DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS: JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT. JOHN C. KNOX, OF TIOGA COUNTY.

CANAL COMMISSIONER THOMAS H. FORSYTH, OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

AUDITOR GENERAL, EPHRAIM BANKS

OF MIFFLIN COUNTY. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, J. PORTER BRAWLEY.

A Buzz in the Camp!

The position taken by Mr. Bougaren and his political friends, has created a perfect furor of excitement in the camp of the enemy, if we are to judge by the froth and fury exhibited in the columns of the last Examiner. All sorts of coalitions between Democrats and Whigs, Woolly Heads and Temperance men, Free Soilers and Fire Eaters, are recklessly and falsely charged against each and every body who will not "crook the pliant hinges of the knee" to the dominant leaders of the Whig party in this County, and go the "whole hog" for the Whig ticket as settled by the City Junto. Now, this game is all well understood by the intelligent portion of every party. The leaders are alarmed at the disaffection in their ranks, and are resorting to this method to frighten their followers into active exertions on behalf of the ticket. There is not a word of truth in the allegation that a coalition has been formed between the recusant Whigs and Democrats. The latter have had no agency what ever in bringing about the present state of things in the Whig party. They have been perfectly passive in the whole affair thus far, and look upon it as, i really is, a Whig fight for the spoils. Mr. Boven-TER alleges, and we think truthfully, that he was unfairly treated—that a combination was formed in advance of the meeting of the Convention to deteat him-that the edict had gone forth that he was to be sacrificed at any and every cost. Discovering this, he had his name withdrawn from the Convention before the balloting commenced, and was therefore no longer bound by the action of that body.-Such being the state of the case, and believing himself to have been defrauded out of the nomination, he has appealed directly to the people-the power that is above and behind a Convention-and asks them to say, by their votes on the day of election, whether they, in their sovereign capacity, or an irresponsible cabal here in the City, shall have the choice of their own officers.

Mr. Boughten's enemies have not alleged, no do they now pretend to allege, that he has not here tofore been faithful to the Whig party-"instant in season and out of season," laboring for the causenor do they dare to insinuate that he, is not fully and abundantly qualified to discharge the duties of County Treasurer, nor that he is not deserving of the office. Their whole effort now appears to be to blacken his private character, and then alarm the timid and unsophisticated of the Whig party by charging a coalition between Mr. B's friends and the Democrats. But it won't answer the purpose The honest masses of the Whig party are not willing any longer to have the wool pulled over their eyes by a self-constituted Dictatorship, and it is all idle for the Examiner to attempt to exhonerate its own party leaders from their misdeeds by charging Democrats with having an agency in bringing about the present state of things. That paper and its correspondents will not improve the condition of the Whig party proper by pursuing the course they have commenced. "Whom the gods wish to de stroy they first make mad," is an old adage, which the Examiner and its corps of writers would do well to study.

CARLISLE .- A visit of two or three days last week to this "ancient and venerable" Borough satisfied us that the goodly citizens there have at length caught the spirit of improvement, and are determined no longer to be behind all the neighbor ing towns in this particular. In addition to the new Prison, now in process of erection, and which promises to be a splendid edifice, there have been several very fine private residences and stores erected recently-amongst which the splendid building of Mr. Enr, in West High street takes the preeminence. It presents a front of 60 feet-the lower story principally used as a large and tastefully arranged Grocery, and the second as a Lecture of Exhibition room, called "Marion Hall." This Hall is calculated to seat comfortably 4 or 500 people independently of the stage, and is admirably arranged for public purposes of any kind. The third story is principally arranged for one of the Masonic Lodges of that Borough. There are also several other rooms in the building, used for Daguerrean' and other purposes. Mr. Env deserves great credit for his fine taste and public spirit.

Another fine three-story building, nearly oppo site, has been erected by Mr. TROUT, the lower part of which is intended for stores, and the upper story for an Odd Fellows' Lodge-also presenting a very fine appearance, and in the highest degree creditable to Mr. Trout. Several other fine im provements are being made, but we have not room to notice all. The above came more immediately under our eye, and we could not refrain from giv ing them a passing notice.

We hope the Examiner is not endeavoring to revivify the old Anti-masonic party of this county -and yet it would seem so from the attempt madto identify Mr. Boughten with the Odd Fellow and Masons. The writers for that paper are evidently alarmed at the prospect of his election, or they would not resort to such a despicable shift to keep their heads above water. But, it is said, that "drowning men will catch at straws," and the truth of the adage is abundantly exemplified in the con duct of the Whig leaders. If they wish to defeat Mr. BOUGHTER, they are pursuing a strange policy to accomplish the object. Mr. REINBOLD may well exclaim, "save me from my friends."

IJ SAMUEL WHERRY, Esq., is the Senatoria nominee of the Democratic party, in the Cumber land district-he having first been nominated by Cumberland, and the nomination unanimously con firmed by the Convention of Perry county which met at Bloomfield last week. Of course his election is a "fixed fact;" and here we take occasion to say that, from a long personal acquaintance with Mr. Wherry, we are free to avow that a purer man or truer-hearted Democrat is not to be found in the State. Such is his high sense of honor and strict integrity of character, that his constituents may well be proud of their representative, and point with confidence to him as proof against all allurements or temptations that may be attempted by borers for special legislation at the next session of the Legislature. Would that all legislators, in both branches of the General Assembly, were mer of like character with Mr. Wherry.

ПТ Тномая А. Вири, Esq., or Philadelphia, has been nominated by the Whig State Convention as their candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court .-Of course, nobody dreams that he has any chance

ID A Comet is now visible in the Western

horizon, about an hour after sunset.

Professor Bacur, of the Howard University, died as Cambridge, Mass., on Tuesday last.

SPENCE, of Baltimore, to be Minister Resident at ROGER A. PREOR, Esq., has commenced his du-ties as a co-editor of the Richmond Enquirer.

Hon. J. Porter Brawley.

This gentleman, we observe, comes in for ions's share of the abuse of the Whig press throughout the Commonwealth. The attempt is being made to enlist the strength of the temperance organization in opposition to him in the coming can vass, and thereby, if possible, defeat his re-election to the office which he now holds, with credit to him

self, and benefit to the State. Mr. BRAWLET's enemies, unable to turn up any other accusation against him, very sagely assert that he is not so warmly attached to the cause of total abstinence as they could wish him to be .-How very modest they have become all at once, to be sure! But a week or two has elapsed since two or three Whig prints in this latitude, and, indeed, most of the Whig papers in the State, were loud in their condemnation of "the recreant temperance Whigs of Allegheny county," who "so ingloriously scratched the name of Mr. PERRY from last year's Assembly ticket!" because, forsooth, that gentleman did not feel inclined to answer the behests of a temperance convention, and bind himself to be the tool of a faction or clique in any movement they might set on

foot at Harrisburg. This subterfuge, however, is quite characteristic of the Whig party and its organs. Whilst they proess to advocate the largest scope of private and in lividual opinion, on all subjects, to all, they take advantage of every petty organization, by pretended doption of its views, in order to get a few votes, or for the purpose of almalgamation. Their past dealings with the Natives and Abolitionists is suficient proof of the truth of this remark. And now in their eagerness to effect the election of one man on the State ticket, this fall, they have thrown the bait out to catch the votes of the temperance or pronibition men. Will they be able to strengthen them elves by the movement? We opine not.

Mr. BRAWLEY is too well known by voters of all parties, in all sections of Pennsylvania, as a gentleman of personal worth and unquestionable business qualifications, to be affected in the least by any such malicious slanders, as are now being so industriously circulated by his political enemies. They can Arab proverb hath it,) "like young chickens, come home to roost."—Pennsylvanian

The Old Song of the Whigs. The day of election not being far distant, th Whigs of Pennsylvania are setting up their usual annual cry about "the mismanagement of our pub lic works," and "the extravagance of our State administration." They take these economical fits at stated periods, and while the fit is "on," a stranger to their ways would think them the most scrupulously honest people on earth. But we who know them better, give them precious little credit for rectitude of intention. We do not tail to compare their practices with their professions, and the comparison does not redound to their credit. When they talk of plunder on the public works, our mind reverts to the Big Break. When they talk of sonan dering moneyon useless improvements,memory car ries us back to the days of the Gettysburg Tape worm. When they intimate that this and that thing have been done without authority of law, we are involuntarily reminded of RITNER and STE-VEN's cool assumption of the functions of the General Assembly, on the plea that it would have been xpensive to call the General Assembly together. When they talk of wielding the patronage of the government so as to further individual and party rposes, it is impossible for us to forget the use made of the government patronage at Millerstown. about the middle of October, 1838. The RITNER-ITES talking about the extravagance of a Democratic State Administration! The admirers of THADDEUS STEVENS blowing about malfeasance in office! The GALPHINS charging Democratic offi cers with plundering the people! Where is Satan! It is time for him to rebuke sin in earnest

SETTLING UP WHIG ACCOUNTS .- According t ecent developments, if the late Whig party had ontinued in possession of the federal government another term, the Secretary of the Treasury would have been driven, in a year or so, to the necessity of asking a loan of Congress to balance outstandng deficiencies. In addition to the alleged unpaid balances due the government from two of the late collectors at San Francisco, amounting to half a million, more or less, submerged in quartz mining and other speculations, we have some new disclosures of a defalcation or two almost every week-The other day a small deficit of ten thousand dollars was brought to light in the State Department; and and now we are informed by the St. Paul, Minnesota, Democrat, that Gov. Gorman has been engaged for several days in investigating the charges against the late Whig Gov. Ramsey, on account of the frauds charged to have been perpetrated upon the Sioux Indians. The policy of a change in the administration evdry four yerrs, thus far appears to work well

for the national finances. THE BREMAN POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.-The Union nnounces, on reliable authority, not only that the German States generally will probably soon come into the new Bremen postal arrangement, but (that the minister from Russia intends to propose to his government to make the necessary reduction to Breman to secure the full benefits of the reduced rates by the Bremen line. The Union does not doubt that Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and other ountries similarly situated, will follow suit; and when this measure is fully carried out it will indeed be a great improvement in mail facilities, the esult of which cannot be otherwise than most favorable to all concerned. The "Germania," the first steamer to be put in line by Bremen, was to leave that port on the 2d inst., and she may now he daily expected in New York. The two Bremen vith the United steamers upon the line will together offer a semi-monthly communication, direct o and from the continent.

GREAT MAIL ROBBERY .- The Mobile Tribune states that the mail between Atalanta, Georgia, several packages of letters intended for that city, New Orleans and Montgomery. The bags appear to have been opened, on several occasions, about or since the 1st of July. From \$20,000 to \$50,000

have been thus abstracted. The advice of the Philadelphia Evening Ar. gus, of Friday last, is too late for any practical benefit to the Democracy of Lancaster county. The editors of that paper may, however, calm their fears. Although we have no County Ticket, this year, our as reflecting upon any particular party or persons friends will take good care of the State Ticket, as they have done heretofore under similar circumstances. Our Philadelphia neighbors would do well to watch their p's and g's closely at home, as all their energies will, from present appearances, be required in that quarter. The Democrats of Lancas. ter county understand their true policy, are abundantly able to manage their own matters, and need no advice from Philadelphia or any other quarter The remarks of the Argus were doubtless kindly intended, but they were uncalled for and unnece

The Postmaster at Plainsville, Luzerne co W. H. Cortright, has been arrested for purloining money from letters passing through his office. He was appointed some three or four years ago, and had always heretofore stood well in the community

IJ Andrew Hopkins, Esq., lately one of the editors of the Washington (Pa.) Examiner, has purchased Mr. Hastings' interest in the Pittsburg Union, and will hereafter conduct that paper is connection with Mr. Keenan. Mr. Hopkins is young man of fine talents and undoubted energy, and will doubtless make his mark in this n sphere of duty. We wish him abundant success.

BENJAMIN Treon, Esq., of Reading has bee ppointed Naval Storekeeper, at Philadelphia—bu is said, declines the appointment. Doubtful!

LEVI FOULKBOD, Esq., is the Democratiandidate for the Senate, in Philadelphia county.

The Difference.

It is not our practice, says the Camden Den crat, to laud every act of the Administration be cause the actor is a Democrat, nor are we ready t condemn everything because some few things have been done contrary to our judgment. There is one pledge that was made in advance of the inaugura tion of President Pierce in behalf of the present administration that is in a fair way of being fulfilled to the letter, and that is that an end would be put to the Galphinism which had so deeply disgraced the four years of Whig supremecy, or rather of

Whig occupancy. A Washington correspondent of the Boston Pos rehearsing some of these doings, says that," a plain narrative of facts of public and 'private' government transactions at Washington since General Taylor's election, would produce one burst of indignation from the Bay of Fundy to the Pacific."

It is also further stated that "Mr. Secretar M'Celland has already put his thumb on severa bung-holes and smaller leakages that had been left open by the " careless" (?) housewife that precede him. All thrifty husbands know the importance of having a good manager at the head of the 'hom department,' The general-in-chief who lives in the White House, put Mr. M'Clelland over the department of the interior, and said to him-" There, sir do your duty." He walked in and took a survey from kitchen to garret. But he didn't leave things long as he found them. Rats were knawing the cheese, and somebody's naughty children were carrying off the pound cake. There was a paid day clerk for the pension office, another for the patent office and so on. He had been allowed to draw the money in advance from the treasury, in large sums. put it out at interest, speculate with it and nav off the clerks and claimants by drawing checks on his benker.

These checks, of course, were supposed to be due in gold and silver; but they were often paid in rags and shin-plasters issued by unknown and often irresponible companies in the District of Columbia At the best the government clerks and employees and other claimants, had to make two journeys of only redound to his benefit in the end, and, (as the | calls, one on the disbursing clerk and another to a bank at a distance. Quite a number who could not from age, infirmity, or other causes, walk conveniently, were obliged to hire a carriage to ride some distance from the department where their money was due them, in order to get it. All this too, had to be done during banking hours, the very time most valuable to the man of business or gov ernment officer. Mr. M'Clelland swept all these by the board. Whig times are Whig times no longer-One pay clerk for the whole department is appointed. He has the gold by him locked up in an iron chest, and when it is due he pays it out, and the recipient writes his name in the receipt book. The work formerly done by four or five clerks is now done by one, and well done. The salaries of several persons are saved, and speculation, risk and loss done away with. Judge Campbell has the financial affairs of the post office department managed in a similar manner. The disbursing clerk at the end of each month has his cash on hand, and assistant postmaster-general, clerks, and all employed persons in the department, go to his office, and get their pay in gold. These things show how the new broom is set to work in the new administration.

These are movements in the right direction, and such vigilance will commend the department in which it is exhibited, to the general approbation of the public

Mark the Prospect. The Philadelphia Daily Register gives the follow-

ing prospect of fat legislation in our next Assembly, which will be glad tidings to the friends of the beautiful and honest system of special legislation:

"The next session of the Pennsylvania Legislamre will be what borers and bribed agree in cal ing a 'fat' one. Our special legislation and special rivileges is to be tasked to its, utmost, and memers, at three dollars a day, will, many of them, r tire in the spring with money enough in their pockets to dabble in stocks and speculate in town lots The best pickings are expected to be from the supposed long purses of those who look for new bank ing privileges, or the extension of those they now njoy. How many applications will be made from other counties, we are not prepared to say: there are eleven or twelve in Philadelphia county alone."

It would afford us a more than ordinary degree of pleasure (says the Centre Democrat, and so say we,) had we it in our power to establish, clearly nistakeably, that the above ed a foul and malignant attack upon the Legislature of our State. But, humiliating and degrading as the sentiment is, we are compelled to make the admission that there is too much truth in it. Bribery and corruption carry the sway, and there is more reliance to be placed upon a well filled purse, to secure the passage of any desired law, than the most potent and powerful arguments. Whether the object to be accomplished be right or whether it be wrong, it requires the use of the same means Members have, within a few years back, discovered that three dollars a day is not sufficient recompense for their ardous labors; and to make the business pay better have resolved to hold themselves readiness to be bought by the highest bidder .--Deeply as this is to be lamented it is nevertheless iterally true. It is a shame and a disgrace to our State that such is the case, and as Pennsylvanians we should arouse from our slumber and determine that it shall be prevented in future. The past is beyond the power of correction, but let this foul

plot upon our fair fame cease to continue. This is the time to apply the remedy. The people will soon be called upon to elect men to repesent them next winter, and they should lay barn

the roots of the evil. There certainly are plenty of men, in every county of the State, who are honest, capable and wil ng to undertake the task-men whose nerves are strong enough to resist the temptations of goldmen who will be satisfied with the pay which the State allows, and will not require an extra fee to and Montgomery, Alabama, has been robbed of get them to do their duty. These legislative brokers that hanker around our State Capitol during the session of the Legislature and buy the votes of the representatives, must be driven out. They have controled our Legislature too long. Special legislation has become entirely too frequent. Something

nust be employed to check its progress. Then let the people go to work this fall and elect new and a better set of men-of course we speak in general terms and do not wish to be understood -and as a natural consequence those 'borers which have made their living and in some instance grown rich at the expenses of the people, will awake from their torpor to find themselves out of water. Nothing short of this kind of a step on the part of the people will prevent a recurrence of the disgraceful scenes of which our Legislature were guilty last winter. Elect the same men that you elected last fall, or those of like character, and i possible greater and more diretul results will follow. In this, as in every other instance, effect trav els close on the heels of cause, and as certain as we choose incompetent and unworthy representatives, so sure will we bring upon ourselves unwise and unwholesome legislation.

THE PESTILENCE at New Orleans shows n signs of abatement as yet, if we take into account the great diminution of the population upon whom it can operate. The deaths last week amounted to about 1500! It has also reached Natchez, and sevaral hundred persons have already fallen victims to its ravages there. The disease has also appeared at Mobile and Vicksburg, and appears to be gradually making its way up the Mississippi river.

HENRY S. MAGRAW, Esq., late of Pittsburg, has returned from California, and is now in this city with his family. It is said that he intends re urning to California in the month of October.

Gen. LANE has been elected Delegate to Con gress, from Oregon, by a majority of 1,583. The whole vote polled was 7,507. In 1849, the whole vote was only 981!

The Finances and Sinking Fund.

The following paragraph is taken from the las imber of the "Whig State Journal," of Harrisburg "Governor Bigler came into power, and found the finances of the State in a healthy condition. "The sinking fund working admirably, and paying off the State debt at the rate of seven hundred thousand dollars per year. How is it now.3 The debt has been ncreased over a million, and the Sinking Fund of urse abandoned. Yet the Treasury is mpty in consequence of the immense sums drawn these men.

It was a saying of the ancients "that whom the Gods wish to destroy, they first make mad." The editor of the Journal, it seems to us, must be amcation of this wise saying. He certainly could not adopt a more efficient mode of destroying his reputation for truth and honor, than by the publication of such reckless statements as the above. The mos hardened of the Whig party will hang their beade in shame, on perusing this production. In our whole editorial experience, which covers many violent partisan contest, we do not remember have seen as much senseless falsehood, in so few words, as is contained in the above extract from the

These misrepresentations are the more reprehe sible, as the truth, on every point, was within convenient reach of this editor. He could have learn d from the proclamation issued by Governor John ston himself, in the fall of 1851, and which, like Hobensack's handbills, were stuck up on the con ners and board fences in all parts of the State, that the whole amount of the State bonds paid by the sinking fund, during his services as Governo amounted to but \$659,122 98. How absurd it then, to at empt to make the people believe that the debt was being paid off at the rate of \$700,000 per annum. If our young friend will examine the re-cords in the Auditor General's office, he will perceive that, during the time the sinking fund wa paying of this \$659,000 of five per cent. bonds, ew six per cent. bond was created, for \$400,000 eimbursable at the end of twenty-five years, and that this brings the actual reduction of the deb own to \$259,122 98. In addition to this, he can learn that on the very day that Governor Johnsto etired, it had become absolutely necessary to bor retired, it had become absolutely hecessary to bor-row \$300,00 more at six per cent., to pay the inter-est then due, and there was over \$650,000 of unpaid appropriations. So much for the "healthy co

This editor can also learn, from the official doc uments, that, during the year 1852, Gov. Bigler paid off the six per cent. bonds of the State that were then due, by creating new ones at five per cent., and brought into the sinking fund \$134,000, in the shape of premiums, besides saving over \$20,000 anually, by the reduction in the rate of interest. He will thus learn, that whilst the late administration paid off five per cent. bonds by creating new one at six per cent., the present administration has paid off six per cent. bonds by creating new ones at five per cent., and received a heavy premium beside. As for his unblushing assertion that "the sinking fund has been abandoned," every man in the com munity, of ordinary intelligence, old or young, Whig or Democrat, knows the statement to be simply un rue. So far from being "abandoned," the receipt o this fund have been largely increased since Gov Bigler came into office. By calling at the proper department, as we did, the editor of the Journal can learn that \$495,750 47 of State bonds have been cancelled during the short period of Governor Big addition to some \$50,000 in relie notes now in the Treasury, ready for cancellation making in all \$545,750 47, which will be swelled we are assured, by the close of the fiscal year, to near \$700,000, far exceeding the payment under he former administration during a like period. Besides, no fact can be better known, than that the schemes of expenditure which have been draining the Treasury, and have forced the Governmen to make a loan of \$850,000, were all commenced under the late administration, and that Gov. Bigler had no alternative but to go through with these works. We do not state this fact to complain o t, for we think it was wise to complete the North Branch canal, and to relay the Columbia railroad but it is a fact which sufficiently answers the charge of prodigality against the present administration.-Both these improvements, as we are informed, will be completed this season, and become hereafter a source of revenue, in tead of a drain on the Treasury; and as Governor Bigler is pledged in his las nessage to resist the commencement of any and all new schemes of expenditures, we may hope soon to have the whole surplus revenue applied towards the payment of the State debt.—Democratic Union.

THE COLUMBIA RAILROAD .- The Pittsburg Unio calls attention to the fact, that while railroad accidents are recorded in every other quarter, such has been the admirable management of the railroad, in Pennsylvania, that but comparatively lew lives have been lost. It says:

"We believe that on the Columbia railroad ther has not during the past year, occurred any serious accident. The Pennsylvania railroad has been the scene of but a few fatal casualties, and in only one instance do we recollect of a severe calamity hap pening in this route by the employers of the company. We doubt whether railroad management, in any part of the country, will present so clear a vin-dication as in Pennsylvania. While it is the fashion to blame the present board of Canal Commis ioners for everything that happens to go wrong on the public works, and to allow them credit for noth ing right, let us ask our readers whether the safety of travel on the Columbia railroad indicates man agement, or a reckless disregard of the public interest? If there had been on that part of the main line one-fourth the loss of life which has hap pened on other roads leading from Phila, the preent State administration would have been d ed beyond measure. In order to encourage adhe rence to duty, in those whose business it is to guard the travelling public, it is not proper to punish the negligent, but to reward the faithful.

THE FISHERIES .- According to the Washingto correspondents, the negotiation between Mr. Marcy and the British Minister relative to the fishing trou bles, have been interrupted by the inadmissibility of the propositions submitted by England. These pro positions are stated to be-

"To permit Colonial built vessels to obtain Ame ican registers, that privilege being already granted in England to American and other foreign vessels. To abolish the system of bounties to our fishermer To throw open the California coasting trade; that is to say, to allow British vessels to load in the Atlantic States for California. To abolish the duty of fish brought here in colonial bottoms. Reciproca trade with the provinces in certain articles, the

COMPLIMENTARY!-The Independent Whig, of this City, indulges in the following comments upon the leading spirits of the late Whig County Conver

"The influences which controlled the late count onvention, were secret and corrupt, and the char nels through which the managers moved were fou and slimy. Were the Whig party everywhere con-trolled by as shameless, bigoted and unscrupulous a set of scoundless, as the pro-slavery, Alberti-detend-ng, Silver-Grey Leaders in Lancaster county, it would be time for decent men to commence considering whether its prinbiples will likely ever be a lopted, so long as many of their exponents show elves tyrants at heart, and members of the party from merely selfish and mercenary motives.

IS THE WHIG PARTY ALIVE ?- This is an im portant question, and one, too, upon which our Whig friends are, very naturally, peculiarly sensitive.— But, so far as the Democrats are concerned, it matters little whether the Whig party be regarded dead r alive, as it is manifestly in so low a condition as to be almost entirely harmless. Here are a few of the latest symptoms, as indicated by the recent elec-

ALABAMA-Democratic Gov., and 6 members of Congress—1 Whig. Legislature Democratic, which will elect 2 U. S. Senators.

KENTUCKY-5 Democrats and 5 Whigs electe TENNESSEE-Democratic Gov., and 6 Democrats and 4 Whigs elected to Congress. N. CAROLINA-4 Democrats and 4 Whigs elect

ed to Congress. -2 Democrats elected to Congress. As there were eight candidates running for Gov., the result cannot be known until the returns are offi-

ally announced.

Now, low as the Whig party is, there is a possi bility that it may revive, and therefore, we advise our Democratic friends to stand firm, so that they will not be taken by surprise. Although, in a na-tional point of view, it may be almost, if not totally lead, in many localities it is possessed of its wont ed fire and energy, and may by no means be treated with indifference. It is neither the policy or interest of Democrats to shut their eyes to real danger. It is better to be prepared for the worst at all

RAILBOAD CELEBRATION .- On Thursday last the ceremony of openeing the new railroad from Shamokin to Sunbury, came off—the first passenger train over the road arriving at the latter place at about 6 o'clock in the evening. A splendid dinner was served up on the occasion. A large number of strangers from Philadelphia and elsewhere were

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

THE THEATER IS still drawing good house The recent additions to the corps have made a de cided improvement in the playing. The Union Fire Company threw water from their Engine to the distance of 178 feet 6 inches

Pretty good for the Union. Cooperville P. O. in Sadsbury township, ha been changed to Smyraa, about a half mile distant and J. Homsher, Jr. Esq., appointed P. M. in place of Elijah Lewis, removed.

The Inland Daily has been enlarged, and the price increased from 3 to 5 cents per week BURGLARY.-The dwelling of Mrs. D. Rinehard in Marietta, was burglariously entered on Saturda night week, and robbed of two gold watches.

IF A Prohibition Meeting is to be held at Wi low Street, on to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by James Black, Esq., Dr. A. V. Orr, and J. M. Willis Geist.

TROTTING MATCH.-A trotting match in harnes ame off on Saturday on the Intercourse track to \$100 a side, between Dr. Scovern's black horse Black Oak and Mr. Owen Hopple's chesnut mar Flora Temple. The horse won the purse, beating the mare from end to end without a skip. The horse was driven by Mr. McRoberts of N. Y., the mare by a Philadelphia jockey. CELEBRATION .- A Sabbath School Celebration

vill take place, on Saturday, the 10th of Septem ber, in a grove on the premises of Mr. Henry Eck ert, near the village of Harristown, in Farad Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Messre Timlow, Buchanan and Harbaugh, Exercises t mmence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue unt Information Wanted .-- Of William D. Keem

En. He is in the 14th year of his age, small size but well built, pleasant in his manners and addreme on Friday, the 19th instant, an has not been heard from since. He has worked a the plastering business for several years. Any in formation respecting said boy will be thankfully re ceived by his father. Address Hiram Keemer Leacock P. O., Lancaster county.

RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .-- As the up mail train Monday week was a short distance this side of the Bird-in-Hand, a passenger—Mr. Albert Ritten baugh—had his elbow a few inches out of the win dow, when it was struck by a burthen car on down train, which had got off the opposite track and the arm badly fractured. The snapping of the bone was heard by every passenger in the for a moment the impression prevailed that a par of the car had given way. Mr. R. was taken t Mr. A. Bear's Hotel, in Lancaster, where on exam ination by Dr. John L. Atlee it was found necessar to amputate the arm. Another gentleman had a piece of the bone broken off his elbow. These ac cident should be a warning against putting the arr or head out of car windows, as is too frequently done

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE .- The examination in this institution commenced on Tues day, and was concluded on yesterday. The Anniversary address before the Goethe Literary Society, was delivered in St. Pauls' Church, (German Reformed,) on last evening, at 8 o'clock, P. M., by Rev. N. S. Callender, of Cham-

ersburg, Pennsylvania. The meeting of the Board of Trustees will take olace this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The biennial address before the Literary Societie

will be delivered in Fulton Hall, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, P. M., by Rev. Samuel Bowman, D D., of this city. The commencement exercises of the graduating

class will be held in Fulton Hall on to-morrow the 31st inst., to begin at half past nine, A. M., and to be continued throughout the day, divided into a norning and atternoon session The degrees will be conferred and the Baccalau-

eate address delivered by the late president of Marshall College.

The character of the gentlemen named above as speakers, besides the novelty of the occasion, it be-ing the first great literary testival of the kind ever celebrated in our city, we feel assured will draw ogether on each day and evening, a crowded au-

TEACHERS INSTITUTE.—The second Session he Lancaster county Teachers' Institute, will comnence at Fulton Hall, in the city of Lancaster a 0 o'clock, A. M., on Monday, September 12th 853, and will continue till the tollowing Saturday. The daily exercises will be from 9 to 12 and from 3 till 5 o'clock. From 7 till 10 in the evening, ectures and addresses will be delivered.

The following able Instructors and Lecturers nave consented to officiate: Professor J. F. Stodhave consented to officiate: Fromesor J. F. Stou-dard, of Wayne county, Pa., on Arithmetic and Mathematics; David Parsons, Esq., of Wellsville, Ohio, on Orthography, Reading and Elocution; Dr. Calvin Carter, of Warren, Mass., on Physiology; Professor S. S. Haldeman, of Lancaster county, on Natural Science; John Beck, Esq., of Litiz, on the construction and use of Philosophical Apparatus; Dr. F. Taylor, of Chester county, on the Art of Monsieur Perrot, of Philadelphia, or Teaching; Monsieur Perrot, of Philadelphia, on Vocal Music. Mr. Benjamin Naylor, of Chester co., will exhibit a class of pupils in Arithmetic, previ-ously taught by him according to his system.

A course of lectures on Geography, English Grammar, History and Penmanship, will also be deliv-It is expected that Lorin Andrews, Esq., of Ohio,

the agent of the Teachers of that State, and a gen leman who has effected much for its educational advancement, will be present. During the evenings, Teachers of Lancaster coun y and others will deliver Lectures and Addresses on the various topics connected with schools and

On the whole the committee of arrangement fee justified in stating that this session will not only exceed the first in interest and usefulness, but form an era in the educational history of the county if

properly supported.

All the Teachers of the county and city are there ore earnestly urged to attend; and the differen boards of Directors are respectfully solicited to en-able their Teachers to profit by the instructions of the occasion. A week spent in this manner, wil promote the good of the schools, by the increased energy, method and information imparted to the

It has not been thought proper again to tax the generous hospitality of the city of Lancaster by ac-cepting free accommodation for the members of the nstitute. The Teacher should be and must renler himself independent Still the committee will the expense of the Institute so light as not to be

THOMAS H. BURROWES, J. P. WICKERSHAM, N. DODGE, J. MARTIN, M G MARPIE M. F. HAUKE,

GRAND JURY REPORT To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Quart Sessions, of the Peace, in and for the County of Lan caster :

The Grand Inquest of the county of Lancast equiring for the August term of said Court, respec ully report: That we have passed upon all bills presented for our action, and, although they have een very numerous, we are gratified to state that none of an aggravated character came before us .-Our inquiries have disclosed the fact, that the chief cause of the numerous cases of riot, assault and battery returned at each successive court, is to be found in the existence of the Lager Beer and Tippling houses throughout the county. To this cause also must be attributed more general disregard and desecration of the Sabbath, than has heretofore existed in this county. The Grand Jury also deem it their duty to call upon the Justices of the Peace in the county, to exercise a wiser discretion in the case of assault and battery and other trivial complaints and to return none but those in which the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth are clearly in

Having also paid the usual visit to the Jail, Poor House and Hospital, they found everything in excellent order and under good management in their respective establishments.

The Grand Jury, in closing this brief report, can-not omit to add, that they are under obligations to the Sheriff of the county, Mr. Eby, for his attention to them, in their visit to the Jail, and other public buildings, and also their approval of the manner in which the prosecutions of the county have bee

Mr. Thompson, the first District Attorney under the elective system, has fully justified the selection of the people, and now that his term of office is about to expire, we, as the representatives of the peo ple of the county, tender their acknowledgements and bestow upon him the approbation due to an able, faithful and honorable discharge of official duty. Our thanks are also due to the Court for their cour eesy extended to us during the Session

Respectfully submitted, AMOS S. HENDERSON, Foreman Signed by all the members of the Jury. United States Review .- The August no.

this Magazine, being the 2d number of the 2d vol-ume, is received, and from a hasty glance at its contents we think it fully equal to any of its pre-decessors. The work appears now to be establish-ed on a firm basis, and we have no doubt from the energy and ability displayed, it will be entirely suc

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The Pestilence

The ravages of the yellow fever at New Orlean nust be truly awful. The latest accounts represent the deaths as averaging about 240 per day !-The following horrible account of the state of things three weeks ago, is surpassed in the history of th

last few days :--The mortality this year is much greater than ever was before, since Louisiana was a part of the Union. The Della is confident that it will, this sea on, equal the violence of the black plague of the fourteenth century, and exceed that of the plague of Loudon in 1664. The latter has been regarded the verest pestilence of modern times; and yet, out of population of five hundred thousand, it only slev sixty thousand in one year, whereas the present ep demic is destroying at the rate of four thousand pe month, out of a total population of not over eighty thousand, and a population, liable to the disease, of not over thirty thousand. It is true that, in previous years of this city, there have been days which have exhibited a larger mortality in one day, but on no other occasion has the aggregate weekly mortality been as large, nor the progress of the disease so steady, regular and unbroken. What is the worst aspect of these facts is, that the season for the prelence of the epidemic has barely commenced

All descriptions of the condition of the stricker city correspond,—the evidence is clear that exagge ation has had nothing to do in its chronicle of he rors. A Baltimorean wrote to the Times of tha city his first sight.

On entering the mouth of the Mississippi, the change in the air was very noticeable. In a few hours we missed the fresh sea breeze, and enhaled he deadly atmosphere from the shores, where the low, marshy earth seemed actually to be swelterin in the burning sun. Ascending the river, the entire country had the appearance of mourning. We reached the ill-fated city at about two o'clock in the afternoon. Usually, for miles below the levee the hipping is densely crowded together. Now the en-ire shipping wharves were deserted. We landed at the Canal street wharf. A few miserable hacks and three or tour drays were on hand. As far as the eye could reach, hardly a human being could We were fortunate in securing a back .some of the passengers enveloped their heads in The greater portion were provided with short cigars as they were recommended. We

drove rapidly through the city to the railroad depot.
At almost every window there was crape hanging out, indicating that persons were dead inside. The coffins were actually piled up before the do ome single dwellings, of various sizes as though the entire family had perished. On the corner of one street I saw five bodies—evidently the father nother and children. They were dead. The carts containing the coffins passed and re-passed rapidly ith a dull, heavy sound, that had something ter rifving in it. On the top of these carts were sign: various kinds. On one would be "Full," ther, "Five-two more can be taken," and so on. I understood from a fellow passenger in the cars, that the night before he had parted with a young riend in perfect health: "This morning he was dead," said he. On the wharf, and along the street saw several laborers who had just been taken with the fever. Their heads were under the wheelba ow, and their bodies exposed to the sun. As the hospital carts would come along these victim would be taken in and hurried away. bscure homes wailed their return in vain!

The condition of the Fourth district Cemetry and Potter's Field, at New Orleans, if what is asserted be true, is enough to breed a pestilence. A corres pondent of the Delta, who visited them on the 9th nst., says:
The civilized world would scarcely believe that,

in the wealthy and flourishing city of New Orleans hundreds of human bodies—carcases they migh more properly be termed-have been allowed to re naining the cemetry, exposed to the broiling sun, pu trifying the atmosphere, and when disposed of—b a process dignified by the name of burial—hav en placed in trenches fourteen inches deep, meas uring from the common level, and leaving in nearly every instance, two to four inches of the coffibove the surface. Over this is thrown about six teen inches of earth; this earth being, mark you i arge clumps, leaving openings for the flies to craw n and crawl out, and most certainly liable to b

washed away by the first heavy rain.

I visited Potter's Field yesterday afternoon. lusk there yet remained nineteen bodies unburied rightful state of decomposition

THE WEST BRANCH COAL FRANCS .-- Mr. W. ATNE, of Heckscherville, in this county, who (in onnection with MARCHS and P. HELLNER of Mi nersville,) has been charged with a series of gross trauds upon the P. & R. Railroad, and a number of their individual customers, by means of lalse certifi-cates of weight, has published his promised "statenent of the facts" in relation to those frauds.

He sets out with the assveration that whatever errors he may have committed to vindicate his own rights, he has not in the transportation of Coal in-tentionally wronged any one, and that if such wrongs were committed they were in opposition to his pos-itive orders and most earnest wishes. He claims that the Reading Railroad Com, any have been for years past and still are largely indebted to himsel and partners; that in his position at the time it was not policy to go to law with the Company, and consequently he "felt justified in a moral point of view" in getting his money out of them in the best way

He charges too in conclusion, that frauds of ter fold more magnitude, have for years past been perpetrated under the eyes of the Company, at Port Richmond, in three ways, viz: By false consignments of coal to New York, intended for ports east of that point, in order fraudulently to get the draw backs. By false certificates of weight of coal sen rom Port Richmond, and by false returns of coa dumped in order to get the allowance made by the Company for dumpage.

From this it would seem that the West Branch

Frauds, which have been looked upon by the peo-ple here as very considerable, are to be completely thrown in the shade by those of a more dark and heinous character, committed by other parties at Port Richmond. The public may look for new and more startling developements in due season .- Potts ville Emporium.

INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS .- A proclamation ha en issued by President Pierce, bearing date the 20th inst., announcing that a convention has been agreed upon and duly ratified by the Governments of Great Britian and the United States for the settlement of claims between the two countries This treaty was negotiated at London, by Mr. Ingersoll, and provides for the appointment of one commission er by the President of the United States, and one h Queen of Great Britian, both of whom shall meet in London, at the earliest convenient period atter their appointment, and, efter proper qualifica-tion, shall appoint some third person to act as an arbitrator or umpire in cases where they differ; or if they cannot agree upon a common umpire, each shall appoint one, and when the commisioners differ ns, lots shall be drawn to determine which on clai umpire shall decide. The commissioners are to hear and adjudge all claims upon either governm y citizens of the other, since the treaty of Gheni the year 1814. They are to hear all evidence acd examine all documents on the subject; and, in required, shall hear one person as counsel on either de. All claims must be presented to the commision within six months after their first meeting, un ess satigfactory reasons for delay can be given.-The decisions of the commission are to be final and binding, and to be carried into effect, and the contracting parties agree to consider this a a full and final settlement of every claim upon either government prior to the date of the present con-

The following extract is from a letter writ ten by the Hon. E. A. HANNEGAN, of Indiana, to the editor of the Evansville Enquirer

"Why is it that a portion of the Democratic pres waging war upon the President for his appoint-nents to office? Have we fought the battle for offices or for principles? If the former, then every man in the United States who voted for Pierce, should be provided with one; if the latter, as the simple minded masses honestly believe, then such war is shameless in the extreme."

County Commissioner.

Mn. Editon:—It is twenty years since the city of Lancaster has been honored with a County Commissioner, and during that time, many of our citizens have had just cause to complain that when they came to the city no business could be transact ed but during a certain hour of the second Mor day in each month.

lay in each month.

The illiberality of the Whig party has amounted of gross injustice by cutting off the city from any participation in the affairs of the County; although hirteen thousand citizens with their valuable city. roperty have been most beavily assessed and taxed

property have been most nearly assessed and taxed for county purposes.

We beg leave to present the name of our fellow citizens J. FRANKLIN REIGART, Esq., as a suitable person to perform the duties of County Commissioner. He is well known to the citizens of the City and County, as an industrious business man in every

spect.
Citizens of the County will you now show your liberality by supporting Alderman Reigart for County Commissioner? MANY CITIZENS. THE NEXT CONGRESS .- So far there have been 142 democrate, 66 whigs, and 3 abolitionists elected the next Congress. Maryland, Georgia, Mississip-pi, and Louisiana, entitled to 23 members, have

et to hold elections. BALLOOM ASCENSION, -Our townsman, Mr. John Wise, will make a Balloon Ascension, at Shann dale Springs, Va., on to morrow.

From the U. S. Eco: Treasury Surplus,

The yield of the present tariff is very large, be-

ing sufficient to discharge the debts of the Govern ment as they accrued, and to leave in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year 1853, over \$22,000, 000. So very unexpected was this to the ate government that Mr. Corwin asked for a loan of \$16, 000,000 to enable him to meet current expenses at an estimate far less than the sums actually appro priated by Congress. The advalorem principle of the tariff is peculiarly adapted to the advantage of the revenue in a season of rising prices, and opera-ting in connection with the Independent Treasury cash feature, is calculated to check importation, which might have been induced by an expanded state of the currency here. When prices here rise inder the influence of an expanded paper currency inducing inordinate importation, the operation of the tariff, exacting cash duties, and accumulating he coin in the Government vaults, would be direct y to deplete the currency, reduce the prices and di inish imports. The present state of the currency in the United States is not inflated as compared with hose of the countries with which we deal. imports have been large it is because the exports have also been large, and the payment must be received by a gold producing and exporting country in the shape of goods. The rise in prices which has actually taken place, it would seem, has prevailed as well abroad as here, growing out of the general influence of a larger supply of precious met-als to the world's commerce. The larger exports als to the world's commerce. The larger exports of the United States involved increased imports at he higher prices, which taxed ad valorem have carried the federal revenues to an extraordicary high level. The surplus has become inconveniently large and requires remedy, that is to say, the rate of tax should be reduced to correspond with the increased business. The supposed relative rise in the value of silver to gold induced Congress to reduce the quantity of silver contained in the coin. The relative rise in the value of goods ought to be met with a corresponding reduction in the rate of tax; in average of 25 per cent, on the present value of goods is a far more onerous tax than 40 per cent. He years since. It is possible, however, that many erticles have not risen so much in value and are herefore relatively taxed less than other goods, and his operates unequally upon the production of dif-terent countries. The linens of Ireland, for instance nave risen in a less ratio than the silks of France hence the latter country is taxed on its products

It is, we believe, very generally admitted that no interest now in this country, requires the Govern ment to support it by bounties drawn from the con sumers; that is to say, all those persons who, by the false action of the Government, were induced o invest capital in any branch of manufactures up der the implied assurance that they should be sus tained in a losing business, by Government inter ference in their behalf, are now in a condition to elp themselves, and do not desire the Governmen by its mischievous interference, to induce more cap tal to compete with them as well as others. By turing industry of the United States has been re tarded in its developement at least half a century Struggling against this oppressive protection, th ingenuity and skill of the people have at last so far developed manufacturing productions as to make the competition of foreign articles less detrimental to individual interests, than the enterprise of domes tic capital, spurred on by the false action of the Government to embark in the ruinous competition with established concerns. It is, therefore the case that raising the duties to a prohibitive point, in order to reduce the amount of revenue would find very little favor from any class, and would be most detrimental to the existing menufacturers. Some modof proceeding in order to give greater latitude to trade and less funds to the treasury, seems imperative, and experience, both here and in England, in licates that mode. When the "black tariff" of 1828, by its oppressive action, drew the country to the verge of civil war and developed nullification he compromise of interests was effected by Mr Clay and carried out in the tariff of 1832-33. Clay and carried out in the tariff of 1832-33. By those laws a very long list of articles was declared free of duty and biennial reductions made upon those still taxed, until in 1842 the whole shoul

nore than Great Britain by the mere operation

reach a common level of 20 per cent.

The financial revolution which rolled over the face of the civilized world so reduced the revenues of the government that, in 1841, it was though advisable to impose 20 per cent duties upon all the articles that had been made free by the acts of 1832

-33. The general level of taxes upon all the other articles was raised by the tariff of the following year. The present tariff of 1846 substituted ad valence to the present tariff of 1846 substituted ad valence to the present tariff of 1846 substituted ad valence to the present tariff of 1846 substituted and valence tar forem for the specific taxes, but did not in effect reduce the duties. On the other hand, under its one ration the taxes are now higher than ever. vious want now, is to remove all the duties on the articles made free by the compromise of 1833, and which were retaxed in 1841. The list comprises the articles which do not come in competition with American production, but which, as raw enter into American manufactures. The English policy since 1842 has been identically with this.— The number of articles which paid duty in 1842 was 1 097, and the revenue produce was £23,821 486. Duties amounting to £8,893,355 have since been entirely removed on 631 articles, and the remaining 466 gave £22,312,513 in 1852. The e ect of this large reduction of duties was to stimu the exports of England's products, by enabling them to be made at lower cost. The larger ex ports required greater returns in the taxed article enstaining the revenue. The compromise is as for

No. Taxed Art's: 1,097 466 Revenue: Export. Imports 23,621,466 113,641,802 65,253,286 22,312,613 219,545,699 109,345,405 22,312,010 21:508,973 105,703,597 44,093,123 631 Decrease

The exports here are the "declared," or the true values, while the imports are old official values, and imply comparatively rather quantities than values Thus the exports of England have doubled nearly in value, while the imports have increased 60 per cent, in quantity. The true valuation of these arti-cles would show a rise probably equal to that of the aggregate exports. It follows that the com merce of Great Britain has doubled simultaneously with the removal of duties from one half of the at ticles imported. One fifth £4.560,000—of the cu tom revenue is paid by tobacco, and liquors, sugar tea, and coffee pay nearly the balance. These are all articles none of which are produced in Great Britain, but the consumption is well distributed, making the duty fall pretty equally upon those of moderate means. The very poor avoid the tax by not using them. All necessary articles are free.— The general revenue of the country has felt the ben efit of prosperity which has resulted from the re moval of taxes from all articles, except four or five tropical products. With the exception of the arti cles named, the English duties are not 3 per cent. while in the United States the average i cent., yielding a superabundant revenue. Our mar utacturers have now reached a point when the export trade is necessary to them; what therefore is now their interest is to remove all duties upon ar ticles that influence production, and place them of a footing with their English competitors.

IT Let us rally still under that hallowed name "Whig."—Ocean Signal.

It is is indeed, a "hallowed name;" hallowed by a

thousand recollections of political outrage. It was under that "hallowed name" that Tom Corwin, ir his place in the Senate of the United States, advised Mexicans to "Welcome" our gallant countrymer with "bloody hands to hospitable graves!" It was "under that hallowed name" that your Gardners, Crawlords, and their plundering cohorts, appropriated the people's money by hundreds of thousands! It was "under that hallowed name" that King and Collier robbed the Government, through the Custom House, at San Francisco, California, and for which with "bloody hands to hospitable graves! they are now under indictment, by a Grand Jury o their countrymen!

It was "under that hallowed name" that in 1840 the country was deluged with "Hard Cider" and harder rum—the rising generation corrupted in mor-als, and every principle of political decency outals, and every principle of political decency raged. It was "under that hallowed name" the people were deluded and led astray by extraor-dinary exhibitions of filthy Coons, Log Cabins, Ciner Barrels, Oppossum skins, &c., and by unmeaning and lavish promises of better times, "two dollars a day and Roast Beef," &c. It was by a party under that hallowed name" that the people saling "under that hallowed name" that the people of New Jersey were, for a long series of years, compelled to trudge along under an Old British Charter, which deprived them of the enjoyment of the privileges of Freemen, and placed many of them upon an equality with the Southern Slave. It was "un-der that hallowed name" that the party who rallied denied to the poor man of N. Jersey the right to sit upon a jury! It was the party which, "under that hallowed name," opposed every Great Reform Measure that was proposed and enacted for the benefit of the Workingmen in New Jersey. — Camden Dem.

Mr. Aninidab Sleek, alias "James Anderson Bucks County, Pa.," who figures in the Express o Saturday, would do well to attend to his legitimate business of parasite or hanger on to Mr. VAN WAG REE, rather than waste his precious time by seeking newspaper notoriety. He may be something great in that way, in his own estimation, but Mr. Editor I most respectfully decline entering into a contro versy with such a pop-in-jay scribbler. He may have the field all to himself, and asseverate what he chooses, whether true or talse, without any farth

r notice from

A CHURCH MEMBER. THE CHOLERA has been prevailing for the last two weeks at Cumberland, Md., but is now subsiding. A great many deaths had occurred.