messrs. Severn & Co., on their

success and ability to do the work so cheaply.-Harrisburg paper.

## The State Loan.

The loan of \$850,000 authorized by the Legislature, has been taken in the following highly fa-

vorable manner :--"The North Branch Canal loan was awarded to day to Messsrs. C. B. Fisher, of Philadelphia; Dun-can, Sherman & Co., New York, and George Pea-body, of London. Two hundred thousand dollars e taken at four and a half per cent, per annum and six hundred and fifty thou per annum. It will be recollected that a less of interest, instead of a premium, was requested from bidders. The loan was advertised at a six per

THE NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY has appointed a trial of Agricultural Implements to be made under the superintendence and award of its officers at a time in the month of July, prob ably from the 20th to the 25th, to be fixed when the season is properly advanced, and to be held near the village of Geneva. Prizes are offered for the best implements tested, among which are grain reapers, mowing machines, drills, horse powers, cultivators, &c. Inventors, manufacturers, and farmers from all parts of the Union, will be present, both to exhibit the products of their skill and industry, and to witness the trial and display.

CALIFORNIA THROUGH TICKETS-CONVICTION. n Saturday week, in the Court of Quarter Sessions Edward Munford was found guilty by a jury of the charge of obtaining money under false ses, under the following circumstances: It seems that he was the agent of A. H. Pride & Co., of New York. The defendant sold seven through tickets to California, to seven different men, for \$1420. The prosecutors went to New York to take passage in Brother Jonathan, which they found sold the lay they reached there. They then demanded either day they reached there. They then demanded either their money or passage tickets through, which A. H. Pride and Wm. Charles Barney, composing that firm, refused them. They returned to Philadelphia, and arrested Munford, as a knowing participant in

the swindle. The defendant showed his letter of agency, ar proved his having remitted all the money to New York to his principals. Thus it seems the accused &c., "The Fountain," a temperance paper in Conmay possibly be innocent. The prosecution was conducted by De Witt C. Morris, and the defence by Mr. Gibbons. A motion for a new trial has been made. There were four bills against Munford upon three of which he was convicted, and acquitted up-

> A Perilous Ride .- Yesterday afternoon Miss Ma son, sister of J. W. Mason of this city, was sitting in a buggy carriage near the burying ground in Cambridge street, a gentleman who was with her having temporarily left her, when the horse sud-Miss Mason grasped the reins, and, denly started. it is supposed, in her haste, pulled one only, which caused the horse to wheel round and start off toward Boston at full speed. Miss Mason cried out for some one to stop the horse, and at length at tempted to jump out, but at the moment of her leap some part of her dress caught in the carriage and suspended her with her head resting on between one of the fore wheels and the vehicle, and her feet dangling near the ground, and at times dragging over the surface. In this position she was carried nearly a mile, the horse going at a rapid rate. About half way across the bridge, a toot passenger jumped over the railing, and mana-ged to stop the horse. Those who from a distance witnessed the approach of the horse, supposed that a buffalo robe was hanging from the chaise, R. H. Dana, Esq., who happened to be passing, rescued the lady trom her fearful position, but found it nec essary to use his knife to cut the dress to enable them to disengage her.
>
> She was perfectly senseless; her shoes were gone

her stockings worn off by contact with the ground, and her feet bloody from laceration. She was taken to the residence of her brother in Green street here Drs. Perry and Bartlett were called in. They bruised, but after being with her most of the night, they left her this morning in a comfortable condi-tion, with prospects of recovery. She states that She states that she does not remember anything that occurred afer she attempted to leap from the vehicle.—Boston

THE PORK TRADE OF THE WEST .- The Cinci natti Gazette contains an interesting statement of the pork trade of the West, for 1851-2, ending the 22d of May in each year, from which it appear hat in 1851 there were received at New Orleans 24,623, 695 lbs., and during the year ending May 22, 1852, 106,930 643 lbs; decrease, 17 693 052. The exports of 1851, from New Orleans, reached 0,908,800, against 64, 066,800, lbs. this year, leaving now for consumption, 10, 951,052 lbs. less than 1851. At Cincinatti, the imports this year exceed those of 1851 by 1,738,135 lbs.; while the exports of the present year, over 1861, are 14,227, 712 lba.; feaving on hand for consumption this year 10,100,580 less than last year.

The cholera has made its appearance among he inmates of the Orphan Boys' Asylum, in the Third District, New Orleans. Some six or seven of the children have died, and others are prostrated he nurse is dead; one of the brothers, who conduct

the Asylum, also died of the disease. THEMENDOUS FIRE IN MONTREAL.-A most ca lamitous fire broke out in the city of Montreal on Sunday week, which laid in ashes a large portion of the town in the most business parts of the city-The loss of property is estimated at one million and a half of dollars.

## City and County Items.

Rev. Mr. RICHARDSON, of Chicago, Illinoi as received a unanimous call to the Pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of this city. It is not yet known whether he will accept of it. After a week of extremely warm weather

e had a refreshing rain, in this region, on Saturday vening. Since then the weather has been pleasan nd our streets have been clear of dust. 177 One of the prisoners-a colored man-made

is escape over the wall surrounding the new prison, Saturday night last. 177 The Farmers are now busy with their hay

The crop of grass is an unusually abundant one in this county. ID-A SKELLTON FOUND.-In removing the cel ar wall of Urban's Hotel, in West King street, preparatory to commencing the new building, the renains of a human skeleton were found imbedded

ending at right angles from it. How the remains ame to be deposited there it is impossible to tell. ILF SUN-STRUCK .- One of the workmen employ d at Hager's new City Holl, was seriously sun-

outside the wall, about ten or twelve inches

above the level of the bottom of the cellar, and ex-

truck on Wednosday last. Another Fatal Accident .- We are again cal ed upon to record a distressing accident, which took place in this borough on Wednesday afternoon An interesting little girl, daughter of Mr. R. M. Paynter, aged about six years, was knocked down by a train of burden cars, drawn by horses, whilst attempting to cross the railroad at Front and Wal out streets. She was not observed until the cars had struck her, when it was too late to stoo the PENNSTLVANIA ARCHIVES .- The bids for the train. One of the cars passed over her body, muti lating it in a horrible manner. She hved but a few

minutes after the occurrence — Columbia Spy. In consequence of the breaking of the wheel haft at the City Water Works, our citizens have een put on short allowance for water during the last two weeks. A new shaft, weighing 3500 lbs. was cast at Mayor Kieffer's Foundry, last week,

and the works are again in successful operation. IJA project is set on foot to establish a Female Seminary in Strasburg. A lady from Philadelphia has visited the place with a view to the erection of buildings. She proposes to raise \$4,000 by subscription among the cilizens, pledging herself to pay back this amount in from three to five years, allowing the subscribers an interest of six per cent. per annum. If she succeds in securing this sum of which about 2,000dols have been already subscribed, she will invest, \$2,000 of her own funds and and to proceed to erect suitable buildings. The citizens of Strasburg were allowed until the 20th nst., to determine upon the proposition. It strikes us as singularly favorable. We will be greatly surprised if it is not accepted.

IF At an election held on the 14th inst., the folowing named gentlemen were elected officers of he Lancaster Gas Company, for the ensuing year President-Wm. Mathiot.

Managers—D. Longenecker, C. Hager, Wm. Gleim, Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, H. R. Reed, and Hon. John F. Shroder is Treasurer for Company.

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT .-- At an appointed Court f Common Pleas held in this city last week before Judge Long, President, and Judges Vondersmith and Brown, Associates, the following cases were disposed of. George Norton v. Samuel Rank. Slander; it be

ing alleged that Rank had charged Norton and anoth er person (John Flickinger) with robbing a certain person on their way home from a fishory. On mo-tion of Plaintiff's counsel the case was continued o next term. Jacob L. Hershey v. Manheim Plank Road. Suit

for damages. The plaintiff claimed \$2,000 damages, but the jury after hearing the testimony, awardd \$500. Jac. Leister v. Sol. McCullough. Suit for bal-nee due on promissory vote. Verdict for \$294,95, ance due on promissory vote. Verdict for \$294,95, being the amount defendant admitted as due. David Etenheimer v. H. Reitzel deft. and S. H.

David Etenheimer v. H. Rentzei dent, and S. H. Mifflin, garnishee.—Attachment to satisfy judgment. Verdict for \$15 against garnishee.

John Smith v. Aaron Sheaffer. Mechanics Lien. John Smith F. Aaron Smaller. Mechanics Diction Spring Spri

Martin Amann v. Andrew Mark and Maria Mark, his wife. Slander. The plaintiff failing to make out her case, the jury returned a verdict for the de-

Jacob Keller v. Elizabeth Hassier. Issue from the Register's Court, to try the validity of an instrument of writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Elizabeth Texter. Verdict for the plaintiff.

Mary Shreiner, (by her noxt friend Wm. Shreiner) v. John Shiffer. This was an action for breach of promise of marriage. The jury returned a ver dict in favor of plaintiff and assessed the damage

· MORE BURGLARIES .- We last week recorded a burglary in North Queen street, and cautioned ou readers to be on the look out. Since then the Ex aminer records a number of burglaries in E. Hemp-field and the adjoining townships. On Tuesday eve-ning the dwelling of John Hiestand, jr., the store of Mr. Slaymaker, at Sålunga, and the dwellings of George Lautenschlager and Ulrich Strickler were broken open. On the following night the residences of George Lindemuth, C. J. Hiestand and John Brennan, were also entered. The rogues seem to have been quite unsuccessful in their operations; for they did not succeed in obtaining any articles of much value at any of these places—having either been surprised or not having been able to lay their hands on the kind of plunder they were in quest of. At the store of Mr. Slaymaker, and at several other places, they helped themselves to the delicacies of the cellars. At the house of Mr. Breneman they ent through all the rooms, and took his pantaloon om the post of the bed, in which he was sleeping, and carried them up stairs, where the pockets were rifled of their contents. At C. J. Hiestand's they were also in the sleeping room, and made a narrow escape from being caught. The means by which these expert thieves effected their entrance was by

MR. EDITOR :- I perceive from the papers of the

boring into the doors with an auger. It is suppose

that there were three or more in company.—Ex-

MR. EDITOR:——I perceive from the papers of the past week, a notice of the annual election of the officers of the Gas Company.

Although this Company has been in operation for the past two or three years, no public statement of their affeirs has yet appeared for the information of the stockholders.

Before its incorporation, state-particular productions and produced that the past water production. the stockholders. Before its incorporation, state-ments were made with unbounded confidence, that per centage of from ten to twelve per cent would be realized from its dividends. Those representaions no doubt influenced many citizens in moder-te circumstances to subscribe for stock beyond

heir means. With no small degree of anxiety, therefore have many looked for the past 12 or 18 months, for some report or statement in regard to the affairs of the report or statement in regard to the anairs of the Company as they have progressed. I trust, there-fore, it will not be asking too much to request the Managèrs to give an account of their stewardship. All may be well and honestly managed; if so, less reason can exist for withholding a report of the financial State of the Company, in which a large portion of the community feel considerable inter-A STOCKHOLDER.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.-Officer A. G. Ridgely, who shot the fugitive slave William Smith in C some weeks since, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Baltimore. The Sun says his illness is partly caused by excitement naturally rom the late unpleasant occurrence in Columbia SPECULATING IN BEEF CATTLE .- The Philadel

phia Ledger contains a communication from a cor espondent, who says: We all remember the high price of beef in 1844 kept up by the monopoly of a man, by name Stien-berger, from Baltimore, who had all the funds of

berger, from Baltimore, who had all the funds of the Maryland Bank at his control, and bought al the beef cattle, and supplied the Baltimore, Phila elohia and New York markets. The same system is now carried on by sever cattle dealers, called the "Shugar Party." One our most respectable butchers informed me tha s all the cattle to sell; that his party buy all the beef cattle. They have the control of all the money, and western drovers actually ge six weeks ago; yet the price to the butcher is as high

is it was before

known to the banks who furnish the money to the speculators. The same remedy should be applied the "Shugar Party" that was applied to Stienberger.

III The Auburn Advertiser chronicles the man riage of Asaph Morse, of Moravia, in Cayuga co., a revolutionary soldier, aged 91, to Cynthia Whittaker, of Locke, in the same county, aged 82, a relc of the same glorious period. me county, aged 82, a rel-

## Gen. Pierce and the Religious

We copy the following paragraphs on this sub ect from the Albany Atlas. By the declarations of the Freemen's Journal-one of the leading Catholic journals in the country-it would appear that the base calumny on this subject which partisan malignity has attempted to set on foot is regarded with contempt by the denomination of Christians whom it has thus attempted to array against Gen-

"New Hampshire is the very last State in the Union which should be honored by a special compliment from any party. No community with a particle of pure democracy in its composition, or which the political respect of others, would tolentitled to the political respect of others, would tol erate a religious test which holds its place in the onstitution of New Hampshire.—Albany Evening

"How much of this slang is intenned for Webster nd how much for Pierce, the Scott organ does no

"The objectionable features of the constitution o New Hampshire were enacted in 1792, before Pierce was born, and when Webster was a child. "The 14th section of the constitution then adopt-

ed requires of every representative a freehold of \$100, and that he shall be of the Protestant religion.' This has stood undisturbed for many years but after the State became democratic, many at npts were made to expunge this clause. In thes General Pierce was an active participant, and at one time the most efficient leader; but the constitution itself, though providing that the question of an amendment shall be submitted to the people every seven years, yet it says that before the sam shall go into effect it shall be laid before the town and incorporated places, and approved by two-thirds of the qualified voters present and voting on the

"How little the party hacks, who thus recklessly invoke into the party hacks, who thus recklessly invoke into the political field religious animosities are likely to make by their recent movement will be seen by the following, from the New York Freedrich's Journal and Catholic Register:

The convention has been forced to turn away rom all the candidates who were prominently spo ken of in connexion with the presidency. They have fixed on a man not very extensively known but one acknowledged as an able lawyer, and man of family and of antecedents entitling him to respect and confidence, and one who has the rare and high qualifications of rather shunning than eeking official promotion. Everything that we have known or heard of Gen. Pierce has been in his favor. He hails from a State that has an ir idious distinction as sustaining persecution law gainst Catholics, but we have heard that General lerce has been one who has favored the repeal of he shametul statutes imposing disabilities ics in New Hampshire. On this subject we wil have ample time to obtain correct information. He is a democrat of the old school, and not a Frenchadical democrat. He has not been mixed up with the base panderings to the mob that have characterized too many Washington politicians. We tope he may prove a strong and an honest man and if so, he may have an opportunity to undo much mischief that has befallen our country through the inscrupulous proceedings of unprincipled and sel-

In connexion with the above, and by way clinching the base falsehood which charges the retention of the religious test in the New Hamp shire Constitution upon General PIERCE, we copy the following abstract from his speech delivered in the Constitutional Convention of that State, in November 1850, in favor of its repeal:

Mr. Pience, of Concord, said that he could con-cur heartily in all that the gentleman from Ports-mouth • had uttered, except his last remark. It was quite obvious that, so far from having taxed the patience of the committee, his speeches upon both great subjects embraced in the resolutions under isideration had been listened to with unqualified gratification. Not because he threw the weight of his high character and the power of his arguments nto the scale on the side of right in where there was hesitancy—where the judgment of members was not definitely formed—where there as a shade of doubt as to the result; but becaus it was desirable that the grounds on which we pro-ceed in matters of such grave import should be stated, as they had been, with singular force of reasated, as they are the sound and beauty of illustration. It was also a service well rendered, not less in vindication of the past than the present. The motives of the fathers the present constitution and of the people in 1792 had been placed in their true light. So much was due to them. It was due to this convention and the people whom they represent, and due to the reputation of the State abroad, that it will be understood that both of the provisions—the religious test and the property qualification—had been a dead letter, at least as long as the chairman [Mr. Sawyer] had participated to any extent in the councils of the State. They had been practically inoperative from Mr. P.'s earliest recollection. The chair man would remember that many yaersago, at a time of high party excitement, it was suggested that member of the House of Reprentatives occupied property qualifications. But two objections at once occurred to an action upon the subject: the first was that invest gation and action, instead of rejecting one member, might probably vacate twenty seats; the second was, that no member could probably be found to

ove in a matter so utterly repugnant to public The religious test in the constitution had undeniably been a stigma upon the State, at home and abroad. It had been repeatedly named to him, and once at least in a foreign land; as unworthy of the itelligent and liberal spirit of our countryme Although he had at times felt keenly the reproach he had uniformly referred, as he had no doubt other gentlemen had done, to other parts of the constituon as illustrating the true and free spirit of our athers, and to these as, at least for many years, a blank. The great question of religious toleration was practically settled, and settled in a manner never to be reversed while we retain our present form of government, more than thirty years ago. The provisions now claiming the attention of the committee could hardly be said to involve an open They had been the subject of discuss in every lyceum, every academy, debating club very town, and there was perhaps no subject upon which public opinion and public feeling was so uniform and decisive. The substance—if substance they ever had-having long since passed away, he rejoiced that the proper occasion had at length arrived to dispense with the form.

\* Judge Woodbury, who had just made very able speech in favor of striking out all of the ection having reference to religious and property ests as a qualification.

#### Thirty-Second Congress. FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 15th-Senate.-A message from the President was received transmitting a re-port from the Secretary of State, relative to Indian utrages on the Rio Grande. another transmitting a report from the same

department, together with a memorial from Senor de la Barca, the Spanish Minister, praying indemmity from this government for loss sustained by the Spaniards in the Cuban riots.

Mr. Rusk reported two bills authorizing that mail contracts be made from some of the Southern ports of the United States to South American ports.

After some little debate an adjournment until Sat-

arday next was agreed upon.

The resolution for the completion of a war steamer was then taken up, and debated at some length. Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, speaking against, and Messrs. Stockton and Seward in favor. House.-It was agreed that when the House ad journs this afternoon, it shall be until Friday next in order to give the members an opportunity to at

tend the National Whig Convention The consideration of the bill granting pre emption rights to settlers along the line of the Centra Railroad was then resumed. Mr. Hall briefly explained the bill, when it was

on motion passed over, and Mr. Bennet's bill granting lands to the States for railroad and school pur oses, was taken up.

A debate ensued, when various motions were

One to lay the bill upon the table was dis-From the Lincolnton (N. C.) Republican

made

Departed this life, at his residence, in Walke County, Ga., Dr. James H. Lytle. The deceased was a native of Lancaster Co., where he studied pedicine, with the celebrated Dr. Burrowes came to Lincoln Co., N. C., about the year and commenced the practice of Medicine. Here he gained some reputation as a Surgeon, and Phys-ician. He married Jane, the daughter of D. Rheinhardt in 42, removed to Florida, remained ther about one year, and returned to Lincoln County and about the year '48, removed to Georgia, when he had some friends, was taken sick, on the 14th of May last, and died of apoplexy, leaving two small children and his widowed wife to mourn his long this state of things can last is best

> NEW HAVEN, June 17 .- The Maine Liquor Law as just been defeated in the house by a vote of 11-1

TRENTON, June 17.—Postmaster General Hall was taken with a violent attack of diarrhaa in the ars last evening, and was obliged to stop at Prince ton in consequence.

General Pierce in Mexico. An article in the North American, a day or two since, in allusion to Gen. PIERCE's services in Mex-

ico, says:-"It was his misfortune to faint and fall from his horse, at a moment of peculiar importance, when the enemy were in view, and when the battle raged. Perhaps it was a defect of constitutional organiza-I do not mean to challenge his courage, but

the fact is historical." In order to show the value of all such miserable sinuations, we take the following extracts from the public documents accompanying the Message of President Polk, delivered December 7th, 1847, and ordered to be printed by Congress, from which it vill be seen that the charges of cowardice, like other fabrications thus early brought against the Dem cratic nominee, are scattered to the winds, and re coil with crushing force upon the enemies of De

nocracy :-From the General Report of Gen. Scott, dated Head Quarters of the Army, San Augustine, Acapulco road, nine miles from Mexico, August 19, 1847 In describing the operations of the 19th August,

" By 3 o'clock this afternoon the advanced divi ions came to a point where the new road could on by be continued under the direct fire of 22 pieces of ty be continued under the direct fire of 22 pieces of the enemy's artillery, (most of them of long cali-bre.) placed in a strong entrenched camp to oppose our operations, and surrounded by every advantage of ground, besides immense bodies of cavalry and initry, hourly reinforced from the city over an excel ent road beyond the volcanic field, and consequent beyond the reach of our cavalry entirely Arriving an hour later, I found that Pil rtillery. Arriving an hour later, I found that Pil ow's, and Twigg's division had advanced to dislodge the enemy, picking their way (all officers on foot) along his front, and extending themselves toward he road from the city and the enemy's lett. The sattle, though mostly stationary, continued to ragivith violence till nightfall. Brevet Brig Gen. P. Smith's and B.evet Colonel Riley's Brigades, Twigg's division,) supported by Brig. Gen. Pierce's ind Cadwallader's brigades, (Pillow's division,) were more tnan three hours under a heavy fire of rtillery and musketry along the almost impassable avine in front and to the left of the entrenched camp. Besides the 22 pieces of artillery, the camp and ravine, were defended closely by masses of artillery. illery, and these again supported by clouds of cavalry at hand, and hovering in view.

Extract from despatch of Gen. Scott, dated Tacabaya, at the gates of Mexico, August 28, 1847.

"Next (but all in ten minutes) I sent Pierce (just able to keep his saddle,) with his brigade, (Pillow's division,) conducted by Capt. Lee, engineer, by a third road, a little further to our left, to attack the enemy's right and rear in order to favor the movethe Convent and cut off the retreat tow ment upon the Convent and cut off the retreat tow-ards the Capital." This detachment of the Amer ican army encountered a Mexican force of 4000 in feating and 3000 cavelry. "The battle was long, hot, and varied," says Gen. Scott, "but ultimately successful. Brigadier General Pierce, from the hurt of the evening before, under pain and exhaustic third in the retire." ion, fainted in the action.

Extract from the despatch of Major General Worth dated Tacabaya, August2 3, 1847. "The division commander cannot forego the on portunity presented to acknowledge his obligation and express his admiration of the gallant bearing of Maj. Gen. Pillow and Prigadier Generals Shields Cadwallader and Pierce, with whom he had the gra tification of concert and co-operation at various

critical periods of the contest. Extract from the despatch of Maj. Gen. Pillow, duted Mincoue, August 24, 1547. "Brigadier General Pierce, though badly injured

y the fall of his horse while gallantly lead rigade into the thickest of the battle on the 19th did not quit the field, but continued in command of his brigade, two regiments of which made the im-mediate command of the gallant Col Ransom, and Lieut. Col, Bonham on the 19th, and Capt. Woods on the 20th, assailed the enemy's works in front, at day light, with great intrepidity, contributed much to the gloriously consummation of the work, that andsomely commenced on the previous day,
"During the movement I met with Col. Ran
on's and Mason's regiments under Capt. Wood

and the Howitzer battery under Lieut. Reno, parts of my division, forming General Pierce's brigade which had been made by order of the General in chief, under command of Gen. Pierce, against a large body of the enemy to the right and rear of the main work, where they had been in conjunc-tion with Gen. Shield's brigade engaged in a nerce

open field fight with a large force.
"Brigadier Gen. Pierce, though still suffering se verely from his injury of the preceding day, had nevertheless been on duty, and in command of his brigade, during the day, and until a lew munufes before, when he had fainted from pain and exhaus

tion, and been carried from the field In Gen. Shield's despatch, dated San Augustine tenth battle, in which a strongly fortified enemy ought behind his works under the walls of his apitol, our loss is necessarily severe. The loss, I egret to say, has fallen most severely upon my ommand. In the two regiments of my own bricommand. In the two regiments of my own bri-gade, numbering about 600 in the fight, the loss is reported 240 killed and wounded." "Pierce's bri ade under my command in the action, lost a con iderable number in killed and wounded."

Official Desputch from Gen. Pierce. HEAD QUARTERS, 1st BRIGADE, 3d Division

Mexsoque, Augus: 28, 1847. CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, for the in mation of the major general commanding the vision, the operations of my brigade during the everal engagements of the 19th and 29th instant.

Agreeably to instructions, the 9th and 12th regi ments of infantry, commanded by Col. Ransom and Lieut. Col. Bonham, were directed by me to sup-port that portion of Gen. Twigg's division ordered o attack the front of the enemy's work at Con-

colness for three-fourths of a mile under a heavy re of round shot and shells, to a position a littl to the right, and in advance of the battery commanded by Captain Magruder, 1st artillery, whose conduct I had an opportunity to observe with admiration; which position they maintained from 2 o'clock until 9 o'clock, P. M. At that hour finding myself, as I believed, the senior officer in that part of the field, and learning from Captain Magruder, whose battery had already suffered severely from the enemy's vastly superior weight of metal, that he was authorized by the orders of the general commanding the division, to make an impression on the works, to withdraw his guns, I directed him as well as the force which supported his battery con-sisting of the 9th and 12th regiments of infantry four companies of the 3d infantry and rifles, to re-tire to the base of the heights, about a mile and a half in front of the enemy's works, and there to await further orders. At 1 o'clock on the following morning, (the 20th,) Gen. Twiggs, with Captain Lee of the engineer corps, whose distingushed services on both days will not, I am sure, be overlooked, came to my bivouack with orders from the general in chief to assemble all the torces in my mmediate neighborhood and occupy a position order to create a diversion in favor of Brigadier seneral Smith, who was to storm the enemy keep my saddle, or to walk, in consequence of a severe injury from the fall of my horse the day be-fore, the command of this force devolved upon Col. Ransom, of the 9th infantry. The night was ex remely dark, and the rain fell in torrents, but this gallant and efficient officer succeeded in organizing his force, and in gaining the position assigned him without difficulty. His presence attracted the fire of the enemy until the storming parties under the diection of General Smith had crowned the hill im ediately in rear of their works: and, when this brilliant achievement of storming the enemy's bat-teries was perfected, Ransom's command poured a vouring hre into the ranks of the lugitives. After he rout of the enemy at this point, my command in common with other troops, followed the retiring enemy into the town of San Angel.

The 15th infantry, which had been previously detached, and under the immediate orders o general commanding the division, joined the bri-gade in their pursuit. For the operations of this regiment thus lar, I refer you to Lieutenant Colonel Howard's report, herewith enclosed. At San Angel, dispositions having been made to attack in reverse the intrenchments, on the San Augustin road, my brigade, in concert with that of Gen. Shields, my origade, in concert with that of oen shiens, was ordered to cross the open country, between Santa Caterina and the above named road, in order to cut off the enemy's retreat. Having arrived at a bacienda near the road, the enemy's infantry was believed to the latter as far as the eve could found posted on the latter as far as the eye could reach in either direction, besides cavely hovering (in the corn-fields) on our flank and rear.

In this position, our troops received a most gal-lant fire, which for a moment threw them into some confusion, but they soon rallied and made a des erate effort to restore the fortune of the day.

The intrepid General Shields, supported by Col. Ransom, succeeded in bringing portions of the comnand into order, and with the buildings as a pivot, hrew forward their left wing and dashed on the hickest of the enemy. General Shields moved di rectly on a wood where a large body of the Mex ican infantry were concealed in a ditch which skirted it, and from which they had hitherto kept up a destructive fire with comparative safety