

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

DISTRICT3. Peter Logan,
Geo. H. Martin,
John Miller,
F. W. Bockius, R. McCay, Jr., . A. Apple, I. N. Strick and, Abraham Peters, David Fister,
R. E. James,
John McReynolds,

15. H. C. Eyer, 14. John Clayton, 15. Isaac Robinson . Isaac Robinson,
. Henry Fetter,
. James Burnside,
. Maxwell McCaslin,
. Joseph McDonald,
. W. S. Colahan, 21. Andrew Burk, 23. J. S. M'Calmont 24. George R. Barret,

PIERCE AND KING CLUB. A GREEABLY to appointment the Association will meet at the public house of JOHN A. SCHEIRENBRAND,

in West King street, on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, (31st inst.) at 8 o'clock.

Democrats wishing to join the Club are invited to be present.

H. HAMBRIGHT, President.

J. FRANKLIN REIGART, Secretaries. Daniel Lagen, 5 ~~ Lancaster, July 27, 1852.

New Subscribers. Our young friend, Mr. J. S ROATH, of Maytown, has placed us under obligations for a handsome list of campaign and regular subscribers to the Intelligencer.

We are also indebted to another friend, Mr. similar favor.

a decided advantage to the party. Who will send in the next list? Don't all speak

The Shekinan, for July, is received. This is a Quarterly Publication by S. B. BRITTAN, New York, "devoted to the Emancipation of Mind, the Elucidation of Vital, Mental and Spiritual Phenomena, and the Progress of Man." Whatever other opinion may be formed of the work, it certainly evinces superior ability and philosophical iscrimination in an eminent degree, and canno fail to make a strong impression on the public mind. The articles, all of which are original, are highly interesting and instructive, and the number before us is embellished with a portrait of Hon. John W EDMONDS, of N. Y., a contributor to the Magazine. Terms of the Shekinah \$2 per annum, in ad-

rance, or six copies to one address for \$1.0 City of Washington, who were appointed by the Gen- | bay. eral Democratic Convention, request the Chairmen of the different Democratic State and County Compromote the good of the cause, in order that im portant public documents may be regularly forwarded. Letters should be directed to WILLIAM M. Gwin, at the City of Washington.

The President has appointed WM. C. LANE to e Governor of New Mexico, in the place of James S. CALHOUN, deceased.

A New Counterfeit. Spurious \$20 notes on the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster are in circulation. Vignette, a large sheaf of grain; on left end, a fe male feeding an eagle.

The produce of gold for 1852 is estimated at 242 tons.

CANAL BUSINESS .- Since the opening of the canal, last Spring, the exports from Pittsburg, of many articles, have been exceedingly heavy. Of bacon nearly 37,000,000 lbs. have been sent East; tobac co, unmanufactured, 10,000,000 lbs.; lard and lard oil, 4,800,000. During the same time there have been imported, 17,000,000 lbs., of dry goods, 9,-000,000 of groceries, the same amount of hardware and cutlery, and near 8,000,000 lbs. of coffee-

Whig Reform.

The good folks of Reading, Pottsville, and the intermediate towns of Berks and Schuvlkill counties, are now served with their Philadelphia mails through the agency of post coaches, which move a the rate of six miles an hour! The change is owing to some disagreement between the Post Master General and the Reading Railroad Company about the contract; but from all we can learn the differ ence in price between the two modes of conveyance is a mere trifle, whilst the difference in time is about as four to one ! The citizens who have thus been deprived of their usual mail facilities are justly indignant at the conduct of the Post Master General Berks and Schuylkill it is known are strong Democratic counties-and, it may be, this fact had something to do with the new arrangement.

On the 14th inst., Mr. McLanahan, from the the Judiciary Committee, submitted to the House two Reports with regard to fixing the number of Representatives, and to provide for their apportionment under the Seventh Census. One of these reports Mr. McLanahan submitted under the instructions of a majority of the Committee, and the other as a minority report of his own. He took ground against the constitutionality of the apportionment act of 1850, which was, he said, opposed to the uniform practice of this government. A departure from the well settled construction of the Constitution on this subject had, in his opinion, occasioned all the delay, difficulty and embarassment in which they are involved. Mr. McLanahan's Report is highly spoken of by the Pennsylvanian.

THE ABDUCTION FROM CHESTER COUNTY. Eliz abeth Parker, a colored girl, who was abducted from Chester county some months ago, and sold under another name, in New Orleans, has been returned to Baltimore. The citizens of Chester co. believing the girl to be free, interested themselves in her behalf, entered into a bond of \$1500 for her return, and conditioned for the payment of that sum if she did not prove to be the said Elizabeth Parker. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, having had the subject brought to their notice, authorized counsel in her behalf to be employed, and the payment of all expenses to regain her freedom-thu seconding the praiseworthy efforts of the citizens of Chester county and of the city of Baltimore .-Her sister, Rachel Parker, is now in jail, in Baltimore, awaiting a trial also for her freedom.

An Estimate.

A number of estimates respecting the result of the Presidential election are now going the rounds of the newspapers-Whig and Democratic-and as much importance, we are also disposed to give the result of our calculation. Here it is: Scorr STATES.

New Hampshire, Vern out. Massachusetts Rhode Island, Connecticut, 9. 35 27 Pennsylvania,)elàware. laryland, Virginia, North Carolina onth Carolina, 10 Ohio, Indiana. .13 Iowa, Wisconsin Michigan, Kentucky, Louisiana Tennessee Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, California

198 In the above list for Gen. PIERCE, we think the only States about which there can be any reasonable doubt are Connecticut and North Carolina, together having but 16 votes. In the list for Gen Scorr we have placed New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Louisiana and Tennessee-in all 73 votes-not one of which States is certain for the Whigs. Indeed, the chances for carrying the whole of them are strongly in our favor.

It will thus be seen that, under any circumstan ces, even deducting the votes of Connecticut and North Carolina, Gen. Pierce will be elected by a large majority, (149 constitutes a majority;) but he chances are decidedly in favor of him carrying not only those two States, but also the States above mentioned as doubtful for the Whigs. In which event the result will be for PIERCE 271-for SCOTT 23!

We leave these several estimates to be tested by time, barely remarking that, whether the majority be great or small, Gen. PIERCE, if he lives, will be the next President of the United States.

The Difficulties about Fishing.

From an official document, signed by Mr. Webster, it appears that difficulties have grown out of the fisheries on the North-eastern coast, which threaten serious trouble. Armed British cruisers JOHN MARTIN, whileom of Penn township, for a are already on their way to warn or drive off Amer If but a few other Democrats (comparatively the New England sea-ports is likely to be broken speaking) in the county would imitate their praise- up, unless efficient steps are taken to induce the worthy example, it would benefit the printer and beinew British. Ministry to change their offensive

From the above-mentioned state paper we learn that under the treaty of 1818. American fishermen had always been allowed to take fish on the coasts of British America, in any waters three miles from the land. But since the accession of Lord Derby to the post of Prime Minister, the British Cabinet have adopted a new interpretation of the treaty, by virtue of which they have resolved to expel the Americans from all fishing grounds distance from the shore; -alleging that the "pre scribed distance of three miles is to be measured from the headlands or extreme points of land next the sea of the coast, or of the entrance of bays or indents of the coast, and consequently no right ex ists on the part of American citizens to enter the bays of Nova Scotia, there to take fish, although fishing, being within the bay, may be at a greater The Democratic Resident Committee at the | distance than three miles from the shore of the

The process of seizing American fishermen on these grounds has already begun, and all who venmittees, and all active Democrats throughout the twe within the waters covered by these new presuch lists of names in their respective localities or and condemned. What course our Government to see a speck of Abolitionism in it. But they had districts, with post offices attached, as may serve to will take in the matter remains to be seen, although to surrender and adopt its principles at last. The in the closing paragraph of his document Mr British Ministry. We shall see what we shall see. but we must confess that we have very little confidence in either the pluck or patriotism of those ernment, especially when Great Brita'n is the other party interested. Mr. Webster's arrangement of now tell the people that there is no difference be years ago, satisfies us on that score.

> The Georgia Union Party State Conver tion met at Milledgeville on the 15th inst., fifty counties being represented by 115 delegates. Several hours were consumed in discussing the question of nominating a separate candidate for the Presidency and at length a proposition to nominate Daniel Webster was voted down. A motion was then made to nominate President Fillmore, but it failed The next day the convention met again, but failed to harmonize, and finally one half the delegates withdrew, organized themselves into a separate convention, and recommended that another conven tion be called, to be composed only of those in fa vor of a third candidate, and to meet at Macon on the 7th of August. Daniel Webster was suggested as the candidate for President, and Charles J. Jenkins for Vice President, and a committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of Geor gia. The Scott men also seceded from the original convention, and what remained of that body nomi nated a new electoral ticket for Pierce and King composed of Peter Cone, W. H. Crawford, A. H. Chappell, J. Glenn, George S. Black, W. H. Hill, James Thomas, A. J. Miller. The same body also passed resolutions approving the administration of President Fillmore, and inviting him to visit Geor-

THE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK .- The presence of which cannot be denied, says Friday's Tribune .-There have been several deaths from it within the nast few days. The Tribune does not imagine that lently epidemic. It advises careful attention to diet the avoidance of green fruit, of excessive drinking ot cold water, and especially of free indulgence in liquor. This intolerably hot weather can be with. universally eat too much; in fact, they eat themselves to death before they begin to grow grey .-Eat light of substantial food, drink lighter, and bathe often in cold water, and no such cholera as that now prevalent will come near you.

Upon an especial inquiry, in regard to the sick. ness on board the steamship United States, the Tribune is informed that there had been sixteen deaths from cholera, and that several persons now sick were taken to the Quarantine Hospital.

TROUBLE AMONG THE PAWNEES .- A letter from Fort Laramie, says that on the 15th, when near frontier, an emigrant party of upwards of 10 men strong, were attacked in the open prairie by about 70 mounted Indians of the Pawnee tribe. A skirmish ensued, when the Indians were driven with a loss on their part of three killed and five wounded, and of the emi grants two mortally woundd, Mr. Barger and Mr. Carpenter, both of South Indiana. After this attack about two or three days, they overtook another party waiting re-inforcements, when they received information that ng; a party, after diligent search, finding only traces of their wagons near a slough or swamp. It is sup-posed that they were all murdered by the Indians and the teams stolen.

What have the Whigs to Fight for?

This is a question which we address to every Whig in all seriousness. What have they to fight for in the present presidential contest, except it be we do not wish to be behindhand in a matter of so for the privilege of squandering, for four years more, the sum of fifty millions annually among their friends? It cannot be for the sole sake of rewarding Gen. Scott for his services in three wars, as they express it, when one of those wars was so much denounced by them for its injustice. It cannot be for the sake of carrying out any particular measures, or principles, because in that regard they appear to have made an unconditional surrender to the Democracy. Judging from the platform erected by them at Baltimore, they acknowledge the justness and propriety of Democratic measures and principles generally, and virtually proclaim to the people that their policy has been wrong and our's

Their favorite National Bank is not once alluded to, and not a word of complaint came from them the army and navy, who shall thereby be entitled about the condition of our currency. The words to the rights of citizenship, including the right of about the condition of our currency. The words protective tariff which were wont to fall from their lips every time they were opened on political subjects, are not to be found in any part of their platform. In lieu of this they adopt Democratic language, and declare themselves in favor of a "tariff for revenue, with the duties so adjusted as to discriminate in favor of particular branches of American industry." Just such a tariff as this we have now. It is, fortunately for them, a most prolific revenue tariff, yielding fifty millions dollars per anum—a sum large enough to meet their extravagant and uncalled for expenditures. It lays its highest duties upon foreign articles that are similar to those manufactured in our own masket, and thus discriminates in favor of home industry.

We fully expected to see in their platform a decaration in favor of an increased duty on Iron, and had some reasons to believe that they would include Cotton and Woollen fabrics. As Iron will bear duty of fifty per cent, when its price is down in the oreign market, without reducing the revenue from that article, we can have no particular objection to seing the duty carried this high at such times, and n saying this we hope no one will question the soundness of our Democracy. We would levy no duties so high as to diminish revenue and thus change the character of a tariff. But as it is perfeetly Democratic to give all the protection that you can to a great American interest when this can he accomplished without diminishing the revenue we see no objection to our assenting to an increased duty on Iron. The late Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Walker) previous to his retiring from the post which he so ably filled, expressed himself to this effect, if we have not been misinformed. Considering how many sacrifices the Iron Masters of the United States have made for the Whig pary in past contests, we think it was treating them very shabbily for them to make no distinct declaration in their favor. But as this is a concession or a yield ing to the Democratic party, and one of the highest ican fishing vessels, and the valuable fall fishery of compliments which that body could bestow upon us, we have no right to complain of their course. On the question of river and harbor improve

ments, we find the Whig Convention surrendering to us again They no longer cry out for appropr ations to clean out every river and deepen every harbor in the country, but they declare themselve to be in favor of appropriating money to no such purposes as these, but such only as are certain to be national in their character and benefits. This is truly a great triumph for Franklin Pierce, the Democratic nominee. It is gratifying to his friends to find his course on this question approved and endorsed by a Whig Convention, after the tirade within their large bays, without any regard to their against him in the Washington Republic for his votes

A distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States, was always a leading Whig principle heretofore. But this, too, has been sent to the tomb of the capulets by the Whig Convention. It is buried in the same grave with their National Bank, high protective tariff, and their outcries against the Sub-treasury.

Long before this Convention met Messrs Fill more, Webster, and other Whigs of distinction, had stepped on the platform of the Nicholson letter of Gen. Cass. In 1848 that letter was the subject of Whig ridicule and opposition from one end of the country to the other. Webster denounced it as beons of the British Cabinet, will be captured ing too pro-slaveryish, and Southern Whigs affected Compromise measures which they claim as their Webster intimates that he does not agree in the work, are built upon that same letter of Gen. Cass. construction put upon the treaty of 1818 by the This is another great triumph for the Democratic party, and one which speaks their glory and the shame of their opponents at the same time.

Because the Whigs have seen the error of their who now have the management of our own Gov- way and given an open or tacit assent to nearly all the leading measures of the Democratic party, they the North eastern Boundary question, some ten tween the two parties, and on this ground claim the support of Democrats for General Scott. Verily, this is impudence unparalelled! It is the vanquished seeking all the honors due to the victors. We show that they have surrendered to our measures, and, therefore, as honest, upright, and conscientious citizens, it is their duty to surrender to and vote for our men. If they have no measures and principles worth fighting for, they should disband their forces, and permit Pierce and King to be elected without opposition. On their part it is only a struggle to retain the distribution of the spoils, but on our part it is a struggle to maintain principles of which the Whigs have made us prouder than ever. We have not changed our nosition-we have not made any acknowledgment to our foes. On the contrary, our flag is unfurled to the breese with the same inscriptions upon it that the people- were wont to see in days of yore, and there they will remain forever because "principles

The Whigs appear to be pretty generally satis fied with our policy. They have made no attempt to disturb any of our measures. Then, what have they left to fight for? What sense or reason is to be discovered in their opposing our candidates?-We, on the other hand, want to eject their men from power, because they make our government the ally of despotism when under their control, and because they have uselessly squandered nearly a hundred millions of the people's money since they mild type of cholera in New York city, is a fact came into power. They are too extravagant and prodigal to be trusted with power; and they tamely and passively submit to too many insults and encroachments from foreign powers. The honor of the present disease is the real Asiatic cholera; it is the Nation is not safe in their hands. The cause only an aggravated sort of cholera morbus, and of liberty in Europe finds no sympathizing hearts there seems no probability that it will become vic- among them. The public treasury is open to peculators and plunderers when under their care -These are reasons calling for the efforts of every true republican, every economist, and every one jealous of his country's unsullied honor, to eject stood only by a spare and temperate diet. Americans them from power. Such unfaithful agents must be displaced, and the "young Hickory of the Granite Hills" put in charge of the government.-Maryland State Capitol Gazette.

THE LAKE FISHERIES .- The Cleveland Herald informs us that no less than 22,868 packages of pickled Lake fish have been inspected at that port ie present season, and the same authority withou aving heard or dreamed of the muss attempted to having heard or dreamed of the muss attempted to be raised down East, between John Bull and Brother Jonathan, says that "Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, are getting to be formidable rivals to Newfoundland, the Georgies, and the Bay of Fundy, is consulting this great country with 5th."

n supplying this great country with fish " More than 30,000 barrels and half-barrels Lake fish have been sold in this market since th opening of navigation this season, and this is but one of the many Lake ports, from which fish are distributed over the great West. The fish sold here are principally consumed in Ohio. A portion go to Pittsburg and other points out of the State. The upper Lake fisheries are inexhaustible, and with ship canal around the Saut the trade would double The fish taken in Superior are the largest and finest in the chain of Lakes, and the market for Lake fish is rapidly extending. The trade is already an important item of our inland commerce, though it is yet comparatively in its inGen. Scott's Alien Law.

The New York Herald has brought to light the lraft of an Alien Law, drawn up by Gen. Scot: in 1844, and a long communication, under the signa ture of Americus, written by the General, sustaining it, which law is more odious and tyrannical than the Infamous Alien Law of old John Adams.

At this time Gen. Scott was raging with the Na tive American tever, that had been working in his system ever since 1841, when he was fired with in-

dignation against the Irish of New York, and sat down and wrote an address in his parlor at the As-The new naturalization law drawn up by Gen

cott, is in substance as follows: 1. To reduce the term of naturalization from five years to three years.
2. To exclude all aliens forever from the right to vote

any public elections whatever, except

3. Such aliens as shall have served two years in

[He is now in favor of making one year's service n the army or navy sufficient to convert foreigners into citizens-see his letter accepting the Whig nomination.]

4. Aliens shall be exempted from inv service in the militia, the army or navy, (just as free negroes and Indians are.)

5. The law to go into operation six months afer its passage.

Thus it will be seen that foreigners were to excluded from voting, unless they come in through the army, as proposed in Gen. Scott's letter of acceptance. The army-the army-the army, has always been Gen. Scott's IDOL, and voting naturalized citizens are only to be mad hrough the army. -Investigator.

Tariff Movement.

In the U. S. Senate on Monday, Senator James of Rhode Island, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill amendatory of the several acts regulating the appraisement of imported merchandise and the more effectually to prevent frauds against the revenue. The National Intelligencer furnished in anticipation a summary of the provisions of the

bill, from which it appears that it "Contemplates making it the duty of the collec tor within whose district goods shall be imported or entered to cause the actual market value, o wholesale price thereof in the principal markets of the United States, to be taken as the true value a the port where entered, upon which duties shall b ssed; provided that the actual market value sury, with the aid of appraisers appointed unde the 3d section of the act of 3d March, 1851. The actual average wholesale prices of all articles im-ported during the previous five years to be ascerained, from which the duty paid thereon is to be deducted, and the result arranged under appropri-ate schedules, and declared at the close of each fiscal ye:r as the actual dutiable value upon which the duties imposed shall be exacted for the next succeeding year. Non-enumerated articles bearing similarity in material, texture or quality, or to which it may be applied, to be classed with the enumerated article. Any non-enumerated article equally resembling two or more enumer ated articles on which different rates of duties are mposed, such articles to be classed with the artile which it most resembles, paying the highest ate of duty. All articles manufactured from two r more materials shall be classed with the article issessed at the highest rates at which any of its omponent parts may be charged. It is contem-lated to make chemicals, drugs, dye-stuffs, raw lks, tin, and paper-stuff free.

In the New York Express, Whig, the follow ing communication made its appearance, asserting that Scott's nomination was an Abolition Actory, and

Triumph of Abolitionism.

To the Editor of the New York Express:

"As a working Whig for the last 24 years, and one of your oldest subscribers, I am proud to see tha ou throw open your columns to those who think more of their country than they do of party, and respectfully ask a corner in your valuable paper, hat I may endeavor to open the eyes of my onds to a few things I know to be facts -I would ask of them if they know that a vote given to Gen. Scott is a vote given to Seward for the Presdency in 1856? Do you know that if Gen. Scott is elected, every person appointed to office under his administration must be tavorable to the nomigation of Seward in 1856? Do you know that men of the "Giddings" stamp acquiesce in the nomination?— Why is it? They do so because, in the event of Scott's election, they will come in for a share of the spoils, thereby gain additional nower, and with Seward, turn the once great Whig party into an Abolition party, and Wm. H. Seward be their can-didate for the Presidency in 56. Old Whigs are ou really for this? Are you sold hook and line to

Will you submit without a murmur, because Scott is called the regular nominee of a convention many of whose delegates were elected by manage-ment? Are you willing that all the great states men of your party should be thrown overboard fo efit and glory of military chieftains; a priniple the Whigs opposed in Jackson? Are yo y to involve the country in war, every now and then, for the purpose of manufacturing military he-roes into candidates for the Presidency? Is the time to arrive in this country when military glory is to be the ruling rower, and all the great statesmen of both parties are to be thrust aside?, Remember the fall of the Roman Empire. Fellow Whigs, be warned in time! You have got to com to it; it not now, it will be in '56. Draw the line now; either nominate Fillmore, Webster or Crittenden, and do the best you can to form the base of rand Whig or Union Party for the campaign of 56, or let the election go by default on the Abolition Seward Electoral ticket. Avote for Scott is a vote for Seward in 1856. Ove muo Knows"

Religious Test.

The Whig press still persist in charging upon the Democratic party the responsibility of the religious test in the Constitution of New Hamnshire Although they know their statement is untrue, and that it has been incontrovertibly proved to be so yet they will not retract it.

We commend for the perusal of all-and especially those of the "contemptible" sneers-the following extract of a letter written by the Hon, Edmund Burke, who was for many years a Membe of Congress from New Hampshire:

The Constitution of New Hampshire was adopted some 40 years ago, while the Federal Party was in the ascendency in the State. It was the Constitution of the Federal Party, was FRAMED, ADOPTED, and for many years administered by THAT PARTY. All its Odious Features are the work of the old-Fed-

eral Party of New Hampshire. Since the Democratic party have gained the a endancy in that State, repeated efforts have been made to call a convention to alter and reform it.-The question has several times been put to the peo-ple and voted down—the GREAT BODY of the DEMOCRATIC PARTY VOTING IN FAVOR OF A REFORM, and the great body of the Federal

willis) Party VOTING against IT. Within twenty years, the question has been re ferred to the people no less than three times, and IN EVERY INSTANCE DEFEATED BY THE FEDno less than three times, and IN ERAL PARTY. who, almost to a man, VOTED AGAINST ANY CHANGE in the CONSTITU-

On the last reference of the question to the peo-le, EVERY DEMOCRATIC PAPER IN THE STATE ADVOCATED an alteration in the Consti tution. EVERY FEDERAL PAPER OPPOSED IT.

Cost of Government.

The following is a statement of the annual av erage expenditures of the several administrations of the General Government, for the last twenty years compiled from the official documents: Jackson's administration, \$27,686,895 39 35.640.486 36 Harrison and Tyler's "

27,623,628 13 43,897,916 51 Polk's Taylor and Fillmore's" 55,442,481 00 By this account, says the New York Post, it apnears that the Government cost the people under Jackson's administration, less than half what it has thus far cost under the administration of Presidents Taylor and Fillmore, both being periods of peace It further appears, that we are now paying, in time of profound peace, about \$20,000,000 more for our government than it cost under the administration of Mr. Van Buren, when the Florida war was raging at the South, and \$12,000,000 more than i cost under Mr. Polk's administration, when the government had to bear the enormous expense of the Mexican War of 1847.

City and County Items.

GROUND FOR THE STATE FAIR-CHANGE OF CATION .- The committee of the County Agricultural Society met on Monday week and reconsidered the former selection of the ground for holding the State Fair. They have now selected a field owned by Mr. Bernard McGrann, on the north-eastern side of the city, about one mile from the Court House and near Groffstown. The field contains about fif teen acres, has a fine spring on it, is convenient to the railroad for the landing of stock, and within an

easy walk of the city. STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR .- The officers of the State Agriculturul Fair, have issued a pamphlet containing the regulations of the Fair, list of premiums, and many other matters of interest to all ersons who intend to participate in the Exhibition. From it we learn that all the members of the Soci ety, whose dues are paid, and all who shall becom members previous to or at the Fair, will be furnished with hadges, which will admit the nerson and the ladies of his family to the Exhibition at all times during the continuance of the Fair. Tickets to admit a single person, 25 cents. All exhibitors at the Fair must become members of the Society, and have their animals or articles entered at the Business Office before taking them into the enclosure.

All those who intend to compete for the premiims should have their animals and articles on the ground, without fail, on or before Tuesday, the 19th of October, so that they may be arranged and in readiness for examination by the Judges on Wed nesday morning. This regulation must be strictly adhered to, otherwise the Society will not be re sponsible for the omission of any animal or article on the lists.

No animals or articles entered for exhibition can be taken away before the close of the Fair, except by permission of a member of the Executive Comnttee-and no premium will be paid on animals or articles removed in violation of this rule. Animals and articles entered for exhibition, will have cards attached with the No. as entered at the Busines Office, and exhibitors should in all cases obtain their cards previous to placing their stock or articles on the show grounds.

All persons who intend to exhibit Horses, Cattle Sheep or Swine, or who intend to offer Stock for sale should notify the Secretary of such intention on or before the 19th day of October, and leave with him a list and full description of such stock, in order that proper arrangements may be made for their accommodation. Applicants for premiums re particularly directed to pay attention to the diections attached to the list of premiums for fat cattle, fat sheep, butter and cheese, and the statements equired from exhibitors of those articles must be odged with the Secretary before the 19th of October. Members of the Society, and the Viewing Committees or Judges alone, will be admitted th first day of the Exhibition.

Hay and Straw will be furnished gratis for all an mals entered for premiums, and grain will be prorided at the lowest cost price for those who desire o purchase. 🔻

The Ploughing Match will take place on Friday he 22d, at 9 o'clock, A. M., in a field adjacent to he place of Exhibition.

From the great liberality heretofore extended b Railroad and Canal Companies upon occasions of be. this kind, exhibitors may count upon having animals and articles intended for exhibition transported free of cost; and visitors to the show will be able to ourchase tickets at greatly reduced rates .- Satur

DROWNED .-- A young man named John Conno vho had been an apprentice of Mr. John Metzgar tailor, of this city, was drowned in the Conestoga near Reigart's landing on Tuesday last. In con pany with two small boys, apprentices of Mr. Metzgar, he went to the Conestoga for the purpose of fishing, and, whilst there, went into the stream to bathe. He crossed the creek, and in returning was seized with the cramp, gave the alarm, but before the boys could render any assistance, which they attempted to do, he sank to rise no more. In about half an hour his body was found, but all efforts to restore life proved unavailing.

The Friendship Engine Company, of Baltimore, intend visiting this city on or about the 12th of September next. They will be the guests of the Friendship Hose Company here. Preparations will be made to give them a suitable reception.

CHANGE OF HOURS .- The cars for Philadelphi now leave Lancaster at 7.30 A. M., 2.12 P. M. and 6.30 P. M. Going West and South they pass Lancaster at 2.45 A. M., 11.30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

The Congregation of the German Reformed Church, of Manheim, are taking down their old Church to make room for a new one. The Sentinel says the funds requisite for the purpose have been secured.

AFThe Manheim Plank Road Company has declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the whole capital, although nearly half of it is as yet unpro ductive. This is merely from the earnings of the finished portion of the road, between Lancaster and Petersburg. As soon as the whole road is completed, it will doubtless prove the best paying stock in the county.

Mr. Joseph Dirlow, of this city, has been appointed Assistant Keeper of the Prison, in place of William Buckius, resigned.

The new Catholic Church, in process of erec tion in this city, will be I16 by 61 feet in dimensions. The work is under the superintendence of a Philadelphia architect, and it is expected to be the handsomest as well as the largest Church in Lancaster.

Dr. Eli Parry, of this city, has been chosen to fill one of the Professorships in the Dental College of Philadelphia.

Mr. CHARLES S. GETZ, of Baltimore, formerly of this city, has contracted to paint the new City Hall now being erected by Mr. Hager. Mr. Getz is an adept in his professsion, not being excelled any where, and we have no doubt he will execute the painting of the Hall in a way that will not only add to his own reputation, but reflect credit on the taste, public spirit and liberality displayed by Mr.

ATA Fair will be held at Reamstown, on Friday and Saturday, the 13th and 14th of August next.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE .-- A man named John Flick, a carpenter by trade, a resident of this city. attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday night last by cutting his throat with a razor. He still survives, we believe, and may possibly recover. It s said he was laboring under a fit of temporary nsanity at the time he committed the deed.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- On Thursday evening last, says the Columbia Spy, between six and seven o'clock, a man named Jacob Wagner, employed by Messrs. D. Leech & Co., as a Conductor, was instantly killed by being run over by a train of cars. The particulars of the painful affair are substantially as follows :- Whilst Mr. Grubb, teamster, was hauling the cars into Leech's warehouse, he heard a noise. He immediately stopped the horses, and on looking under the cars discovered something, which on examination (for it was rather dark in th warehouse) proved to be the agent, Jacob Wagner, who was lying on his face with a car wheel on his body. As soon as possible, he drove his horses to the back end of the train, and attaching them to the train drew them off the body, which was horribly crushed. When picked up he was dead. It is supposed that he must have fallen between two cars, eparated by a long coupling, whilst endeavoring to step from the one to the other.

Mr. Wagner had been running on the road for nany years. He was about thirty-five years of age and leaves two children, his wife having died some time since. His funeral took place yesterday af-

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican is said to have committed the following desperate piece of work. So much steam was let off while concoct ing it, that the editor has been cool ever since :--

The Weather.-Yesterday was hot. Fat women felt fussy, and fanned furiously. Lean women lean-ed languidly on lounges, or lolled lazily like lillies on a lake. Shabby slipshod sisters silently and sad ly sweating in the shade, while soiled and sozzling shirt-collars, and sticky shirts, stuck to such sap heads as stirred in the sun. Babies bawled busily and bit bobbins and bodkins till bed time. Liter ary gentlemen who undertook a severe task of a literation became exhausted in the middle of a weather paragraph, and gave it up for a cooler day.

Yesterday was hoteror.

List of Grand and Petit Jurors.

or the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, com-mencing the third Monday of August next. GRAND HIRORS.

Brecknock township-Anthony Good, Samuel erholser. Bart—Micha Wilson. Colerain—Andrew Buyers, John Whiteside.
Coleman—Whiteside.
Columbia—William A. Caruthers, — Mat

Columbia—William A. Caruthers, — Mathiot.
Conestoga—Tobias Stehman.
Donegal East—Valentine Greiner.
Earl East—Davis Wallace.
Lancaster city—Samuel Beam, J. S. Blanks, Jno.
Eller, John F. Shroder, Wm. Witman.
Leacock Upper—Israel H. Johns, Chra. Landis.
Manor—Abraham Bausman.
Martic—John C. Shenk.
Penn—Jacob Erb. Rapho—Samuel Strickler. Sadsbury—Lewis Cooper. Strasburg—John F. Herr. Warwick—C. H. Kreider.

PETIT JURORS. Bart-John Bassler, Morris Cooper, Sam'l Ernst, acob G. Fogle.

Brecknock—Daniel Bowman, Joseph Overholser. Breeknock—Daniel Bowman, Joseph Overholser. Cærnarvon—John Hertzler.
Columbia—John H. Arms, Henry Brimmer. Conestoga—Daniel Charles, Dr. Benjamin Kenig, Hugh Mchaffey, Frederick Sourbeer.
Cocalico East—Henry Shirk.
Cocalico West—Peter Walter, Sr., Jacob Shirk.

Drumore—Thomas A. Clark. Donegal East-Jacob Grosh, Esq., Samuel C. iestand, Daniel Mowrer. Ephrata-Samuel Bowman, Adam Konigmacher. Earl-Isaac Smoker. zabeth-Martin Weidman

Hempfield Fast-Michael Seitz, Henry Shenk, rederick Hoffman.
Leacock-Joseph Bender, John Rutter. Leacock Upper-David Landis. Lancaster city-Miller Fraim, Daniel Gemper

ig, George Mayer. Lampeter West-Benjamin Herr.

Lampeter West—Benjamin Herr.
Little Britain—Joseph Jameson.
Manor—Christian Mellinger, Christian Myers, acob S. Mann, Jacob B. Shuman, Jac. II. Witmer Martic—Joseph Lehman, Jacob M. Mayer.
Mount Joy—Joseph Donavan.
Penn—Isaac Stauffer.
Rapho—Christian Hiestand, Joseph Reiff.

Strasburg-Simon Graff.

MR. EDITOR:—In the Express the Rev. P. Combe says I appear to have recovered from my lear of "newspaper notoriety" and invites me to a discussion upon the "Maine Law," desiring me rither to open my objections and let him reply, or, he will commence, for me to follow. After the he will commence, for me to follow. After the numerous communications you have published for me, I could not ask you to inflict upon the readers of the Intelligencer a recapitulation of my various objections. Therefore if the Rev. gentleman thinks proper to criticise said articles he is perfectly welcome, and I will be ready to defend them, and at the same time be glad to hear any thing new heavy have to offer in favor of the "Sumptuary Laws"! Honestly speaking I have but little respect Laws." Honestly speaking I have but little respect Laws.' Honestly speaking I have but little respect or admiration for newspaper controversies, and gen-erally consider them supremely absurd, although I have occasionly been led into them, step by step until there is difficulty of bringing them to a close, from the desire of each party to have the "last

As an instance, please notice the grinding of As an instance, prease notice the grinding "
"Reformer's organ, the continuous string of empty
vanity; the more he writes, the "more he don't
mean any thing." He actually appears to suppose
he has "cornered me, and that I cry for quarter,"
because I cannot, like Don Quizote, " spar and
tilt" at a meaningless shadow; and as further bombast publishes to the world, that "he-once brought
a much smarter man to the same extremity." nmuch smarter man to the same extremity Really what an invincible "Reformer" he Really what an invincible "Reformer" he. I wonder very much if he came the be. I wonder very much if he came the "snuff and salt" game over that "snart man," if so, he must have caught a "weasel asleep," by dropping a little-"salt" on his tail, or he may have fixed him as school boys do rabbits, viz: sprinkle "snuff" upon bits of apple and place them in the way of the poor innocents, when they eat, the "snuff" will cause them to sneeze, and sneeze, until their heads fly off. Foxes also, might be caught by "throwing snuff in heir sues" always provided "Reformer" clears Foxes also, might be caught by "throwing snuff in their eyes," always provided "Reformer" clears the dust from his own optics in the first place and tys sufficient regard to that quotation about the

oeam."
I will reiterate my pledge to sneeze (or at least ry) as soon as "Reformer" perpetrates any thing hat has the appearance of "snuff." But I must emind him that "old birds are not to be caught ith chaff.'

nce tracts" without comment" "to those hard work ng people who never read English newspapers," ne makes another exposure. As I said before what those 'Saints' most fear is comment, or investigathose 'Saints' most fear is comment, or investiga-tion. No, no, rather give the GEBMANS an "Ap-peal!" covered with a little "snuff" and at the same time printed in English, for fear they might possi-bly be read and enquired into. "Reformer," like the Frog in the fable, inflates himself with the idea that I take him for a "Rev. gentleman," because I noticed his awkward refer-

nce to the Bible. To prevent his bursting I will esure him, with all my faults, I never could be guil-

assure him, with all my faults, I never could be guity of such gross flattery.

What I meant was, that when aping morality, he had no occasion to ridicule the scriptures by saying "any rum conscience could find ten thousand flaws in the Bible," even if he did think so. And for this defamation he expects to be thought a minister of the Gospel. He should have been sneezing ster of the Gospel. He should have been sneed rom the effects of one of his own prescripti when he made that unfortunate blunder.

The ninny also fears I may take him for a woman ecause he uses 'he word "pi." If he designs this s a scintillation of his wit, let him say so, and I ill act accordingly; but if he is in carnest I will nly say, he may make his little mind easy, as the will act accordingly; out of the mind easy, as the only say, he may make his little mind easy, as the "pies" got up by the women, always contain some "innards," and at the same time are well "baked." Now, Mr. "Reformer," I am willing for you to have the "last word" and will be further satisfied if you close this twaddle, by making use of but one small sentence to the point, and contain a particle of either good common sense or wit. of but one small sentence to the particle of either good common sense or wit.-But mark, it must be original. Honor bright. "X. X."

July 21. Late from Europe

Halifax, N. S., Tuesday, July 20th, 1852. The R M Steamshin America, Capt. Shani from Liverpool, 10th July, arrived here at 8 o'clk this evening. She brings 60 passengers, 52 of whom re for Boston

The weather in England was fine, and the crops

n all parts of Europe were remarkably prosperous.

• ENGLAND. The Parliamentary elections were occupying the Ine Parliamentary elections were occupying the who'e share of public attention. Most of the English borough members have been returned, but the counties had still to elect. The result, so far, was not eucouraging to the Government, but their prosecutions are the contractions of the con pects may improve in the counties. A ret he results in the Daily News, to Friday, classifie he members elected as 154 Liberal and 80 Derbyites. The Times has it 139 Liberals, 58 thor

ough Ministeriulists, and 28 liberal Conservatives.

Among the more noticeable names on the list of returned members, are Lord John Russel and Baron Rothschild for London; Lord Palmerston, Dr. Lay ard, of Nineven celebrity; G. F. Muniz and W. Schol-field for Birmingham; T. S. Duncombe, Sir C. Wood, Hon. T. M. Gibson and John Bright for Manchester R. M. Mines, J. A. Rœbuck for Sheffield; Sir W. Molesworth, J. L. Ricardo, Sir. R. Peel, Hon. H. Labouchere, Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir W. Clay an

Butler for Tower Hamlets. George Thompson, it will be observed, has lost his election, much dissatisfaction being expressed by his constituency at his desertion of his duties for an entire session, while engaged in agitating slavery in the U. States. Turner and McKenzie, the Tory candidates, have gone in for Liverpool by a large majority, and Hon. Mr. Strutt, Liberal, has suc majority, and Hon. Mr. Strutt, Liber reeeed Feargus O'Conner for Nottingha

Returns were still coming to hand, but canno embraced within the limits of this disnatch. The Royal Agricultural Society of England offer prize of £1000, and the gold medal of the Socie for the discovery of a manure with equally fer lizing properties to the premium guango, an unlimited supply can be turnished in England

Rumors of changes in the ministry are again cu rent. Dronhu De L'Huys had, it is said, been of fered the Foreign Department, Baroche the Interi or, and Fould the Finance.

Lately the Minister of Agriculture was instruct d to ascertain and report on the statistics of sal used for agricultural purposes. The public have alarm, supposing the object to be to i crease the salt duty.

The insurrection in Algeria appears to be sup-

ressed for the present. Changarnier has left Malines for a short tour in Germany.

Lamartine is in Burgundy.

The Moniteur contradicts the statement that disaffection has been discovered in one of the regi-

It is reported, both in London and Paris, that Louis Napoleon has informed the British Govern-nent that he is prepared to admit certain English

taples into France on easy terms, provide British import duty on French wines be repealed.

Warm weather had succeeded the late heavy ains and already a rapid improvement had take place in the crops. Hay prospects were better.—

Rye cutting had commenced in the Bas de Calcus

The ed the Wheat harvest partially in the South. The ondition of the vineyards was less unsatisfactory

The price of Wheat and Flour bad fallen in conequence of the promised abundance.

the Bordelais than on the Rhone

PROVIDENCE, R. 1., July 23.—Upwards of 2000 gallons of liquor were seized here yesterday.

Gen. Pierce's Bravery.

The Concord (N. H.) correspondent of the New York Herald, alluding to the charge of cowardice preterred against Gen. PIERCE by some of the more reckless of the Whig journals, uses the following

language : Firmness is strongly indicated in his countenance and it is an essentiol part of his character. Every-body here laughs at the idea of Frank Pierce being a coward. It is related of Lord Nelson, that having strayed into the woods when a child, he was reproved by his grandmother, who said to him: "I wonder, child, fear did not drive you home." "What s lear, grandmamma? I never fear," responded the artless boy, who thus unconsciously told the secret of his character. It is so with Frank Pierce, as all his neighbors will tell you-he never knew ear, from his childhood to this hour.

The local whig papers do not even hint that he

has anything cowardly in his nature. All they say

is, that he has not rendered great military services It is a curious fact, and I have it from the most un loubted authority that in the very battle where he accused of cowardice, it was more than ordinary bravery that disabled him, and a too confident r iance upon his first rate horsemanship. us: The battle of Contreras was fought on the 19th of August; the battle of Cherubusco on the 20th What kind of a battle the former was, and how Gen. Pierce and his men sustained the fire of the oen. Treree and his measurement of the enemy, may be seen from Gen. Scott's official despatch, No. 31, written on the evening of the battle. He says:—"The battle, although mostly stationary, continued to rage with great tury until night fall. Brigadier Gens. Pierce and Cadwalader's brigades were more than three hours under a heavy fire o artillery and musketry, along the most impassible ravine in front and to the left of the entrenched camp." It was in charging in this battle that Pierce was unhorsed or rather that his horse fell He was leading on raw troops, and it was very important to show them an example of bravery.— There were masses of rocks in front of them -Pierce, who is an excellent horseman, dashed over the rock, when his horse's leg was caught in a cleft, and broken, and, the animal falling, rolled right over his breast and nearly killed him. Had he been killed, the journals which now slight him would have lauded his valor. In spite of every entreaty to retire, he insisted upon leading his men to the last. He was lifted into the saddle by Lieut. Johnson, who had been mortally wounded, and he continued in the field and in command, till the firing ceased amidst the darkness and a heavy fall of rain. Early next morning he led his troops in the battle of Cherubusco, one of the most terrible ever fought. In relation to that battle Gen. Pillow says he met on the field a division "which had been moved by the 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-works, where they en, in conjunction with Shield's brigade, er gaged in a fierce open field fight with a large force. Brigadier Gen. Pierce, though suffering severely from his injury of the preceding day, had, never-theless, been on duty and in command of his bri-gade, and until a few moments before when he had tainted from pain and exhaustion, and been carried

rom the field. In relation to the general bearing of Pierce in the battle of Cherubusco, Pillow says:—"I cannot withhold the expression of the deep obligations I am under for the success and honor due to my command, to my two gallant brigadier generals, (Cadvalader and Pierce,) whose promptitude, skill and daring were equal to every emergency, and who, in the absence of discipline in their commands, met and overcome every obstacle, and led on their bri gades to honor and distinction." Gen. Worth says The division commander cannot forego the oppor unity presented to acknowledge his obligations and his admiration of the gallant bearing of Major Gen. Pillow and Brigadier Gens. Shields, Cad walader and Pierce, with whom we had the grati ication of concert and co-operation at various critical periods of the conflict

From California.

drival of the United States—\$244,000 in Specie, and \$1,200,000 on the Way—Sonora destroyed by Fire.

NEW YORK, July 22.-The steamship United States, from Aspinwall, arrived about 91 o'clock his morning, bringing ten days' later advices from

\$244,000 in specie. She is detained at quarantine by sickness among her passengers, and among them Mr. Merr, of Pennsylvania. The steamship Golden Gate left San Francisco on the 28th of June, for Panama, with a large

The United States brings 430 passengers, and

number of passengers, and \$1,200,000 on her man Among the passengers by the United State are S. Purdy, Lieutenant Governor of California, Majoro A. H. Sibley, Col. T. H. Huggins, and many other prominent residents of California, who intend re-

urning with their families. United States left at Aspinwall, the barque George Henry and Volunteer, and brigs Globe and Baron. Their crews had all deserted.

GREAT FIRE IN SONORA The San Francisco Whig says that Sonora, the chief city of the southern mines, which has for so ng a time enjoyed security while conflagrat been laid in ruins. There is no need to particular ize or to give details in regard to who is burnt out and who is not. All is gone. The fire commenced on Friday morning, the 18th, a little after 1 o clock having broken out in a building on the plaza calle the Hotel de Franco, and facing upon Washington street. The fire spread in a southerly direction until it had swept every building that had any connection with its neighbors, including the whole of the central block on both sides, east and west of Washington street. The Masonic Hall, the last building on the east side of Washington street, was entirely gutted, the walls alone remaining. thern end of the city, from the which the fire commenced to the Barnum House on

Main street, has been entirely consumed. The wind soon took a turn to the northward, and the fire spread rapidly from house to house. greatest efforts were put forth to check the flames,

but all proved unavailing.

The immensely inflammably nature of the mate rial, dried up thoroughly by months of continued hot weather, rendered it impossible to effect any sub-stantial good. The consequence is that the whole city has been consumed, with the exception of a few scattering buildings on the outskirts, together with a great portion of the suburb of Sonorita.— The sales at all the banking houses were preserved

without injury, and also the county records Thirty-second Congress.

FIRST SESSION.
Washington, July 22.—In Senate.—Several

etitions were presented. Mr. Gwin offered a resolution calling for an estimate of the expenses attending the survey of the coast of California and the adjacent islands House.—The bill granting to all chartered plank and railroad companies the right of way through the public lands, was the first bill taken up, read

a third time and passed. Mr. Rantoul, of Massachusetts, introduced a res olution calling for information relative to the meas ures taken by the British Government regarding the fisheries, and also what steps had been taken by the American Government relative to the same The resolution was passed.

The bill granting lands to the State of Indiana for railroad purposes was next taken up.

An amendment was offered extending the same

An amendment was sur-privileges to other States. Washington, July 23. SENATE .- After the presentation of a variety of Mr. Mason offered a series of resolutions calling for all the correspondence respecting the difficulties touching the Northeastern Fisheries, and whether a

naval force has been sent there to meet that of Great Britain, and to protect the rights of American A warm and interesting debate sprung up, in which Messrs. Mason, Rusk, Borland, Cass, S

Toucey, and Dawson, participated.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Cass, Seward, Mason, Adams, Borland, Dawson, Rusk, Toucey, Bell, Pearce, and Pratt, and the res dution finally adopted unanimously.

THE TEHUANTEPEC QUESTION .- The Washing ton correspondendent of the New York Journal of Commerce, under date of 15th inst., says:-The Mexican Minister, Mr. Laroinzon, has been

invited to make propositions to the Government in regard to the question pending between the United States Government and that of Mexico. It is perfectly well understood, as I have stated in a previous letter, that this Government has taken gro vious letter, that this Government in support of the interests of American citizens, who are assignees of the Garay grant, and they also claim, as a right, the use of the Tehuantepec route, and they also the theoretical part of the content of the claim, as a right, the use of the retractive the sast he shortest and most convenient between the Eastern and Western portions of the United States. It is quite in Mr. Laroinzon's power to offer propositions that will prove acceptable to the United States, and to the party interested in the Garay grant, and yet promotive of the permanent interests of Mexico, and perfectly consistent with her nationally and perfectly consistent with her nationally and perfectly consistent with her nationally desired short of the permanent interests of Mexico, and perfectly consistent with her nationally and perfectly consistent with her nationally and perfectly consistent with her national perfectly consistent with the perfect with the perfectly consistent with the perfectly consistent with the perfectly consistent with the perfectly with the perfectly with the perfectly with the perfect Should overtures be mad by the Mexican Minister, in conformity with the xpectations of the Executive Government. Mr. Vehster will return, by the first of August, to at-

tend to the negotiations. THE WINSTON MURDERS .- The inquest on the odies of the Winston family at Richmond, has resulted in a perdict that they were murdered by the

***** 💐