

FOR PRESIDENT GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, COL. WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

SENATORIAL.
GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne.
Wilson M'CANDLESS, of Allegheny. ADDITIONAL DISTRICT.
ROBERT PATTERSON, of Philadelphia. DISTRICT 15. H. C. Eyer, 14. John Clayton, 15. Isaac Robinson,

18. Maxwell McCaslin

Joseph McDonald, W. S. Colahan,

Peter Logan, Geo. H. Martin, John Miller, F. W. Bockius, 16. Henry Fetter, 17. James Burnside, A. Apple, N. Strick and, Abraham Peters, David Fister, R. E. James, 22. William Dun. John McReynolds, 23. J. S. M'Calm 24. George R. Barret. County Committee Meeting.

A meeting of the Democratic County Committee of Lancaster county, was held, pursuant to the call of the Chairman, at the public house of J. G. Leber, in the city of Lancaster, on Wednesday last, August 18th, 1852. On motion Dr. B. F. Bunn was appointed Secretary.

The following Resolution was offered and adopted, viz:

Resolved. That the Democracy be requested to assemble in the several wards of the City, Boronghs and Townships of the county on SATURDAY THE 4TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, then and there to elect not less than three nor more than five delegates to represent said Wards, Boroughs and Townships in a County Convention to be held at public house of J. Ziegler, N. Queen St., in the the public house of J. Zieger, N. Queen St., in the city of Lancaster, on Wednesday the 8th day of September next, to determine upon the expediency of setting a county sicket to be supported by the D mocracy at the next ensuing election, and it it shall be deemed expedient, to settle such sicket.

WM. MATHIOT. Chairman Co. Com.

B F. Bunn, Secretary.

To the Democratic Freemen of the City and ty of Lancaster—
accordance with the Besolution of the County In accordance with the Besolution of the County Cerimittee adopted on Wednesday last, you are requested to assemble in the several Wards of the City and Boroughs and Townshsips of the County, on Safurday, the 4th day of September next, the and there to elect not less than three nor more than five Delegates to represent said District in A than five Delegates to represent said District in A GENERAL COUNTY CONVENTION, to be held on Wednesday the 8th day of September following, at 14 o'clock, A. M., at the public house of J. , in North Queen Street, in the City of Lanfor the purpose of deciding whether a conn-t should be settled. And if such decision affirmative, then to settle a ticket to be by the Democracy of Lancaster County at the ensuing election.
The Several Township Committees are request-

ed to give early notine in their respective districts of the time and place of meeting for the election By order of the County Committee. WM. MATHIOT, Chairman.

ncaster, August 19th, 1852.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEES. damstown Bor .- William Sloat, A. Kegerise, Henry Horner. Brecknock Twp.—Reuben Shober, Isaac Mesner.

Benjamin Kosler Samuel Frankhauser, --Robert Montgomery, William Du Gen. W. Ring, Wm. J. Brown, George H. Pickel.

Caernarvon—Thos. Edwards, Lot Rogers, Francis Gilesoie, Jacob Albright, James Neal.

Colerain—Henry Whiteside, Joseph White, Ebenezer Jackson, Samuel M'Conneil, Andrew B. oming

Gough.
Columbia-Samuel Brooks, A. P. Moderwell, Columbia—Samuel Brooks, A. P. Moderweil,
Thomas Welsh, John Eberline.
Cocalico E.—Cyrus Ream, Jesse Bucher, Emanuel Hinkle, Jacob Bixler, Israel Heitler.
Cocalico W.—Jesse Reinhold, John Bort, Elias punpactus, Peter Kegeries, Dr. Samuel Weest.
Conestoga—John Schner, M. Benedict, Benj. Large

Soutbeer, Michael Zercher, Henry Hamer.

Donegal E.—Jacob Bower, Michael Ke'\(\times\) \(\frac{\pi}{2}\) \(\times\) \(\ti

Earl W .- Mark Connell, jr. Samuel Reemsyder.

Earl W.—Mark Connell, jr. Samnel Reemsyder, John Forney, H. R. Hull, Henry Kafroth. Elizabethtown—Charles Ebeka, Isaac Redsecker, Jacob Felix, George W. Boyer, B. F. Bear. Elizabeth Twp.—John Elser, Esq., Jas. M'Caslin, Reuben Kline, John Long, Christian Rube. Fulton—Washington Whitaker, John Kennedy, Joseph Walker, James Barnes, Jr., James Hanna. Hempfield E.—Dr Samuel Parker, ilenry Hoffman, Henry Baker, Benjamin Lutz, Henry Imhoff. Hempfield W.—Dr. A. K. Rohrer, John M. Weller, John R. Albright, Jacob M. Greider, John ler, John R. Albright, Jacob M. Greider, John

Lancaster City-N. W. W.-John H. Duchman, A S. Reese, John A. Sheirenbrand, Wm. Hoover, (Painter) John Baumiller. S. W. W.-Jonas D. Bachman, Henry Shaum, n A. Sheirenbrand, Wm. Hoover,

S. W. W.—Jonas D. Bachman, Henry Shaum, Philip Fit-atrick, Henry Gans, Juseph Kautz, jr. N. E. W.—John Hamilton, Samuel Rup ey, Dennis Marion, H. E. Leman, John Somer. S. E. W.—Henry Wilhelm, Wi liam Morton, jr.—James H. Barnes, Philip Snyder, William P. Lancaster Twp .- Hugh M'Intire, Gotleib Schner,

Lancaster Tup.—Hugh M'Intire, Gottein Senner,
William Rote, Jiaj. Chas. Nauman, Peter Moone.
Lampeter E.—Adam Beam, George Clack, Boldeh Miller, John M'Sorley, Jacob Myers, Jr.
Lampeter W.—Frederick Dase, James Ewing,
Amos A. Raub, Henry Martin, David Zolmer.
Leacock—Joel L. Lightner, John M'Killips, Wm.
MiCaskey, George Eckert, Molton R. Sample, U.
Black, Fil Ruiter. Brzer, En Rutter.

Leacock Upper.--Mark Connell, jr., Isaac B. Weidler, Joshua Simmons, John B. Raff, Robert

Burk.

Lillle Britain.—D H. Keech, Wallace Hays, Little Britain.—D H. Keden, Walnace Hays, John Jenniss, Samuel Pennell, William Pebles.

Manheim Tup.—John Bear, Henry Brown, Benjamin Eaby, John Dunkle, Jr., John K. Grube.

Manor—John Kilheffer, John E. M'Donald, Jao. Shisaler, Juseph B. Habecker, George S. Mann.

Martic—William Wentz, James H. Pegan, Samila Law Tuped, Horre Hab. uel Lewis, John Tweed, Henry Rush.

Marietta-Lewis Martin, F. K. Kirk, Henry S.

Martietta—Lewis Martin, F. K. Kirk, Henry S. Libhart, Wm. L. Cartar, Thomas Stence.

Mount Joy B.—Samuel Erman, Joseph Porter, Henry Stchman, Jacob Henly, James Laird.

Pean—Henry Fulmer, John Long, Jacop Neaveling, Henry Himbright, Tomas Sands.

Paradise—George Staymaker, William Cox, Martin Fonniger, Samuel Knox, Benj. Pheneger.

Ranka—Lyseph Musterson. Henry Ehersole. Rapho-Joseph Masterson, Henry Ebersole,

Frederick Gantz.

Sadsbary—Isaac Walker, Chris'opher Williams,
John Rea, Samuel J. B. Jon, Taylor Welsh.
Salisbury—Thos. S. M'Ilvain, O. P. Wilson, B.
E. Houston, David Kurtz, T. W. Henderson.
Strasburg B.—Dr. J. Steele, B. B. Gonder, Wm.
Echiennach, J. seph M'Phail, W. F. S. Warren.
Strasburg T.—Marin Barr, Capt. John Ilershe,
Miller Raub, George Hall, John Girvin.

Warnick—Samuel S. Keler, William Krieder,
Allen Kline, Samuel B. Wyers, Emanuel Grube.
Washington B.—Park Mason, John Charles, Dr.
A. Bitzer, William Dunlap, John A. Brush. A. Bitzer, William Dunlap, John A. Brush, Der Manheim Borough, Conoy, Mount Joy Township, Earl and East Earl Townships, Com-mittees not yet handed in. They will be published

ILF WM. H. WITTE, Esq., of Philadelphia, P. G. M., will deliver the Oration at the Dedication of the Odd Fellows' Hall, in this city, on the 2d of Sep

ILF A Democratic Meeting will be held at the public house of ALLEN SUMMY, in the village of Concord, on Saturday the 11th of September, at 1 clock in the afternoon. Several speakers will be

The absence of the Editor will be an apolo-

The Party of the People.

The hold which the Democratic party has upo ne hearts and minds of the people, says the Pittsburg Union, is because of the honesty, consistency and firmness of its course. From the organization of parties in the republic, it has been the party of the people. It started right, under the auspires of Jefferson; and from the day it first assumed position until the present moment, it has preserved, so far as organized humanity can do so, its purity and its integrity. It freed the people from the aristocratical tendencies of the elder Adams; it wiped out the Alien and Sedition laws from the statue book; it ling a military chieftain, are now relying solely upon ushered in the dawn of a brighter and better day for this country and for the world. Strong and bit- a man who has nothing but a military reputation ter were the first con ests, and no less so have been places of the government! Russia has its Siberia, England its Botany Bay, and the Federal party its seat on the Treasury Bench.

The Democratic party took ground, long ago. against a huge monopoly and dangerous power, called a national hank. That institution, Andrew Jackson discovered, was not a wooden but a paper horse sent into Troy. True to their instincts, around this paper-monster rallied as desperate a band as ever coveted power and place. The monster was captured, and disembowelled, and found full of fraud, rottenness and Federalism. The country was saved, and the throne of that moneyed tyant has become a place, where the servants of the people collect toll from the contributions of the

The money of the people is no longer in the hands f a corrupt and irresponsible corporation. The sub-treasury system, a Democratic measure, greeted by the opposition with contempt and scorn, is now n successful operation, and gives abundant satis-

United States, as may be seen in the pample he had of the agents gratis.

REED, RATES & AUSTIV, Wholesale Druck
No. 26, Merchants' Row, Boston, General Agrice Silver bottle; six bottles for \$5.

For sale by JOHN F. 1 ON

North Queen street, Lance

North Queen street, Lance

North Queen street, Lance gerv take in the present contest? Will its leaders

the fact of the vast quantity sold. Large and small profits, is his motto, which princip instinctively turn away from reason, and seek to carried out to the fullest extent. The large carry their object by pictures of a fictitious Hero and endless variety, the style, superior fit, and some carry their object of the scenes he is made to gant workmanship, are of such a character, who never saw one-half of the scenes he is made to gant workmanship, are of such a character, who here to the champions of Whiggery may poswant of good and cheap Clothing to go to Je. sikly have forgotten the Coffin Handbills, with which Gormley's, North Queen street, opposite the F. sikly have forgotten the Coffin Handbills, with which lin House, (Sener's) where you will be sure to they assailed Gen. Jackson. We only call them to them in any quantity, at the Great Clothing B. their remembrance, to say that their present picto-May 4, 1852.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!—Is on the public mind as that inflamous abortion.—Baltinary of the true Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice, preferom Rennet or the fourth stomach of the Ox, directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiolo Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadel Democracy of Bart and the adjoining townships. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indiges was held at the "Nine Points Hotel," on Friday Dyspepsis, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constitution and Debility, curing after Natures; tlast. A beautiful hickory pole, 112 feet high, with

AGENT, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, contain an appropriate banner attached, was raised accom-Scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agranied by excellent music from the Strasburg Brass gratis. See notice among the medical adverpanted by excellent music from the Strasburg Brass ments. remarks were made by the Editor of this paper, at the request of those present, when the company sat down to a very fine and substantial dinner pre-On the 17th inst., by Rev. J. J. Strine, Henry pared by Mr. Morton, the obliging landlord, the Neinman, of York county, to Elizabeth Koons merits of which were discussed with a relish which nawingo Furnace, by Rev. L. F. Wil any of our city dyspeptics might envy.

son, Isaac Zell, to Sarah Myers, both of Drums
On the 5th inst., by the Rev. P. Coombe, 1sthirty or sixty good Democratic ladies,) repaired to Smith, to Harriet Robrer, both of Willow Street On the 7th inst, by Rev. J. H. Menges, Joh. K. Haines, to Sarah A. Hirk's, both of Column the meeting was organized by the appointment of JACOB NEFF, Esq., of Strasburg Township, President, with a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Sinderson, Myers, Warren, and Mendenhall. The utmost harmony prevailed, and every thing passed o: pleasantly, but enthusiastically-giving unmistakeable evidence that the Democrats of the south eastern portion of Lancaster county are determined to do their whole duty, and give a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together," for Pience and King and the candidates that may be selected for the State and County tickets. There were several hundred Democrats present, embracing delegations from Bart, Drumore, Colerain, Little Britain,

> Strasburg, Sadsbury and Paradise townships. IT The resolutions and other proceedings of the meeting came to hand too late for this paper. They will appear in our next.

> MASS MEETINGS. THE SPIRIT OF THE TWO PARTIES. A Democratic Mass Meeting, numbering from 5,000 to 30,000, was held at Hillsboro', N. Hampshire, (the birth-place of Gen. Pierce.) on Thurs day last. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Dix, of New York, Clemens, of Alabama, Gorman, of Indiana, Savage, of Kentucky, John Van Buren, of New York, and other distinguished members of the party. The utmost enthusiasm pre-

> On Friday, the Whigs held a Mass Meeting, at Harrisburg, on Friday, which, according to the letter writers, was attended by from 1,000 to 1,500 ersons, all told, without a particle of enthusiasm. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Coombs, of K ., Sevier, of Louisiana, Merrick, of Maryland,

At a Democratic meeting in Bradford county, seld to make arrangements for celebrating the aniversary of the victory of Monterey, many strong and patriotic resolutions were adopted. The nomisations of Pience and King were enthusiastically indorsed, and the spirit which seemed to prevail mong the vast crowd present, augurs well for the Democracy of Bradford county. The followings mong other resolutions, shows how highly the people of that section appreciate one of their own

stinguished fellow citizens: Resolved, That the recently published letter of the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN to Theodore Leonard, Esq., and others, touching the Presidential question, has men received with cheering approbation, and is minently worthy its distinguished author, as well is the great Republican Commonwealth, whose behets were vindicated with becoming fidelity, brough her intelligent representation in the Na ional Convention. We have an abiding faith that he political principles he has advocated in the ouncils of the nation—imparting alike personal idependence and national Democratic character will be perpetuated-"endure to bless mankind broughout all generations;" and whether in public r private life, JAMES BUCHANAN has our protound egard, the unalloyed affection of our hearts; he ias pointed out the magnitude of the pending crisis and solemnly invoked the country not to recoi

rom the high duty it imposes. BENJAMIN MATTHIAS, Esq., late Speaker of he Pennsylvania Senate, died at his residence in Philadel his, on the 14th inst.

Pictorial Electioneering.

Whigeery is in a desperate strait; and therefore,

esperate remedies must be resorted to. Having

slight hopes of producing any favorable impression

for Gen. Scott by argument, or appeal to the reason

of the people, the attempt is being made to carry

scattered over the land by hired emissaries. And

the men who a few years ago expressed such holy

horror, such patriotic fears at the thought of elect-

the military fever of their countrymen, to elevate

to base a claim to respect upon. The glowing in

consistency and dishonesty of whiggery is thus openly

acknowledged by the party leaders, who are as

ready to eat their own words on this subject as Gen.

Scott is to back out from and disavow his well

known and long indulged hatred to naturalized cit-

izens. We have before us one of these pictorial

eletcioneers, which was thrown with many others

from the cars as they were passing through a neigh-

boring county. There is not one single sentence

thing about infamous attempts to oppress and de-

notisms of the old world for the freedom of this .-

encouraging and aiding that band of fanatics who

signalized their advent' into the political arena by

bloodshed, arson, and sacrilege. Not a word is

said about the consummate vanity and inherent

weakness of Gen. Scott, as manifested by all his

etters and papers on political subjects. All these

things are of no moment, provided honest whiggery

an elect that object of their former horror, a mili-

ary chieftain, and thus secure the spoils for which

alone they fight. We confess that if we had not

witnessed the chameleon changes of whiggery in the

past, we should be astonished at the unblushing ef-

frontery with which they now attempt to raise a

furor for a character, which for many years they

professed to regard as the most dangerous of all

others. Such a total abandonment of principles by

any respectable party cannot be found upon the

whole page of past history.

Let intelligent men think for a moment, what

were those principles which, in former days were

the idols and rallying cries of the whig hosts-a

National Bank-a General Bankrupt bill-Internal

Improvement by the General Government-a Dis-

tribution of the Public Lands-a High Protective

Tariff, and most of all, death to the Sub Treasury,

them by an address to their passions. Large handbills, filled with pictures, representing Gen. Scott in all conceivable positions of danger and heroism, are

answer on that subject:-COSCORD, N. H., July 23, 1852.

Mr Dean Sin:—Surrounded by pressing engagements, I seize the earliest opportunity to reply to your letter of the 16th inst. I much regret that any thing connected with myself should have been the cause of disagreement between you and gentle men with whom you have been associated at of the Southern Press. I do editorial denartme ot remember ever to have seen what purports to erely untruthful, but it is so grossly and absurdly false as to render, in this vicinity, any de-nial of its authenticity entirely unnecessary. The nial of its authenticity entirely unnecessary. The two papers quoted—the Independent Democrat, pub-lished in this place, and Democrat published in have been pleased to term my pro-slavery senti where the same. Ever mindful of the difficulties

party conflicts.

My action and my language in New Hamps! ire, My action and my language in leve Hamps: Ire, tourhing this matter, have been at all times and under all circumstances in entire accordance with my action and language at Washington. My votes in the Senate and House of Representatives were not republished in the Era for the first time. They have been again and again paraded to arouse the passions and predudices of our people against me individually, and against the party with which it has been my pride and pleasure to act. There has been my pride and pleasure to act. There has been not altermpt to evade the force of the record. It has been at all times freely admitted, and my position sibrained upon grounds satisfactory to my my mind. I am not surprised to know that the attempt to prove me an abolitionist provokes much states, and the political history of this country. There is not a promient event in our national lustrate the genius of democracy. The democratic party has several definite objects of policy, such as national progress, teritorial extension, the constitutional independence of the States, and the political history of these democracy, and waved it proudly before the eyes of the world.—And there it will wave triumphantly forever!

For the last filty years the history of this country. There is not a promient event in our national bastory, from the first day of Jefferson's administration to the last day of Jefferson's administration to the last day of Polk's, that does not illustrate the genius of democracy, and waved it proudly before the eyes of the world.—And there it will wave triumphantly forever!

For the last filty years the history of this country. There is not a promient event in our national bastory, from the first day of Jefferson's administration to the last day of Polk's, that does not illustrate the genius of democracy, and waved it proudly before the eyes of the world.—And there it will wave triumphantly forever!

For the last filty years the history of the democracy, and there it will wave triumphantly forever!

For the last filty years outhing this matter, have been at all times and attempt to prove me an abolitionist provokes much merriment among men of all parties here; and

could command either time or strength, the herculeans task would require. I may add, that such a correspondence would by no means comport with my views of duty. The Democratic party sent its delegates to Baltimore not alone to nominate candidates, but to reaffirm principles and to present the leading issues upon which the canvass should be conducted

If I could deem myself capable of improving the platform there adopted, it is quite certain that I should decline, either at the call of individuals or associations, to incur the charge of arrogance to which any attempt to alter, amend, or enlarge it,

ne public. FRANK PIERCE Enwin De Leon, Esq., Washington, D. C.

features of whig policy.

s, for the annual average of Polk's administration. the annual average expenditure of Fillmore's administration is \$13,468,438,61 more, during a period of profound peace, than it was under Mr. Polk's, who had an expensive foreign war on his hands .-But suppose we add the public debt, it would stand 4S1, making a difference against Fillmore, of \$11. more to pay the expenses of the government under whig rule than under a democratic administration, with an expensive foreign war on its bands.

The President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, J. EDGAR THOMPSON, Esq., has replied at great length and in a very able manner to the statement published by the Canal Commisioners relative to leasing the carrying of passen-

Second—That on the same day upon which this ontract was executed, the Canal Commissioners intered into an arrangement with the Pennsylvania

een decided by the Supreme Court in any parallel

Fourth -That the State did not lose by operating ne Portage Railroad last winter.

Fifth-That the contract which now exists beween the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the tate for carrying passengers over the Portage Railroad, is not exclusive.

It appears further from Mr. Thompson's statenent that Messrs. Bingham & Dock offered to sell out their contract to the Central Railroad Company or a bonus of \$100,000, from which he argues that heir anticipated profits must be much greater than ne public were led to believe.

for a week nast.

no Since the above was in type, we learn that

Letter of Gen. Shields.

We suspend a considerable portion of the editorial and miscellaneous matter prepared for to-day's paper, in order to place promptly and conspicu General Pierce, inquiring into the truth or false- ously before our readers the subjoined admirable letter of Senator Shields, addressed to a committee of his constituents.

The just sentiment and the eloquent language of this letter will combine with the high reputation of General Shields as a chivalrous soldier and a patriotic statesman, to commend it to the public attention. With especial interest will the people note the spontaneous testimony borne by General Shields to the distinguished gallantry of General Pierce, when he and General Shields were companions-in-arms on the battle-fields of Mexico. Nor is the testimony of Gen Shields-himself a true representative of the best characteristics of our adopted citizens-less important or significant in regard to the just and liberal spirit in which General Pierce has always cherished and advocated all the great principles of political and religious liberty and equality.

WASHINGTON, August 5, 1852. GENTLEMEN:—I have to regret that it has been impossible for me, owing to the press of business which falls upon us at this late period of the sesion, to reply any sooner to your interestin nunication of the 12th ult. It affords me pleasure to accept your courteous invitation to visit Galena as soon as I can make it convenient after the adjournment. And during my visit to your city I hope to be able, in compliance with your request, to address my fellow citizens, to the best on my feeble abilities, on some of the principal questions involved in the approaching presidential elec-

Fortunately for me, the principles of the Demo-Fortunately for me, the principles of the Democracian and dangers which brooded over the assemblage of wise men and pure patriots, to whose spirit of consistence are also as an element of sectional appeal in the hearts of a large majority of our classification under which we have enjoyed such signal prosperity, advancement, and happiness, I limois is essentially and unchangeably that regarded the subject as too vital and delicate to be used as an element of sectional appeal in party conflicts.

Fortunately for me, the principles of the Democratic partic party sland in builtile need of advocacy amongst my constituents. They are deeply implanted in the hearts of a large majority of our claims are participles of the Democratic participles of advocacy amongst my constituents. They are deeply implanted in the hearts of a large majority of our claim planted in the hearts of a large majority of our claim planted in the hearts of a large majority of our claim planted in the hearts of a large majority of our claim planted in the hearts of a large majority of our claim planted in the hearts of a large majority of our claim planted in the hearts of a large majority of our claim planted in the hearts of a large majority of our claim planted in the hearts of a large majority of our claim planted in the hearts of a large majority of our claim planted in the hearts of a large majority of our claim planted in the hearts of a large majority of our claim planted in the hearts of a large majority of our claim planted in the hearts of a large majority of our claim planted in the hearts of a large majority of our claim planted in the hearts of a large majority of our claim planted in the hearts of a large majority of our claim planted in the hearts of a large majority of our claim planted in the hearts of a large majority of our claim planted in the heart with their appropriate minstrel accompaniments trightened this wise nation from its accustomed

States, and the political liberty of the individual merriment among men of all parties here; and this weak untruthful sketch of what purports to be my speech, is really too ridiculouis to be considered in any serious light.

I am in the daily receipt of letters, propounding the greatest variety of curious questions, upon all conceivable subjects. Letters of this character cannot be answered, of course. No individual could command either the time or strength, the berculean task would require. I may add, that Some of its fiercest conflicts have been for the at-

contributed to make this country, in a geographical sense, the most compact, deficusible, and desirable territorial abode for human development, civilizaterritorial addice for numan development, civiliza-tion, and empire, which has ever existed on the face of the globe.

The constitutional independence of the States has

been an object of constant solicitude to the demo-cratic party. Democracy has an instinctive dread of centralization; for centralization is incompatiof centralization; for centralization is incompati-ble with democratic liberty. The democratic par-ty has always watched and checked every political movement having the slightest tendency to dis-turb the constitutional relations of this beautiful but complex system of government. But the cardinal principle of that party—the cherished principle of every liberal heart—is its sacred regard for the natural and political rights of individuals. The natural rights of man—the rights

agnificent, consolidated government, from the for individuals. The natural rights of man—the right magnificent, consolidated government, from the formation of the party under Alexander Hamilton down to the present Taylor-Fillmore reign. Hamilton was of the opinion, that "a reliance on pure patriotism had been the source of many of our errors," that "the British Government was the best in the world," and that "all that influence on the side of the Crown which went under the name of the oppressed races and nations of the world!

The political rights of man—the rights with which every human being is endowed by his Creator—freedom of thought, freedom of will, freedom of conscience, and freedom of action in all cases, where the act is not prejudicial to other actions freedom of action in all cases, where the act is not prejudicial to other action of the world the party of the world in the world, and that "all that influence on the side of the Crown which went under the name of thought, freedom of thought, freedom of action in all cases, where the act is not prejudicial to other actions freedom of action in all cases, where the act is not prejudicial to other and the world, and that "all that influence on the side of the Crown which went under the name of thought, freedom of action in all cases, where the act is not prejudicial to other and the world, and that "all that influence on the side of the Crown which went under the name of the party of the world in the world," and that "all that influence on the side of the Crown which went under the name of the party of the world in the world in the world in the world in the party of the world in t corruption was an essential part of the weight importance. Democracy imposes no restriction upon the exercise of these rights but such as are which maintained the equilibrium of the Constitu-tion." This idea, first promulgated by Hamilton, has been the guiding star of federal-whiggery, in upon the mere accidents of life, are opposed to the spirit of democracy. A man's qualifications whenever it was so lucky as to get the reins of government into its hands. The Galphin and Gardiner swindles are striking illustrations of this, omitting all mention of the minor corruptions and swindlers, which might be enumerated. Corruption to the day whether the swindless which might be enumerated. Corruption to the day whether is askes shall minorly forward to the day whether is askes shall minorly forward to the day whether is askes shall minorly forward to the day whether is askes shall minorly forward to the day whether is askes shall minorly forward to the day whether is askes shall minorly for the day whether the day w forward to the day when his ashes shall mingle peacefully with the soil of his adopted country We find the administration of Taylor and Fillmore carrying this federal, Hamiltonian idea into
full practice, by squandering the public funds and
increasing the expenditures in a most alarming

and nis sour return to the God who gave it—there
seems, I repeat, to be no earthly reason why such
a man should not make as good a citizen, and take
as deep an interest in the welfare of the government, as if he descended in a direct line from one
of the pilgrim fathers. In this age all civilized naand his soul return to the God who gave it—there nanner. The expenditures, exclusive of public debt, a country is generally in proportion to its prospersection for a strong of the same and for Fillmore's, \$40,167,020, dil-bor, in a struggle between man and savage nature, ference against Fillmore \$13,468,43861. That is, tempting inducements to trade and adventure, in beyond the calculations of political economy.— The principle that would exclude this laborious class of men, during the useful and active portion of their lives, from any participation in the exercise of political rights and the enjoyments of po-

But suppose we add the public debt, it would stand litical privileges, has always encountered the for Polk \$43,897,916,51, and Fillmore, \$55,442, steady and united oposition of the democratic party.

It is my good fortune to be personally acquainted 544,564,49. But we will deduct from this difference the sum of \$5,896,000, which has been the annual average payment paid to Mexico under the treaty of 1848, and yet the balance of difference against Fillmore is \$5,684,564,49. By this it will be seen, that it costs nearly six millions per annual average payment paid to Mexico under the treaty of 1848, and yet the balance of difference against Fillmore is \$5,684,564,49. By this it will be seen, that it costs nearly six millions per annual to the personally acquainted that the six pool distinguished citizens whose names and addictions of the graphics and addictions of the graphics and the six pool fortune to be personally acquainted that the six pool distinguished citizens whose names and the beautiful to the distinguished citizens whose names and the beautiful that the six pool fortune to be personally acquainted that the best perso gratitude of his country for his glorious military services. But General Scott is no democrat His political convictions are different from mine. He political convictions are different from mine. He is true to his convections; and for this he has my respect. I mean to be true to mine; and such is my knowledge of his character that I know this will not lessen me in his estimation. If the principles of the democratic party are those that ought o prevail in the conduct of this government General Scott himself would admit, with the frank ness of a true soldier, that he is not the man to epresent these principles as Chief Magistrate of this republic. Be that as it may, however, 1 stand

where I always have stood-in the ranks democracy.
General Franklin Pierce is the candidate of the First—That the Canal Commissioners did not, as they were bound to do, inform the Pennsylvania democratic party. The sterling qualities of his character make him worthy of this distinction. He is core the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers on the Columbia Railroad, or to assume themselves the office of transporters.

General Frankin Fierce is the canonicate of the character make him worthy of this distinction. He is commissioner and honorable in all the relations of life, and peculiarly calculated to command the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. Like Ansatzer make the commissioner of the control of the contro and conneence of his 'tellow-citizens. Like Andrew Jackson, he has been a lawyer, statesman, and a soldier; and if it should be for the good for tune of this nation to have him for its next Chief Wagistrate, he wil!, like Jackson, conduct the affairs of the government upon the principles of rigid economy and popular liberty. His course as a public man in the coursels of his native State weed. tate than the contract with Messrs. Bingham & lic man, in the councils of his native State, was alock. ways democratic, learless, and independent. If Third—That the legality of their course has not showed himself, on all questions and on all occ showed himself, on all questions and on all occasions, an able and enlighened statesman. One of the
noblest efforts of his life was in opposition to that
odious feature in the constitution of New Hampshire—that reproach upon the character of the Granite State, which stigmatizes and disqua ifes Ameican citizens on account of their religious opinions.
In the face of unworthy prejudices, Franklin Pierce
hattled, in a true catholic spirit, for universal freebattled, in a true catholic spirit, for universal free dom of conscience, and denounced the proscription of that ancient faith, which is still the taith of three-fourths of the Christian world. For this ac of justice and moral courage, he is entitled to the sincere gratitude of every American citizen who condemns religious proscription and reveres reli-

gious liberty.

His career in the councils of the nation was in perfect harmony with his public course in his native State. Both in the House of Representative and Senate of the United States, he was the mode and senate of the United States, he was the model of an enlightned democratic statesman. The dignified simplicity of his character made him averse to estentation and display; but his talents and energy made him a powerful advocate of all great measures for the advancement of the public service and the welfare of the country. He entered Congress in 1833, and resigned his seat in the Senate in 1842. He declined a place in President Polk's cabinet in 1846, and the nomination for Governor of his State in 1848. And yet this modest, unambitious citizen who declined all these distinguished honors, and who retired to private life in the very flower of manhood, shouldered the revolutionary musket of his father, and entered the military ranks as a private soldier on the breaking out of private soldier on the preaking out of the north his country and Mexico. There is a moral feur in this portion of the life of Franklin grandeur in this portion of the life of Franklin Pierce which reminds one of the early and heroic age of this republic!
President Polk, who was well acquainted with

his intrinsic worth, having served with him in Congress, raised him from the ranks by appointing him first colonel and then brigadier general in the army of the United States. He landed with his brigade at Vera Cruz in June, 1847; marched from there to Puebla, where he joined the headquarters of the army on the 6th of August. On this march, which was very severe on fresh levies, his brigade was constantly harrassed and attacked by large parties of guerillas. It was the universal opinion amongst military men in Puebla at that time that

mongst military men in Puebla at that time that Seneral Pierce conducted the march with uncom-General Pierce conducted the march with uncommon ability, and exhibited remarkable skill and courage in his conflicts with the enemy. Soon after his arrival, he entered the valley of Mexico. The battle of Contreras opened the campaign in that valley, on the 19th August. Pierce's origade took a very active part in that engagement he himself commanded in person on that occasion

He himself commanded in nerson on that occasion, and engaged the enemywith acknowledged gallant-ry and though very severely injured by a fall fram his horse—or rather by the fall of his horse—he continued in command in the midst of the fire until late in the night, when that action terminated.

The battle of Churubusco, one of the bloodiest battles of the war, was fought the next day. On this occasion, I was ordered by General Scott to take command of Pierce's brigade and the mounted howitzer battery, in addition to my own two regiments, and with this force to fail on the enemy's rear and cut off his retreat. Pierce and myself, with our united commands, proceeded as rapidly as the nature of the ground would permit to carry this order into faithful execution. Pierce was suffering dreadfully at this time from the injury of the preceding day, and, as General Scott himself says in his report, was only "just able to keep the the preceding day, and, as General Scott himself says in his report, was only "just able to keep the saddle." As we approached the enemy's position, directly under his fire, we encountered a deep ditch, or rather a deep, narrow, slimy canal, which had been previously used for the purpose of irrigation. It was no time to hesitate; so we both plunged in. The horse I happened to ride that day was a light, active Mexican horse. This circumstance operated in my favor, and enabled me day was a light, active Mexican horse. This circumstance operated in my favor, and enabled me
to extricate myself and horse after considerable
difficulty. Pierce, on the contrary, was mounted
on a large, heavy American horse, and man and
horse both sank down and rolled over in the ditch.
There I was compelled to leave him; for, being
in charge of the whole command, I had not a single moment to spare, as the manner in which a
few moments are employed on such an occasion few moments are employed on such an occasion may determine the fortune of a field and the fate may determine the lortune-of a neid and the late of an army. After struggling there I cannot say how long, he extricated himself from his horse, and hurried on foot to join his command, then closely engaged in a desperate contest with the enemy; and there he remained till, overcome by suffering and exhaustion, he sank on the ground, and was carried all but lifeless from the field. This is a true statement of facts in relation to General is a true statement of facts in relation to General Pierce rt Churubusco; and thie statement I would liave made at San' Augustin, four days after the battle, when I made my official report; but the brigade having rejoined its division immediately after the action, the officers, instead of reporting to me who commanded them in battle. made their report to their division commander; and as his report of an action, which he had no opportunity to witness cannot be very circumstantial, I think it due to military justice to make this statement at this time, when my silence might be liable to mis-Pierce et Churubusco; and thie statement I would my silence might be liable to mis struction. Whoever takes the trouble to read report of this engagement dated at San Augus-, Mexico, August 24th, 1847, will find the fol-

owing paragraph:
"Pie ce's brigade, under my command in this

"Pic.ce's brigade, under my command in this action, lost a considerable number in killed and wounded; amongst the latter was the gallant Colonel Morgan, of the 15th Reg't. This command having rejoined its division, I have yet received no official report of its loss."

As I never received this report, of course I could make no official statement on the subject.

As my only object in introducing this matter is to place the military conduct of General Pierce, while under my command, in its true light before the public, I do not deem it necessary to follow him through the rest of the campaign, where that conduct has never been the subject of injurious conduct has never been the subject of injurious criticism. Permit me to say, in conclusion, that in reference to General Pierce's courage and conduct n Mexico, I only do for him what I would be ready o do for any other gallant officer with whom I had he hanor to serve—that is, declare the truth in indication of his military reputation. I regret the unexpected length of this letter, but the importance of the subject must constitute

my apology.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obed
JAS. SHIELDS. To Messrs, H. B. McGinnis, Mathew Plumstead, J. Crawford, and others, Ga'ena, Illinois.

Another Terrible Calamity.

Two Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost.—Sinking of the Steamer Atlantic on Lake Erie.

Ente. Pa. August 20—The steamer Atlantic ast night came in collision with the Propellor Ogensburg, on Lake Erie, and sunk in about halt an our, with nearly two hundred and fifty passes gers. The Propellor was damaged, but succeeded in getting into port with a portion of the Atlantic's pas-sengers. The steamer Clayton has been dispatch-ed to the scene of disaster. The accident occurred during a dense fog. The Atlantic had a large number of Norwegian emigrants on board, and was bound from Buffalo to Cleveland.

At the time of the collision the passengers were all in bed. When the steamers struck, the utmost consternation ensued particularly among the steerage and deck passengers, chiefly Norwegian,

The water gained fast, and the fires in the fur-

naces were soon extinguished. It was quickly aprent that the boat was rapidly sinking and children cried for succor from their husbands and fathers, whilst the terror produced by the sudden calamity deprived the stoutest heart of that presence of mind which was so necessary. The confusion which followed was such that even those who had self-possession could do but little either the aid of themselves or others. The emigrants, who could not understand a word of what was spoken to them, added to the horror of the occasion by the cries of frantic terror. The cabin pa sengers and others, who could understand the explanations of the Captain, were comparatively calm, and pro vided themselves with chairs, settees, beds, and all the life preservers on board—and thus many were saved who would otherwise have been drowned Great numbers of the emigrants jumped overhoard and rushed to certain death, without making an

effort to save themselves. Amid the wildest shrieks of the hundreds of hunan beings in the water and in the boat, the steam-rapidly settled, and in a few brief minutes the

Lake closed over her.

The Cantain of the Ogdensburg did all in his power to preserve the lives of those left struggling in the water. Two hundred and fifty were picked up and taken to Erie. From the best information that can be gathered, it is feared that the number ost was not less than three hundred.

The Sandwich Islands.

The President has declined answering the inquiry of the Senate, whether the King of the Sandmostly of a trivial character. wich Islands had offered to transfer them to the United States.

We do not profess, says the National Intelligence to have any knowledge on this subject but what is common to all. Rumor, however, says that when the French threatened a war upon the Islands, be cause the King refused to receive French brandy at five per cent. duty, the King offered to transfer the whole sovereignty of the Islands to the United States, which would, as a consequence, have trans ferred a threatened war with them. If any such offer were made, it must have been of the most confidential character, and was doubtless so comnunicated to our Government. The disclosure of the fact might even now involve the Gove nment of the Islands, which has always been friendly to the United States. No one can suppose that our Government could be guilty of such perfidy, any more than it could be guilty of the folly of a tempting to acquire the possession of these Islands under circumstances that must inevitably have involved us in a war with France.

To the Farmers of Pennsylvania and the Neighboring States.

The first Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Stat Agricultural Society afforded satisfactory evidence that it is not difficult to develop the resources of ur State for so interesting an occasion. nibition itself, the pleasure we derived from it, and s profitable effects, in the face of the doubts and ears which always hang heavily upon new pro-ects, were beyond reasonable expectations. Now ve know what can be done, and we propose to hold r Second Annual Exhibition of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the 20th 21st and 22d of October, 1852, to which we invite all per ons everywhere who feel an interest in the subject We have made arrangements for the most ample ecommodations and care of all animals, products nd machinery which shall be brought there; and we trust every Farmer, Horticulturist, Manufactuer, Mechanic and Inventor, will partake with us and consider himself as one engaged in the world of making this exhibition as great, interesting and profitable as it is our design it should be Our Society especially desires to recognize the ufluence and nower that mothers and daughter

nay exert in promoting our object; and we therefore cordially invite them to our meeting, and solicit the contributions of their taste and incustry to give beauty and in erest to our Ex FRED'K WATTS, Pres't.

City and County Items.

A Democratic meeting will be held at the public house of Allen Summy, in Concord, on Saturday the 11th of September, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The Pierce & King Club, of this city, will neet at Fitzpatrick's Hotel, on Saturday evening

next, at 8 o'clock. The Corner Stone of the new Court House was laid on vesterday.

The beautiful country seat of Thomas McElrath, Esq., near the Railroad Bridge, below this city, has been purchased by David Longenecker, Eso Mr. McE. is one of the publishers of the New York Tribune.

We are requested to say that Col. John McGLINN, formerly Colonel of the 69th Regiment Penna militia, will be an independent candidate for the Legislature, and will address his fellow citizens during the coming week; due notice will be given of the time and place.

BLACK MARIA .- Our worthy Sheriff, with a view no doubt to the comfort and convenience of those persons who may be recommended by the Court for boarding and lodging at the new Prison, has placed upon the route between that building and the Court House, a singularly constructed vehicle with the above euphone ous title. During the continuance of the Quarter Sessions last week, its services seemed to be very much in demand, and many had the pleasure of a ride whose predecessors had to trudge on loot from

the Prison to the Court House, and vice versa. The ensuing months of September and October promise to give more than usual stir in this city. First, the Circus-then the Odd Fellows' Parade, which bids fair to be superior to any thing of the kind that has ever occurred in the State, out of Philadelphia-to be followed by a Firemen's Proression; and last, but not least the Agricultural Fair, when we expect a goodly portion of "all the world and the rest of mankind" to be here. By way of variation we shall likewise have any number of political meetings, and a large amount of eloquence will be wasted in attempts to enlighter the dear people.

BURGLARIES .- On Thursday night the 12th inst . the residence of Mr. John Wind, in North Queen street, this city, was entered and robbed of a lot of silver spoons, and a number of other articles of minor value. The thieves carried off a pair of boots but thinking no doubt that the owner might be put to some inconvenience on account of their loss, they left them stand near the house. They were unsuccessful in finding the kind of plunder they were evi

dently in quest of. The dwellings of Mr. Samuel Lichtenthaler, and the Rev. M. Shultz, of Litiz, were also entered by burglars on Friday night week. At the forme place they took about \$20 in money, a number of silver spoons, and various other articles. At the latter place they were detected, and obliged to "go away empty." They partook of some of the delicacies of the cellar, after which they entered a room in which there were two gold watches, and other valuable articles, but being alarmed by a neighbor whilst in the midst of their depredations, fled to safety.

Court of Quarter Sessions. The August term commenced on Monday the

16th inst. The following cases have been disposed o: Com vs. John Hildebrand—Indictment Forgery. Verdict, not Guilty and County for costs. John Hildebrand—Indictment keeping a Tip-pling House. Plea not Guilty, Verdict Guilty.

Wm. Echternacht-Tippling House. Nol. pros entered on payment of costs.

John Bixler—Tippling House. Nol. pros. enter-

ed on payment of costs.

Andrew Myers—Disorderly House. Case set-

Coldren-Forn, and Bas. Settled. Jacob Lutz-Assault and Battery. Settled. S Sweigart-Forn, and Bas. Settled. Patrick Smith-Assault and Battery. Settled. James Crawford-Surgey of Peace. Settled. John King—Surety of Peace. Settled. Harvey Mayhew. John Short, William Suydam, John Clare and B. F. Forney—Malicious Mischief.

Case settled by the parties.

Philip Fornout—Assault and Battery. Settled.

Joseph Marx—Larceny. Plea Guilty, Delt. sentenced to pay \$1 costs, restore the property stolen, and undergo imprisonment in separate and solitary confinement at lauor in the Lancuster county Prison

for 4 months, Barney Drauven alias Dutch Barn Plea Guilty, Deft, sentenced to pay \$1 costs, restore the property stolen, and undergo imprisonment by separate and solitary confinement at labor, in the Lan. county Prison for the period of 4 months.

John Clars—Larceny. Dist. Att'y by leave of

Court, entered a Nol. Pros. Nelson Hildebrand-Larceny. Two indictments were preferred against this Deft. a Grey Horse valued at \$70, from Cyrus Good, the other for stealing a Roan Horse from Geo. Good other for stealing a Roan Horse from Geo. Good valued at \$110, to tese indictments the prisoner pleaded not Guilty. The Jury after hearing the testimony returned a Verdict of Guilty, in both cases without leaving the box, whereupon the Court sentenced the Dett. as follows: on the 1st indictment, to pay \$1 fine and costs, restore the property stolen it not already done, and undergo im-prisonment, by separate and solitary confinement at labor, in the Lancaster county Prison, for the at labor, in the Lancaster county Prison, for the period of 3 years. On the 2d indictment the same Thus Nelson gets six years in all

Samuel Overly-Tippling House. Nol. Pros. entered. Henry Keneagy-Tippling House. Nol. pros Andrew Ream-Tippling House. Nol. pros. en-

C. H. Shenk-Assault and Battery. Settled. Geo Gerhart-Assault and Battery. Settled. Jacob Bucher—Larceny. Ignored. Monroe Bucher—Larceny. Ignored Rudy Woll—Larceny. Ignored. Reuben Berk-Larceny, Ignored, Nelson Hildebrand-Larceny, Ignored, David H. Keech-Assault and Battery, Plea not Guilty. Verdict guil y. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$75 and the costs The other criminal business of the session was

Canal Commissioner. Mn. Eniton: - The death of our late Democratic andidate for Canal Commissioner, Wm. Seauight, by the Convention which is to re-assemble at Har

isburg in a few days It is all important that the man who will be honored with that nomination should be a sound, practical man, a man, who will go for the interests of the State. Permit me to suggest the name of Gen. W. S. CALLAHAN, of Washington county, for that honor-who is known to possess all the requisite qualifications for the office of Canal Com-

Gen. CALLARIAN is a sound Democrat-prompt and energetic in the discharge of all his duties as a business man. He is well known and a preciated by a large mass of the voters of Pennsylvania, and would, it nominated, command the suffrages of the State. His election would be looked for by a tri-

umphant majority, without the slightest doubt.

The Convention could not select a better man in the Commonwealth than Gen. CALLAHAN, and it is hored for the honor and interest of the party and the State, that he may be the man. COLUMBIA. The North-East in Motion!

On Saturday last a Democratic Pole Raising took Public House of Adam Black. The Pole ing 135 feet with suitable inscriptions and decorated with a magnificent flag. During the raising of the Pole the Brass Band of Strasburg played some of our national airs. After which nine hearty cheers were given for Plenge & Kino, when the large assembly marched to the woods close by, where our esteemed friend Adam Black had prepared a Rostum. Reuben Weidler, Jacob Hull, William Weidman, Cyrus Miller, Jacob Garber, Jonas Eby, Dr. A. S. Bare, E. Carpenter, Jeremiah Mohler, Mark Con-Isaac Weidler, Samuel Keller, Hiram Hull, John B. Rauf, Charles B Ream, George Heller and Jeremiah Role. Col. Frazer was called upon to address the meeting. After some able remarks, Col. William S. Amwee was called for, and in the midst of cheers and unbounded enthusiasm he addressed them in the English and German languages, H. S. Myers also diressed the meeting. The meeting adi

resteemed triend Adam Black had prepared a rost-trum, and ilso comfortable seats for the assembled crowd to be seated. The meeting was called to or-der by Dr. A. S. Bare, and on motion SAMUEL REAMSNYDER was called to the chair. Vice Presi-dents, Mark Connell. D. P. Gross, John Forney, Rephen Weidler, Lacob Hull. William Weidman. nell, Adam Kulp and Herman Kulp.

a late hour, with nine cheers for Pierce & King. (Signed by the Officers.)

gy for any errors that may appear in this number.

entite and to the forest and the size and it

the latter ones. Artifice, fraud, wealth and power have successively assailed the citadel of popular rights, and yet the edifice stands as proudly as ever! Look at the history of the government, and answer, what party is it that has raised the republic to i's p esent greatness, and has surrounded its chronicles with the effulgence of an undying renown? The faction that now clamors loudly for the improvement of our harbors, and the protection of our commerce, decorated those same beautiful harbors, in to show that Gen. Scott is now, or ever was any former years, with blue-lights, and invited into them | thing but a "military chieftain," who by the bravery the armed vessels of the enemy. After many a of others and fortunate circumstances had been elevweary and bloody fight, in which the sons of the re ated to the command of the army. Nothing is said public fought under its eagles as men never fought about his intimacy with Seward and Greeley-nobefore, that same unscrupulous faction are found singing rans to the success of our arms; and yet | grade those of our fellow men, who leave the deswhen doubt and gloom flapped their wings over the bivouac, this faction voted against supplies to our No effort is made to free him from the charge of armies, and the traitor who declared that our soldiers ought to be ' welcomed with bloody hands and hospitable graves," is found seated among the high

ations of the earth.

action to the country.

Surveyor-General and defeat to all military chieftains.

How many of these things are the whigs fighting Hon. M. L. Martin, Delegate in Congre

Wisconsin Territory.

C. C. Towbridge, Esq., President Michigi
for now? Will any of them tell us? It all these
Bank; and many other distinguished citizet
were honestly contended for, as in the judgment of
United States, as may be seen in the pamp! whiggery, escential to the prosperity and safety of ₄ barrier

To our Parnoss.—The Clothiers muster:

To our Parnoss.—The Clothiers muster:

avow that all their opposition to Gen. Jackson as a for recommending the Clothing House of J. avow that an inent opposition to the notice of our read Military Chieftain was miserable hollow hypocrisy—lay so particularly to the notice of our read Military Chieftain was miserable hollow hypocrisy—that their advocacy of a National Bank, and their that their advocacy of a National Bank, and their But, upon reflection, they must know that it duty to act for the public good. This genil denunciations of the Sub-Treasury were alike hyperice of superfine Clobhing within the reach whole community. Whilst others use every to make large profits, he has struck out in a cent course, which he has steadily followed, every exertion to sell superior goods at the loosest profit on each article, sufficient, the fact of the vast quantity sold. Large

West Hempfield

Delegate Elections.

By reference to the proceedings of the Democrat, c County Committee, published in another column, it will be seen that that body has left the question of settling a County Ticket to be decided by the people themselves, and have, accordingly directed delegate elections to be held in the several wards boroughs and townships of the county, on Saturday the 4th day of September-being one week from next Saturday. This, under the circumstances, was doubtlesss the best course to pursue. As there is considerable difference of opinion amongst our Democratic friends with regard to the policy or impolicy of settling a ticket, it was proper to submit the matter directly to the people, who, at the primary elections, can make known their pleasure

to the delegates who may be selected to represent them in a Convention of the county. This course being decided upon by the County Committee, it now remains for the people themseives, in the several districts, to attend the delegate elections on Saturday week, at the hour specified and select such men to represent them as will faithfully carry out their wishes. If a ticket is deter mined upon, we hope to see such an one placed in the field as will command the warm and enthusiastic support of every Democrat in the county .-Let the Convention select good and true men, o high moral and political rectitude, of standing and influence amongst the people, and the ticket will not only receive the united and zealous support o

the party, but may possibly enlist in its favor some who have heretofore acted with the opposition. Can il Commissioner. The names of the following gentlemen, amongs others we do not now recollect, are mentioned in

connexion with the nomination for Canal Commis

John B. Bratton, of Cumberland. Gorden F. Mason, Bradford. H S. Mott, Pike. Col William Hopkins, Washington Joel B. Danner, Adams. Charles Frailey, Schuylkill. Timothy Ives, Potter. James C. Clarke, Westmoreland, John B Guthrie, Allegheny, Col. John Bingham, Philadelphia. Gen. W. S. Callahan, Washington.

John S. Rhey, Armstrong.

The D-mocrats of "Old Mother Cumber and" had a glorious Harvest Home Celebration, a Carlisle, on the 14th inst. The Speakers wer Gen. Sam. Houston, of Texas, George W. Brewer Esq., of Chambersburg, and W. H. Welsh, Esq., o York.

Tonnston & Co's Grand Consolidated Eque trian, Dramatic, Olympic and Histrionic Establishnent, under the title of the "Empire Circus," is to be here on the 1st of September. They have a double roupe of performers, male and female, and have he reputation of being a crack company of per

Mrs. TAYLOR relict of the late President Taylor, died at East Pascagoula, La., on the 14 h

Letter from Franklin Pierce on the Foss Stander. Edwin De Leon, Esq., one of the late proprietors of the Southern Press, has addressed a letter to hood of the reports of Mr. Foss, purporting to give speeches of Gen. Pierce in favor of abolition.-The Republic publishes the following conclusive

Boston, in this State, in January last, until my attention was called to it as republished in the Republic. The pretended report is, and I presume was designed to be, an entire misrepresentation. Manchester—are thoroughly abolition journals; and have been and are zealously opposed to the Democratic party. For a long time prior to the meeting at New Boston, and ever since, they have been unsparing in their attacks upon me personally, and in their bitter denniciation of what they have been pleased to term my non-slavery sentiments. But it would be something new for either of these papers to denothe the consistency of my opinions upon the subject of the constitutional rights of the South in relation to slavery. My opinions and the avowal of them have been everyand dangers which broaded over the assemblage of

which any attempt to alter, amend, or enlarge it,

yould mevitably subject me.
Your letter is of an entirely different character. seeks truth in relation to an alleged lact; it peaks of history, to which too searching an appeal cannot be made. I appreciate the estimate you seem to have of my character for directness; and beg you to accept my thanks for your efforts to vindicate my claim to that trait at least, before the making.

Whig Extravagance. The federal party has always been in lavor of a which maintained the equilibrium of the Constituand extravagant expenditures are characteristic

gers on the Columbia Railroad to Messrs, BINGHAM & Dock. Amongst other things he alleges First-That the Canal Commissioners did not as

Railroad Company which would yield a much larger revenue, and be far more advantageous to the

The question presents difficulties all round, and ve profess not to know which party is right and which wrong. Probably blame attaches to both The constitutional question involved in the lease will be the subject of settlement by the Supreme Court, before whom the dispute is to be brought at its next session in September. In the meantime we apprehend the interests of the Commonwealth vill suffer to a considerable extent, unless some better arrangement is made for the accommodation of travellers than has been witnessed in this City

the Canal Commissioners have passed a resolution directing the Cars to stop at Dillerville, as here lore.