

FOR PRESIDENT GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM SEARIGHT.

OF FAYETTE COUNTY. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. SENATORIAL.

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

ROBERT PATTERSON, of Philadelphia. DISTRICT?. 1. Peter Logan, Geo. II. Martin,
John Miller,
F. W. Bockius,
R. McCay, Jr., A. Apple, N. Strick and,

15. H. C. Eyer, 14. John Clayton 15 Isaac Robinson 10. Isaac Korinson,
16. Henry Fetter,
17. James Burnside,
18. Maxwell McCaslin,
19. Joseph McDonald,
20. W. S. Colahan,
21. Andrew Burk,
29. William Dunn, Abraham Peters.

David Fister, R. E. James, John McReynolds, 23. J. S. M'Calmont, 12. P. Damon, 2 24. George R. Barret Those of our readers in want of the weed would do well to take a peep at the varied assort ment of Tobacco and Segars kept by Evans & SCHULTZ, at their new establishment in North

The ODD FELLOWS of this City and County in need of Regalia, are invited to look at the Card of Mr. George Spunkter, in another column He has a splendid supply on hand, which he offers at very moderate prices

Queen street. See advertisement.

Appointment by the Governor. DAVID LAIRD, Esq., of Martic township, in this county, to be Aid to his Excellency, with the rank

of Lieutenant Colonel. We congratulate, our triend Col LAIRD on his appointment. He is a first-rate Democrat, and we have no doubt that he will be equally firm and reliable in his official capacity.

Col. John J. McCanen, of Philadelphia, has proceed to England for the purpose of negotiating the conversion of \$5,000,000 of our State debt, bearing 6 per cent. interest, into a four per cent. loan, for a period not exceeding thirty-five years -ment, and should Col. McC. be successful in his mission, it will be a saving of about one hundred thousand dollars annually to the State

The law enacted by the last Legislature fo the registration of births in this Commonwealth went into effect on the 1st just

The rains last week have vastly improve the prospect for an abundant crop of corn and potatoes the present season, in this region of country Adjutant General Rogen Jones, of the U. S.

Army, died at Washington City on Thursday last. The Steamer Illinois, from Chagres, arrived at New York, on Thursday afternoon, with 389 passengers and over \$2,000,000 in gold dust from

и, Kev. Mr. Вссный, that about 20 of the 25 000 dollars subscribed have now been paid in; and it is confidently expected that the remaining \$5,000 will be collected in time to secure the Charter and place the necessary buildings under contract at au early period in the ensuing autumn. It is to be hoped that these expectations will all be realized, and that such an Institution will be established here as shall be creditable to Lancaster and to those who have undertaken to accomplish the work. To say nothing of the intellectual and literary advantages which must result from having a College located in our midst, and they are incalculable, in a necuniary point of view it is a matter of great importance to our civizens. Let the Institution be once in successful operation, and we hazard nothing in saying that its effect will be to bring here from abroad and:expend amongst our people from \$50; 000 to \$60,000 per annum at the lowest estimate

not one dollar of which would find its way to this place without the College. We hope our citizens will look at this thing in its proper light, so that they may be stirred up to assist the Agent and others in expediting the enterprise. It is a subject that should enlist the warmest sympathies of al our people, be they rich or poor.

THE COLLINS' LINE TRIUMPHANT. - The House of Representatives have agreed to the Senate's appropriation to aid this line in its competition with the Cunard line. The latter being sustained by the British government, Collins has now the American government to sustain him, thus putting them on equal terms in that respect; but the Yankee boats are the swiftest, so that it is certain that "Columbia will rule the sea," in the matter of competition between them. The compensation granted by Con gress to this line of Steamers for twenty-six trips (to Liverpool and back,) per annum, is \$33,000 per trip, making \$858,000 per annum, instead of \$385,-000 as heretofore received. Congress has reserved the power at any time after the 31st of December, 1854, to terminate the arrangement for the additional allowance, upon giving six months' notice.

Mr. Clay's Age.

According to the New York Atlas, whose editors say they have a letter still in their possession from Mr. Czar, written in 1829, at a time when they were collecting materials for his biography, in which he informed them that he was born on the 11th of April, 1775-consequently, at the time of his decease he in was the 78th year of his age, or two years older than he is generally represented to have been. The editors of the Atlas also announce that they will "speedily commence the publication of a work, entitled THE LIFE AND TIMES OF HENRY CLAY."

The Whigs of western New York and else where are making preparations to have a grand Mass Meeting on the battle ground of Lundy's Lane, in Upper Canada, on the 27th inst. We suppose the next one they will hold will be in the Valley o Mexico. If so, we would respectfully suggest to them the propriety of securing the services of Tox. CORWIN and JOHN STROHM, as orators upon the occasion. During the Mexican War they were both members of Congress. The one advised the Mexicans to welcome our brave soldiers with bloody hands to hospitable graves-the other refused to vote supplies to save our gallant Army from star vation! They would, doubtless, both be peculiarly acceptable to their Mexican friends-and more especially, too, as Gen. Scorr, according to Whig accounts, was offered the Presidency of Mexico with a salary of a million and a quarter per annum!

To The Minnesota Democrat says there are acres of ground in the vicinity of St. Paul, covered with

That Letter.

The letter of Old Hickory to Gen. Scott, which now going the rounds of the Democratic press and which we published last week, has fallen like a bomb-shell among the Whigs. Even our staid and moderate neighbor of the Examiner seems to have lost his temper at seeing it in the Intelligencer, and squirms and twists considerably in the contemplation of the effect it will be likely to produce even here in this Gibralter of Whiggery. The fact is, the correspondence alluded to places Gen. Scott n an awkward predicament-one from which his political friends, with all their ingenuity, will be mable to extricate him without the greatest difficulty. Nobody ever accused or suspected General Scott of being a coward, for we all glory in his orilliant exploits as a soldier; and yet why he should efuse to fight Gen. Jackson on the plea of "religious" and "patriotic scruples," and then turn round and challenge De Witt Clinton, a civilian whose

oath of office prevented him from engaging in a duel, s a problem which we would like to see solved in the Examiner or some other respectable Whig journal. As the case now stands, the General's inconsistency of conduct is so glaring, that, if left unex plained by his friends, it may lead to conclusions in the public mind that will not redound to his credit

either as a soldier or a gentleman. Speaking of this affair, the Hollidayeburg Star

dard very justly observes: The friends of General Scott have nobody to than but themselves for the production of this trouble some "leaf from history." Had they been content to pursue an honorable, open mode of warfare against the Democratic nominees, this and other unpleasant reminiscences which are daily being de veloped would never have been brought to light. But confident in their own security against attack the nomination of General Pierce had scarcely bee announced ere the bloodhounds of whiggery wer set upon his track, his patriotism and courage bted, and he sneeringly stigmatized as the "faint General." But as usual, they have been calcuating without their host, and the probabilities are that unless they change their mode of tactics and adopt a more honorable course, they will get hold of the hot end of the poker. Detraction is a weapon that always recoils upon the heads of those who use it, and the course pursued by the whigs in this instance is not likely to prove an exception to to the rule. Having discovered, however, that Gen. Scott lives in rather a brittle glass house, it may be that his friends will see the propriety of throw-

William Searight.

We hope so.

This gentleman has been nominated by the Denocracy of our State, for the responsible post of Club: Canal Commissioner; he is in every way qualified for the office, which an united Democracy have determined to confer upon him. Some time since a correspondence was published in a Federal print. said to have taken place between a certain Hugh Keys and Mr. Searight, in which attempt the ismade to prove Mr. Searight a dishonest man and an ignoramus.

We have the best authority for prenouncing this publication a lying fabrication, such as no detnis publication a lying fabrication, such as no de-cent journal would publish. All who know Mr Capt. John H. Duchman, Peter Miller, Searight, whose veracity is worth a straw, say he is an honest unright man, and a gentleman, which been appointed by Gov. Bigler a Commissioner to is more than can be said of the reckless libellers who are now endeavoring to blast his fair name. It any one is so simple as to believe that the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner ever indited the mass of gibberish published in a morning This is an excellent movement and a good appoint- print, purporting to be his letter, we invite such individual to our office, and examine the productions of Mr. Searight, now in our possession, which will brand the lie on the frontlets of his villifiers. In this connection we will state that Col. J. O. Toiabs, of this city, called on the publisher of the print above alluded to, with a letter from Mr. Searight, written sometime since, and asked its publication that the public might see how foully he had been slandered, which was refused. This is in keeping with the course of that sheet. It abuses honest men, and when convinced of its error, refuses to

make the amende honorable .- Pennsylvanian. Hon. James Buchanan.

The following eloquent letter was written by Mr Buchaman, to the Democracy of the 3d and 4th Congressional Districts of the county of Phila-FRANKLIN MARSHALL COLLEGE. -We learn from them in celebrating the 76th anniversary of Amer-

WHEATLAND, near Lancaster, July 3, 1852. Gentlemen:—I have been honored by the receipt of your invitation, "on the part of the Democratic citizens of the Third and Fourth Congressional Disricts of Pennsylvania," to be present at the festival be given, on the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, and I regret that engage ments at home will deprive me of the pleasure of meeting them on that interesting occasion.

It must be a source of sincere satisfaction to ev ery Democrat throughout the land to know that ne Democratic citizens of these Districts, with an abiding faith in the time honored principles of the party endorse, without hesitation, the broad and liberal doctrines laid down by the Baltimore Conven tion, while they accept with the utmost satisfaction and cheerfulness, the distinguished candidates presented to the country by that body.

For one, I most cordially respond to these just and patriotic sentiments. Our platform and our and patriotic sentiments. Our platform and cour candidates are eminently worthy of the support of the American people, and their triumphant success will strengthen the bonds of our glorious Union and be the rainbow of peace after the storms which have so recently agitated our country. You will confer a favor upon me by presenting to the assembled company the following sentiment

in my name:--Pierce and King—Their election will restore the days of true Jeffersonian State Right's Democracy, ind thus place the Constitution and the Union or the surest foundations

Yours very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN. To the Committee.

Mr. Searight's Letter.

The following excellent letter was written by Commissioner, to the Democratic celebration in

Uniontown, July 2, 1852. GENTLEMEN: -Your polite letter inviting me to be present at the celebration of the approaching aniversary of American Independence, by the Demcrais of the third and fourth Congressional districts f Pennsylvania, has been received, and I hasten to reply. It would afford me great pleasure to mingle with the noble hearted Democracy of the third and fourth districts, on the interesting occasion referred to, but owing to previous engagements at home, will be unable to do so. I heartily coincide with the Democracy of your districts in their high endorsement of the doctrines contained in the Balti more platform, and their attachment to the distinguished gentlemen who have been chosen as the andidates of the Democracy for President and Vice

resident of the United States. The warm approval given to the Baltimore Plat-torm, all over the country, is a gratifying evidence of the nationality of the Democratic party, and the enthusiasm with which the nominations have been received, is an unerring indication of a splendid tri umph in November next. With my warmest thanks for your polite invitation, I give you as the entiment of considerable experience

The American Union and the American Democratic There is no danger of the former, while the latter I am, gentlemen, Very truly yours, &c., WM. SEARIGHT.

To the Committee,

IT Mr. George C. Washington, of Virginia who was nominated by the Native American Convention, at Princeton, declines the honor, and says he is in favor of the election of Scott and Graham. Mr. WEBSTER has not yet declined the nomination of the same Convention for the Presidency

SHOCKING ACCIDENT .- On Wednesday afternoon last, a workman named William Cowan, employed at the Chemical works of Messrs. Powers Weightman & Co., at Schuylkill Falls, near Ge mantown, fell into a tank of boiling oil of vitriol and though rescued almost instantly, was so horri oly injured, as to leave but slight hopes of recovery I more awful accident, it would be difficult to magine. - Philadelphia Sun.

LOUISVILLE, July 14th .- The number of persons estimated to have been present at the funeral of Mr. Clay, in Lexington, on Saturday week, is thirty or forty thousand. The horses and carriages present if bleed in the procession week. of ground in the vicinity of St. Paul, covered with delicious strawberries, and that large quantities are picked by the Indian women, and sold in the town. posing one, and the utmost feeling was evidenced. Pierce and King Club.

The adjourned Meeting of the Democratic citi zens of Lancaster, at Mr. Leber's Hotel, on Friday evening last, (July 16th) was one of the old ashioned gatherings of the people, truly gratifying James L. Reynolds, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of seven appointed at the last meeting, July 9th, made the following Report of the By-Laws and permanent Officers of the Pierce and Kind CLUB, which was unanimously adopted.

Article 1. This Association shall be called the PIERCE AND KING CLUB of the City of Lan-

caster.

Article 2. The officers of this Club shall consist of one President six Vice Pre of one President, six Vice Presidents, two Recording Secretaries, one Corresponding Secretary and one Treasurer. There shall also be a Committee of Finance consisting of one member from ward, and an Executive Committee of twenty six of whom shall be residents of each ward Article 3. The object of this Club shall be t note the election of Pierce and King, of Wil SEARIGHT and the Democratic nominee for

LIAM SEARIGHT and the Democratic nominee to the Supreme Court, and to advance the interests of the Democratic Party.

Article 4. The President shall preside at all meetings of this Club, and preserve order. The Vice Presidents shall assist the President in the performance of his duty, and in his absence act in the control of the contr his stead. nis steau.

Article 5. The Corresponding Secretary shall attend to the correspondence of the Club, and when instructed answer all communications that may be

Article 6. After the commencement of the ensu-Article 6. After the commencement of the chasting political campaign, stated meetings shall be held on Saturday evening in each wook, alternately in each ward—the place to be designated by the Club, or if they should omit to do so, by the President. Special meetings shall be called by the President whenever he thinks proper, or at the reoust of any ten members.
Article 7. The Recording Secretaries shall keep

act minutes of the transactions of the Club, and denever ordered shall cause the proceedings to Article 8. The Finance Committee shall examine Article 8. The Finance Committee small examines all accounts against this Club, and shall give an order on the Treasurer for the payment of such as they ascertain to be correct. They shall collect money to defray the expenses of this Club, and

shall pay the same over to the Treasurer.

Article 9. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all monies contributed to the Club, to pay all orders drawn on him by the Finance Company of the receipts mittee, to keep a correct account of his receipts and expenditures, and to report the same monthly to the Club. Article 10. The Executive Committee shall bring Article 10. The Executive Committee start map before the Club any business they deem of importances; shall co-operate with the regular poll committees of the party in bringing out the full vote of the party at the elections, and shall procure a suitable place for the transaction of the business of the ing as lew stones as possible at his opponent's dom-

The following are the permanent officers of the President Capt. HENRY HA VBRIGHT.

Vice Presidents,
HENRY M. REIGART,
DAVID REESE,
JAMES H. BARNES,
FREDERICK SEHNES, THOMAS COX, PHILIP BAKER. Recording Secretaries. Col. J. Franklin Reigart, Daniel Lagen.
Corresponding Secretary—John L. Keffer
Finance Committee.

John J. Keller, Frederick Voight, Zuriel Swope, Jacob M. Westhaeffer Treasurer-John Williams Lewis Haldy, A. Shultz Reese, Dr. Henry Carpenter, Samuel Huber, Daniel Hartma William R. Wilson James Wiley, Edward Kautz,

Benjamin Foliz, Thomas C. Wiley

Edward Rautz, Jonas D. Bachman, Cyrus Winters, Michael Trissler, William P. Brooks, John C. Rote, Henry Wilhelm, John Honsler Samuel Rupley, Joseph Samson. Wiliam Whitehill John Hensler. The meeting was addressed by Col. WILLIAM 8 AMWEG, JAMES L. REYNOLDS Esq., and Capt. GEO.

which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That in Gen. Franklin Pierce we recognize the sound Democrat, the able and accomplished statesman, the soldier and patriot, who is in all respects worthy our confidence, and for whose success we pledge ourselves as Democrats to use Ill fair and honorable means.

Mr. Sanderson offered the following resolutions

all fair and honorable means.

Resolved, That Col. WILLIAM R. King, our worthy candidate for Vice President, merits and will receive our warm and enthusiastic support.

Resolved, That WILLIAM SEARIGHT, our candidate for Canal Commissioner, is a gentleman of undoubted integrity, a sound and reliable Democrat, and we hereby pledge ourselves to give him a warm and enthusiastic support.

and enthusiastic support.

Resolved, That we will unanimously support the Ath Congressional Districts of the county of Philadelphia, in answer to an invitation to unite with them in celebrating the 76th anniversary of American County of Philadelphia, in answer to an invitation of American County of Philadelphia, in answer to an invitation to unite with the same time we are in favor of the nomination of the able and learned Woodward, and trust that Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to

And amidst the most unbounded enthusiasm interspersed with able addresses and strains of enlivening music performed by the excellent Lancaster City Band, a Democratic Association was organized never before equalled in the City of Lancaster. The Association then adjourned to meet at the Public House of Mr. John Schirenbrand in West tude and proportions of a giant.

King St. on Saturday evening July 31st. (Signed by the officers.)

"The Truth Will Out!" The Democratic press have always contended that the Federalists or Whigs are incompetent to

the task of conducting the Government either to the month.—Lebanon Courier. the benefit or honor of the country, and that they never obtained power which was not abused by them. These allegations have always heretofore been denied by the Whig press; but we are glad to open their eyes to the fact. The Washington cor. paper of Philadelphia, speaking of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States in regard and can walk." summated by Daniel Webster and the British Minister, talks in the following indignant strain, which we respectfully recommend to our Whig

"The Secretary of State and the British Minister Mr. Searight, the Democratic candidate for Canal have recently signed the basis of a treaty, which Commissioner, to the Democratic celebration in virtually repudiates a convention made two years ago, and sacrifices all the important advantages se cured by it. In a word, it abandons a great Amer ican doctrine; concedes pretensions to Great Britain that have not a shadow of claim, and admits British influence on this Continent, where it is most likely to prejudice the future prosperity of the United States.

These are reasons which might well make any riend of the Administration pause before subscri bing to conditions calculated to degrade the Gov ent in the eyes of the world, and at the same time to surrender principles which are dear to every American heart. It Lord Palmerston had drawn projet with his own hand, he could not have by the death of the Hon. Henry Clay. more carefully guarded the unfounded claims of Great Britain, or have more offensively outraged the honor of the United States. The whole scheme eems to be designed to insult and to disregard the obligations of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, and o set up another, which shall be marked by huto set up another, which shall be marked by his miliating concessions on one side, and exorbitant acquisitions on the other. This proposition sur-renders every thing that Micaragia ever granted; and more than that, it gives back all that England heretotore yielded.

GREAT CHEESE FACTORY .- George Heelep's great cheese factory in Ohio, converts the milk of about 2,200 cows, belonging to farmers in the eighborhood, into the best cheese, by labor-saving achinery. The curl is made, sacked and marked by the farmer, and sent to the factory in a wagon which goes the rounds. Eight teams are thus emyed. The curd is then weighed, sliced rapidly a machine, then passed through a double curdcooking aparatus, then through a machine, that cuts it fine to powder, and salts it while passing brough. It is then pressed, sacked and again ressed. A machine sacks two hundred and forty pounds per hour. The factory makes three hun dred cheese daily, weighing about 5000 pounds.-Nearly 400 tons are turned out yearly.

BISHOP DOANE .- The Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey have adopted, with only one dissenting voice the report of an investigating committee, to the el-lect that none of the charges brought by the Bishops of Ohio, Virginia and Maine, against Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, have been sustained; but there was no affirmative evidence of the Bishop's guilt, but strong circumstantial evidence of his eare innocence of the charges. A resolution was also adopted by the Convention, for the appointment of a committee to lay said report of the Investigating Committee before the Court on the trial of the Bish p, and to remonstrate with the three Rev. prelates against proceeding further in

An Eloquent Extract.

The following eloquent tribute to Mr. Buci ANAN and to the fidelity of the Pennsylvania delegaion in the Democratic National Convention, we extract from the very able and patriotic speech of ROBERT Truen, Esq., delivered at the recent Anniversary Celebration, in Philadelphia:

Mr. President, I will now pass from these mor brief remarks upon a subject of more immediate and present interest to us all. I allude to the approaching State and Pre-sidential elections, and to the proceedings of the late Baltimore Convention. It is known to this company, that I had the honor of representing, in part, the Democratic party of the State of Pennsylvania, in the late National Convention. It was the only public office I ever held, or, to which I ever immediately aspired. It was, to me, an office of pride and of love. It was an office to which I telt that even in my humble capacity, I might possubly aid in doing something to promote the ho nterests and dignity of my adopted State, at the interests and dignity of my adopted State, at the hands of a portion of whose people—the Democracy of this city and county—with only the most ordinary claims of personal deserving, I have received so much hospitality, kindness and favor. My friends will pardon the egotism of the remark, when I deare, that I discharged my responsible duty in the Convention, to the entire satisfaction of my own conscience. I went to Baltimore to serve the inter ests and to advocate the claims of the State of Penn sylvania—and the Pennsylvania candidate received my vote on every balloting, from first to last, with it one thought of change. If there had been five and forty-nine ballotings in addition to the forty-nine taken, my vote should have beer cast in the same direction. Such I believe, too was the strong and united feeling of my noble, earnest and devoted colleagues. There were one or two in the delegation who really, and without preudice, preferred another honored and most distinguished statesman for the Presidency. But, to their old and beloved State, and to their own integrity. they were as true as the tried steel. God bless them, for their fidelity. We were unfortunate in our confident expectations; but my colleagues so xact minutes of the transactions of the Club, and behaved themselves that the conduct of the Pennsylvania delegation became a subject of universal approbation and praise. They proved themselves approbation and praise. They proved themsel to be Pennsylvanians—Democrats—gentlemen!

Mr. President, considering the extent of her ter-ritory and the multitude of her population, Pennsylvania presented with singular unanimity the name of James Buchanan, her own great citizen, to the nominating Convention at Baltimore. Nor was the fact of their unanimity at all singular: -- springing from humble parentage, he was born and brecon this soil, and is and has ever been a true Penn sylvanian, in heart and deed. From the period o sylvanian. In heart and deed. From the period youthful manhood, to that healthy age he has now attained—sixty-one years in all—while the body is still erect and vigorous in its undiminished strength, while the mind has acquired all its ripest and most useful powers, he has continually filled responsible posts in the service of his State and Country. In his private reputation he is without a single stain, and in his public life, both for length of time spent in the public service, and the important character of the service rendered, he has few equals and no superior in the Union. Indeed it may be well said that almost since the commencement of his political life his State and himself have been united by the strongest ties—living, he has served her, and in de spite of all factious strife, she has cherished himand when like other great spirits of the Republic —many—many years hereafter I trust, he shall have passed to his reward, and there will be no nory and no monument among those of all ber

which Pennsylvania will have a prouder interest than in his, Well, Mr. President, as I have said, Mr. Buchanan's name, adorned with private virtues and illus-trious with historical associations, was presented with great unanimity by the Democracy of our State to the Convention, and thus backing his own acknowledged qualities of statesmanship own just and unanswerable claim, she requested from her sister States the honor of a nomination that no citizen in the country was more competen to take, and no State in the Union had a greate right to ask. The result is known to all. I confess I was profoundly disappointed at first, but while have entertained regrets, it does not become me to indulge in complaints. The truth is, Mr. President that one's personal feelings sink into utter insignificance in such a relation. After all men however distinguished in their earthly characters, are but the creatures of an hour, or perhaps the exemplars of an age, but principles are the eternal attributes of God; and Democracy is the voice of God speak ing in principles, His highest intentions of good, His noblest plan of mercy, justice and benevolence to mankind. It is not yet comprehended in its fullest and widest philosophy, and it may require the gradual developments of centuries to solve the problem; but there can be no doubt whatever that the Democratic party in this Union is the best living exponent of its character.

The unity of the party, and its capacity for useful-ness, can only be preserved by respecting its disci-pline. The only occasion in which I will give up the right of my private judgment, is in the unques-tioning support I have, and always will yield to a regularly nominated ticket of my party. But apart from these considerations and the strong claims, in a personal point of view, which both of our nominees have to the respect of the whole country, in their public character and public service, I look not only with consolation, but with exultation, to our Party Platform—that granite foundation, as it were, o solid principles, in which Union, Harmony, States Rights, Progress and Freedom, constitute the component parts. No man could stand upon such a platform, without being at once so invigorated by its almost miraculous vitality as to assume the alt

News Items.

There is now a daily line of stages between this place and Lancaster, leaving Lebanon at 3 o'clock in the morning, and returning at 9 in the evening. This arrangement, which gives us a daily mail to and from Lancaster, commenced the 1st of

MURDER .- A most shocking and cold blooded nurder was perpetrated on Shaver's creek, on Thurs day last. The particulars, as far as we have been able to learn, are as follows:-A young man named Thomas Steward and another named Lightner, were perceive that even our opponents are beginning to working in a harvest field, together with a number of other persons, when a trifling controversy aros between them, as to which could mow the fastest respondent of the North American, the leading Whig Lightner said, "I can mow faster than any Light ner of the name. I can mow as fast as Toin Stew and can walk." Steward said, "that is an insult" to Central America, which has recently been con- and immediately took up a scythe and ran Lightner through the body. The scythe penetrated his side about the region of the stomach, coming out on the opposite side, a little higher up. He died in less an halt an hour. Immediately after inflicting the mortal wound, Steward, without waiting to withdraw the scythe, ran to the woods and escaped. He cas taken and lodged in jail on Sunday afternoor We learn that he is a young man about 18 years of age.—Huntingdon Globe, 14th.

CHOLERA IN MISSOURI .- A letter to the St. Louis Republican dated Jackson, Mo., June 28, states that for two weeks the cholera had been raging in and about that place. Forty-nine persons had fal-len victims to it in the town, besides some lorty in the adjacent country. Several physicians had died, and the residents were deserting the country in a complete panic.

SENATOR FROM KENTUCKY .- The Governo Kentucky has appointed the Hon David Meriwether to fill, until the first Monday in September next, the place in the United States Senate make vacant wether is a Democrat, and will be succeeded in his position by the Hon. Archibald Dixon, who was osen by the Legislature of Kentucky to succee Mr. Clay at the period when his resignation, had he

ved, would have taken effect WORCESTER, Mass., July 15 .- The Catholic Co. ege, situated about a mile south of this city, took fire yesterday afternoon, and was entirely consumed, with the exception of a portion of the east wing. The fire commenced in the duper story of the north-east corner, from a defect in a chimney. Loss esimated at \$40,000 to \$50,000-uo insurance. Most of the furniture was burned or destroyed .-A large portion of the valuable library was saved.— There were over one hundred students in the build Some of the professors and tutors have lost their all.

Two Full Moons Monthly .- There was a ful oon on the 1st of July, and there will be another on the 31st-a circumstance that has not occurred since 1776, except in 1795, 1814, and 1833; and i will not occur again until 1871, unless the Lunar Cycle of nineteen years is changed.

MIFFLIN, Juniata Co., Pa., July 17 .-- A man nd woman died here this morning of cholera. Another man is now lying at the point of death of the same disease, and cannot live through the morn

BOSTON, July 18 .- Rumors have been affoat for

the last twenty-four hours, of a serious difficulty having arisen between the British and American Jovernments, growing out of the seizure of an American fishing vessel at the Magdalen Islands. nd her subsequent re-capture by the American ishermen. A special messenger arrived here yes-terday, from Franklin, New Hampshire, (where Mr. Webster is at present) and left again for Washington, with despatches for the government. The documents in relation to the affair, it is said, will he published in the Courier of to-morrow morning. The trouble is said to be of a most serious nature and likely to disturb the peaceful relations between England and the United States.

City and County Items THE GROUND FOR THE STATE FAIR .- The Boar

Managers of the Lancaster County Agricultural Society, (to whom the State Committee referred the selection of a suitable place for holding the next State Fair) have contracted with Messra J. H. Kurtz & Emanuel Shober, of this city, for a field containing about fifteen acres on their farm, lying on the Plank Road, in Manheim townshp, about a mile north of the city, for this purpose. The committee found much difficulty in getting a field, and hough some may perhaps object to the selection on account of its distance from the city, it will be admitted that a more suitable place for the holding f such an exhibition could not have been chosen There is a fine spring and a stream of running w ter in the field. The principal objection to the field in which the last State Fair was held at Harrisburg was the want of good water on the ground. The most extensive preparations are already in progress and those who have the matter in hand are deter mined that the second Pennsylvania, State Fair shall not be exceeded by any other similar exhibition .-Examiner,

in Mr. H. G. Kindig, residing at Mill Creek, East Lampeter township, has made Flour of new

wheat, which weighed 66 pounds to the bushel. AT HIS OLD TRICKS .- A young man about twenty rears of age, named Nelson J. Hildebrand, was ar rested in Philadelphia on Saturday week, in Marke street, by officers Durnell and Neff, of the Marshal's police. He is charged with having stolen two horses on Thursday night, from Mr. Cyrus Good of Bareville, Lancaster county. The horses are worth, one \$110, and the other \$60. They were old by the thief, one on Friday, for the sum of \$95 o John Walton, near the thirty-five mile stone, or he West Chester road-Hildebrand telling Mr. Wvery specious story in regard to them. Hilde. orand immediately took the cars and went to Philadelphia, where he fitted himself out with a new suit of clothes, &c. About \$60 in money was found on hi**m**.

About 18 months since Hildebrand was sent t he House of Refuge for having stolen a number o orses in this county. There he seigned insanity and was sent to the Block!ev Asylum, from which place he escaped, but was subsequently arrested and aken back to the House of Refuge, and afterwards lischarged in consequence of ill health. He is a butcher by trade, but has travelled the country with shows, playing the magician, ventriloquist, &c.-He has respectable connections in this county.

Gen W F. Packer, of Lycoming county has been chosen as orator at the dedication of the Old Fellow's Hall in this city, on the 2d of Sep-

BARN DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING - During the heavy storm on Thursday afternoon, the 1st inst. a large barn belonging to Mr. Christian Royer, in West Cocalico township, this county, was struck by lightning, and entirely destroyed, with all its contents, consisting of eleven tons of hay, oats, grain ec., and a large quantity of bacon which was kept in the granary. Two valuable horses, of five that tood harnessed in the barn, were also consumed in the flames. Fortunately the men engaged in puting away the hay crop that had just been harvest ed, left the mow a few minutes before the lightning struck, for the purpose of taking their afternoon meal, otherwise loss of human life might have atended the catastrophe.-Examiner.

Book Notices.

UP MURRAY & STORK hav just placed upon our table a handsomely bound-book of 300 pages, entitled, "A Practical Treatise on Business; or how to Get, Save, Spend, Give, Lend, and Bequeath Money: With an Inquiry into the chances of suc-cess and causes of Failure in Business." The book ontains a vast amount of valuable hints and suggestions which will be of great use to farmers and pusiness men generally, and we advise the means to procure it. Price \$1 per copy.

Murray & Stock, of the Bookstore, have pre sented us with a copy of the "Life of General Winfield Scott." It is a neat little volume of nearly 200 pages, published by Peterson & Co., Phila., with numerous illustrations, all going to resent the Whig candidate in as favorable a light possible before the public. Of course, our Whig ands will all purchase the book. For sale at MURRAY & STOEK'S.

THE LADIES' KEEPSAKE, for July, is a capital number, and beautifully embellished with an engraving representing "Washington at Valley Forge." Published by John S. Taylor, N. York. GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for August, is all that the friends of the book could have anticipated. Rich, racy and interesting—beautifully embellished, and in all respects equal to any of its predecessors.

The CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE, for August, has been received from the Publishers, H. Pratt & Co., No. 116 Nassau street, N. Y. eading matter is of the most interesting and in fructive character, and the number is handsomely embellished with two excellent engravings, viz ley. ALBERT BARNES, of Phila., and a View of the Rocky Bridge, in Virginia. Terms \$2 per annum

Important from Europe.

Riot in England—A Plot to kill Louis Napolean New York, July 15 — The steamship Asia, from Liverpool, with dates to the 3d instant, arrived this

ENGLAND. A serious riot had occurred at Stockport beeen the English Protestants and Irish Catholics ind soveral houses of the latter had been pulled lown and their chapels sacked by the mob. A de-achment of troops finally put an end to the riot, and took over one hundred of the ringleaders into ustody.

One report states that sixty persons were carried wounded to the Hospital. One person was killed on the spot and several houses were torn down.— The Catholic Chapel was sacked, and the organ and furniture were burned in a bonfire in the Nothing was left standing of the church but the bare walls. The military were called ou and succeeded in restoring peace. The town is now occupied by troops, it being reported that a Catholic mob from Manchester and other towns intended to come and retaliate. The riot grew ou the ill feeling engendered by the Queen's recent proclamation against the Roman Catholic proces

The latest reports states that the total number o persons arrested was 114, many of whom were wounded. One man had been killed, named Barney McCarl. AUSTRALIA.

There have been several arrivals from Australia, bringing 61,000 ounces of gold, and dates from Melbourne to the 15th of March. A large amount of ships were detained in port for

vant of seamen. Gold was arriving at Melbourne at the rate of Gold wasabout two tons per week.
FRANCE. Thirteen individuals were arrested on Thursday

the 1st., at a house in the Parignolles, charged with making an infernal machine, composed of 14 barrels, capable of containing each about twenty bullets. Some of the men were actually at work in moulding at the time of their-arrest. The poice subsequently arrested ten others. It has been rumored that many others have been

arrested, but the whole affair has been kept in profound mystery. The machine upon which th conspirators were at work contained fourteen bar tels, capable of containing each about twenty bul-lets, and so arranged that their firing in a wrong firection would have been utterly impossible.

LOUISVILLE, June 16 .- The will of Henry Clay was presented in court on Monday last, and admirecord. It is drawn up by his own hand, and It relates almost en bears date of July 10, 1851. tirely to the disposition of his estate among the members of his family. The only exception being that which relates to his slaves. It provides that all the children of his slaves born after the 1st of January, 1850, are to be liberated and sent to Li-beria. The males at the age of 28; and the females at the age of 25-three years of their earnings prio to emancipation to be reserved for their benefit for the purpose of fitting them out; prior to their re moval they are to be taught to read and write an cypher. Slaves in being before 1850, are bequeath ed to his family. Ashland is left to Mrs. Clay, for her sole use and benefit during her life, and at her death is to be sold, and the proceeds divided among his children. The following are the only specific ons contaren. The following are the only specimes devised outside of his family:—To Dr. D. W. Dudley, the gold-snuff-box presented to him by Dr. Hunt, late of Washington; to Henry S. Duncan, a ring containing a piece of Washington's coffin, and to Mr. W. N. Mercer, a snuff-box said to have belonged to Peter the Great.

Mrs. Clay was appointed executrix, and the Hon. Thos. A. Marshall and James O. Harrison, executives with the provision that no security should be

the provision that no security should be required of either.

The Democracy of the Supreme

Court. Three of the members of the Suprem: Court o our State were invited to participate in a celebration of the anniversary of American Independence at Philadelphia. Other engagements prevented them from accepting the invitation, and from their replies we extract the following sentiments. Chief Justice Black alludes to the late opposition of the Whig party to the compromise, and their fanatical attempt to overthrow the Constitution and interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, and cautions the people against their sudden conversion and their affected loyalty to the Union and the

Thus, I will not deny that my warmest wishe are with you. The country never had a stronger claim upon the best efforts of the Democratic party than she has now. It is said (and I presume truly) that our opponents are formally admitting the cou rectness of our principles on trade, currency, for-sign policy, &c. But it must not be forgotten that they fought the truth boldly, and blasphemed it bitterly as long as they hoped to conquer it, and only gave their assent to it when they saw it was only gave their assent to it when they saw it was likely to conquer them. They are converts without conviction, and they will backelide on the first temptation. Let us not be deceived by this prosion of a sudden and singular change in their inions. They find the walls of the Constitution oo high to be scaled, and too strong to be carried by open assault, and hence their offer of the wooden norse which they ask its defenders to admit. Timeo Danaos. The enemy is more to be teared when he brings gifts, than when he comes with arms in his hands. We are not yet absolved from the obliga-tion of vigilance, and I fear we never will be. The Judge George W. Woodward, lately appointed by Gov. Bigler to supply the vacancy arising from

the death of Judge Coulter, uses the following impressive language, asserting the entire independence of the States in the enjoyment of their reserved The great lesson so impressively taught us is that the Union itself, the product of the States, it

to be preserved only by maintaining the just right

of the States. This truth, as old as our institution:

s too often forgotten. I thank the Convention for That the States were pre-existent to the Union countable to no power on earth for their domes institutions and internal economy-that the rist still in all the plentitude of their original so reignty, save in the few particulars and to recise extent of their voluntary surrender of it is written constitution, are first principles to which we do well often to recur, and for the vindication of which in both of the recent Conventions, we are alled upon to exchange mutual felicitations

In the same strain is the letter of Judge Ellis

When the duties of love to God and man wer njoined, a foundation was supplied for the wholnoral and religious platform. "On these two hang ill the Law and the Prophets." In like manner a undamental principle of liberty was fornished by ur Federal Constitution, when it declared that all powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the State are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." A firm support of this principle will secure that strict construction of the Constitution which sustains the platform of National Democray. So long as we keep this great foundation of our orinciples firmly in its place, the licentious con-structions of our political opponents, in regard to the U. States Bank, the tariff, the public lands, the elavery question, and a hundred other schemes which have their origin in gross ignorance of the nature of our government, or in a deliberate design to subvert it, will pass by us "as the idle wind."— Let us, then, gather ourselves together on all suitable occasions for the purpose of strengthening the oundations of our Democratic platform. As the principles of Democracy can alone secure the per petuity of our free government, no occasion can b more appropriate for their promulgation than the inniversary of our Nation's birth. May they thus innually be sanctified and handed down from father o son forever.

It will be seen that there is a striking unanimity n the sentiments expressed in the foregoing letters affirming a fundamental doctrine of the Democrati faith, to which our party has ever religiously ad hered. All our National policy is based upon the Constitutional limitation of the powers of the Fed eral Government. Every measure proposed is tested by this touchstone. The Wilmot proviso Free Soil agitations, and the doctrines advocated by Seward, Hale and Greely, were unable to stand this test and exhibited to the sense of the political chemist the presence of a destructive fallacy that would have subverted the sovereignty of the States and the liberties of the people.

It is gratifying to look back and find the Demo-cratic party always true to this test, and it is no little satisfaction to have the approval of three members of the Supreme Bench of one State.— Democratic Union.

"The Lancasterian."

MR. Entrop: - In the last No. of the "Lanca" I noticed an article under the head Abuse of Candidates," and thought at the time read it, that if the Editors of that Journal would practice the precepts taught in the article, that it would be much to their credit, and that the public would be more inclined to believe they were honest

n their teachings.

Hear them: "that the low and contemptible assaults upon the private character of candidates heretofore so customary, would not again be re

And again: "It is wrong to say any thing derog-tory to the character of a man, either when the person who utters it is aware at the time that he is speaking au untruth, or knows nothing relative to e matter of which he is speaking which assure im that he is correct. This will at once be stame d not merely as slander, but as bearing the impres of the most reckless calumny. It is not only us ust to the man whom it is intended to injure, but also injurious to the public, whom it is calcula

Let any unprejudiced person look back and observe the course pursued towards the Hon. James Buchanan before the nomination by the Baltimore Convention, and say if the article in question could not be taken home by the learned Editors, be of not be taken home by the rearned addition, much benefit to them, and add much to their repumuch benefit to them, and add much to their reputation for consistency and honesty of purpose. But not content with abusing and villifying him before the nomination, they still persist in their attacks, although Mr. Buchanar is not now before the public for any honors. There has always been much enquiry on this subject by the Democracy of this State and elsewhere, to know the first cause of all this abure, and to know if they are really actuated. this abuse, and to know if they are really actuated by motives for the welfare of the Democretic Party, or whether it is to gratify private malice. It is a question that the Democracy should like to have colved, and we know of no persons more competent to solve it than the Editors of the "Lancar

We had hoped that after the nomination there would be an end to this abuse, but observe with sorrow that the Editors, or some one else, still continue in their old course, and are determined not to gave Mr. Buchanan rest. One word of advice to hem, both for themselves and for the good of 🗪 great party—let them go to work in good earnest and do battle in our cause and leave private indi-viduals alone, and my word for it they will be the gainers.

SUSQUEHANNA. Columbia, July 14, 1852.

hatch out his young cockatrices. He is, emphatally, 'off his eggs!'''
Yes, Mr. Editor, I was most decidedly "off my

gge?' in attempting to "hatch any thing from such in egg!' as "Reformer." The labor of the mounain has brought forth an extremely small mouse, as tain has brought forth an extremely small moves, will be seen by reference to his second "card."—Is it possible? Who would have supposed this "latter day saint," after promising so much "soulf and salt," could have dwindled down to such a pitiful rejoinder. To soar so high, and fall

How the silly soul does "peg it" into poor Queen Victoria, for being more of a "Republican" than himself. Then needlessly expose his Religious Principles. ciples, by saying "Any rum conscience co ten thousand flaws in the Bible." Inde ten thousand flaws in the Bible." Indeed! why next he will have the presumption to 'reform' that good book. And this is the promised 'snuff,' and orpected sneeze. Well, after such a mortifying 'hatch' as I have made of it, I must console my pride by washing my hands from any further sporring and tilting with an opponent of his calibre. Either, he has not had that "spare time," brain enough, the egg may have been a rotten one; or, he has 'Reformed' in the use of 'snuff,' as well as of liquor; although his article savors most confoundedly strong of the bar-room. His effervescence closes by an shortive attempt to 'puff' a certain Rev. gentlemen's "Appeal in pamphlet form," in such a manner that I suspect he feels most particularly interested, in 'Peter Funking' than, upon credulous "Daughters of the control 1 suspect he feels most particularly interested, in "Peter Funking" than, upon credulous "Daughters of temperance" and Sabbath school children. Only \$3 a hundred, just a going, g-o-i n-g! Dog cheap, ladies, no profit, only got up for the love of suffering humanity;—g-o-i-n-g-gone!

The cloven foot will sometimes appear in the race after the "Almighty Dollar." This is what the Express calls "were amusing."—very.

July 19.

From the Boston Courier, (Whig

Gen. Pierce's Bravery. The following letter from Gol. Smith, of New Hampshire, a gentleman who rendered distinguished services to the Americans in Mexico during the invasion of that country by our troops, has been presented to us for publication :-

GILMANTOS, N. H., June 24, 1852. You are probably aware that at the commenceent of the war with Mexico I had been more than fifteen years a resident of the city of the Aztecs. During the war I was twice expelled from the city, the suspicions of the government having been awakened and its displeasure incurred in consequence of the manner in which I treated Major taines Borland and the other Encarnacion prison rs. Immediately after the second order for my expulsion, desiring to control my own movement I made my escape, passed the mountains in two nights, on horseback, having bribed a famous guerrilla chief, Colin, who accompanied me with five of his desperate associates. I carried despatches from the color of t to Gen. Scott. (then at Puebla) which I elivered at four o'clock in the morning, and after wards continued with the noble commander, vailing himself of fny minute knowledge of the country—until I again entered the city with the American army. I arrived at Puebla two days beore Gen. Pierce's brigade arrived there--and was never prouder of my country, and never so proud of my native state, as when that fine command marched into the city. All balconies were crowded and such a reinforcement spread general joy thro the army. The circumstances of the march, the energetic, prudent and skilful manner in which it had been performed-the daring courage mani tested by the commander, particularly in crossing triends of political truth must keep ward and is head—were of course the subjects of much watch until the day of the new earth and heavens. admiration and entire confidence. And these, I may safely say, were never abated during the cam

> I do not propose to give you details of that campaign, but to state some facts within my own knowledge in relation to the operations of the 19th and 20th of August, and the 8th of September. On the 19th of August I was at St. Augustine, about seven miles from Contreras. Pierce's brigade marched out early to open the road across the mountain, for the artiflery which followed that af-ternoon. I did not see General Pierce again till near noon the next day. I had been with General Scott's staff all the morning of the 20th, and had neard of the dangerous injury Gen. Pierce had sustined by the tall of his horse on the Pedregal, the if ernoon before. The horse was supposed to have caught his fore foot in the clett of a rock, being at a hard gallop. The preservation of the life of the general seems here as at the National Bridge to have been providential. Although the bones of the horse were broken, so that he was left upon the spot, the tenacity with which the rider held to his command during that day and the next, was the wonder of all. He rode, during the residue of that evening, the horse of the gallant Lieut. Johnson, who had just been shot in his saddle

I met General Pierce on the 20th, near Coyanan Gen. Twigg's division had advanced on the road to-wa do the church at Churubusco, and when I met wa us the couren at Churuousco, and when I met Pierce the heavy firing of the batteries had opened. I shall never forget his appearance as he rode at the head of that noble brigade destined to suffer so terribly in the afternoon. He was exceedingly nin, worn down by the fatigue and pain of the day and night before-and then evidently suffering se Still there was a glow in his verely. Still there was a glow in his eye as the cannon boomed that showed within him a spirit ready for the conflict.

The brigade was soon formed on the west side of the plaza of Coyacan, opposite the church. I was lamilar with all the roads and paths in that neighborhood, and informed Gen. Scott, who was in his saddle, under a tree, near the church, from which he was issuing orders to different members of his staff, that I knew a route by which the enemy could be attacked in the rear. Having decided once to send Pierce's brigade, and to support it by other troops that might be at his command, he despatched me to call Gen. Pierce. I did so; and when he rode up, a conversation, in substance, and as near as I can recollect in the following words, took place:-. Scott said-"Pierce, my dear fellow, you

are badly injured—you are not fit to be in your saddle." "Yes, I am," said Pierce, "in a case like this." Gen. Scott said- It is temerity, we shall lose you and cannot spare you I ought to order you back to St. Augustine. You cannot touch your foot to the stirrup" "I can, one of them." said Pierce, "and that is enough for to-day. This will be the last great fight, and I must lead my brigade." The order was then given, I acting as guide by the direction of Gen. Scott, Major Lee, of the engineer corps, accompanying the command. The brigade mayed rapidly forward for about a mile, when we came to a ditch, as I recollect, ten or twelve feet wide, and six or eight deep. Pierce was litted from his saddle, and as it to tread upon impossibilities, he led the brigade, then under fire, in his cripple condition, for a considerable distance on foot, when he tell from exhaustion and suffering, too great even for his energies. He refused to be carried from the ield, and remained till the final rout of the enemy More inflexible determination and daring courage I do not believe was ever exhibited upon a battle

On the night before the battle of Molino del Revf General Pierce's brigade was at the hacienda of San Baijia, about one mile from Tacubaya, where t had been held from earlist dawn under arms.-You know how General Worth's most gallant division suffered. The carnage on the field was dread tul. General Scott despatched me to accompany my triend Major Gaines with an order for Pierce to advance. They were ready in an instant, and mo ved rapidly forward. I was upon the field and winessed Pierce's fine movement upon the King's Mills, to relieve Col. Garland who had been fighting till that hour. He advanced with the 9th rantry (and as I recollect, 2d artillery not of his brigade proper.) The enemy, whose hie had near ly ceased, upon the movement of these new regi-ments, re-opened with round shot and shell from Chepultepec. I will remember that the bay horse which the general took from the states, became under fire, difficult to manage, and was well nigh plunging over a precipice close by the King's Mill at the bridge, in consequence of the bursting of a shell but a few feet from him. Nothing could have been more cool and admirable than this whole

movement I made the acquaintance of Gen. Pierce thous ands of miles from our native land, under circum-stances that "tried men's souls." I found him there what all know him to be here, and I cannot with hold this act of justice from one, who has as brave heart, and as self-sacrificing a spirit, as ever warm ed a true man's bosom. I know Gen. Pierce needs no vindication of his military conduct. His merit in this respect is proclaimed by the united voice of officers and men-those who participated and who know. But at the same time he may not be dis pleased with these hasty reminiscences from me the country, that I feel but little interest in mere party conflicts. Your obedient servant

NOAH E. SMITH.

REMARKABLE CASES OF CATARACT -Two brothrs, named Wm, and John Devor, who were born deat and dumb, and afterwards became blind, from cataract, were operated upon lately by Dr. George Dock, of Harrisburg, who succeeded in restoring vision of one of them so perfectly as to enable him to read and write, and has such a power of sight that he can distinguish a house more than a

The other brother's sight is so much improved as to enable him to walk about alone, and distinguish objects tolerably well; but the nerves of his The Express says, "To those who know both K. X." and 'Reformer,' it must be amusing to see ow far 'X. X.' sits from his eggs, in attempting hatch out his young cookstrings. The is action to the same of some statements of the same of some statements. They are fine, intelligent men—one 50, the other 39 hatch out his young cookstrings.

years of age.

The elder was blind nearly 15 years; the other about 10 years. We cannot well imagine a more sad condition, than to be thus entirely cut off from the external world, by being deprived of hearing. peech and vision, and we doubt not their joy me great indeed, to be thus restored to their long lost sight, and gaze for miles up and down the beauti-ful valley in which they live, and scan again the green hills and lofty mountains which surround hem, and over which they can now gambol as they did in times long gone by .- Dem. U.

GRAHAM AND THE RELIGIOUS TEST .- Much has been said against General Pierce, because the State of New Hampshire has in her constitution a reof New Hampshire has in her constitution a re-ligious test, although he used all possible efforts to have the odious leature expunged. But what will those bonest opponents say of Mr. Graham, the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, whose Whigh Carolina, here in her continuing a Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, whose State, North Carolina, has in her con titution a similar provision, which Mr. Graham never attempted to have obliterated. That constitution provides, "that no person who shall deny the being of God, or THE THUTH OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION, or the Divine authority of either the Old or New Testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit, in the civil government place of trust or profit, in the civil government within this State."

We utterly abominate the connection of religion with politics, but when an unscrupulous party drags the matter before the public, it becomes a duty to repel their attacks, and in this sense only ice Mr. Graham's "religious test."—Bo timore Argus.