FOR GOVERNOR: WILLIAM BICLER, of Clearfield County. JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT: JERRMIAH & BLACK, of Somerset County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER: HENRY 8. MOTT, of Pike County.

Office of the Intelligencer. In Kline and M'Clure's Buildings, Duke street. 3d door north of E. King, and directly opposite the east entrance to the new Court House.

County Committee Meeting. The Democratic County Committee of Lancaster of will meet at the public house of EMANUEL SHORER, in I Queen street, in this city, on Wednesday, the 15th of August, 1854, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is re-

ested, as business of great importance will be presented Lancaster, August 1, 1854. Chairman COUNTY COMMITTEE.

UNITY COMMITTEE.

H. B. Swarr, City—Chairman, S. W.—Col. W. S. Amweg
Adamstoon—William Sloat. S. E. W.—Walter G. Evans.
Breckmock—Issae Messner.
Breckmock—Issae Messner.
Bry—Thomas Murphy.
Certarron—Lot Rogers.
Clay—John Elliser, Esq.
Colembia N.—T. Welsh. Leacock—B. F. Holl.
Columbia N.—T. Welsh. Leacock U-Dr. A. S. Bare.

S. W.—J. S. Given Little Britain—Waltee Hays.

Control P. Col. A. Bearn. Members Bry Advance U. Bry Lot Rogers.
In Ellser, Esq.

—Ahm. Whiteside.

Lampes.

—Ahm. Whiteside.

Lacock—B. F. Inc.

A. N. W.—T. Welsh.

Leacock U—Dr. A. S. Bare.

S. W.—J. S. (ven. Little Britain-Wallace Hays.

D. E.—Col. A. Ream.

Manheim Bor -Andrew J Eby

ice. W.—Col. J. Reinhold. Manheim Bor -Andrew J Eby

ice. W.—Col. J. Reinhold. Manheim top. Benjamin Eby

stoga—Adam Kendig.

Maric—Ol. David Laird.

Maric—Ol. David Laird.

Maric—John J. Libhart.

Mount Joy Rop.—B B McIlyain

Primore—John Hastings.

Fari—James Darrow.

""—Geo. Duchman.

Penn—Aeron Longenecker.

Kaffroth. Pequa—Benjamin Rowe.

Providence.—John Tweed.

Henry Ebersole. Earl East—Geo. Duchman Fein-American Rowe.
Earl West—Henry Kaffroth. Popus—Benjamin Rowe.
Ephrata—Dir. H. Reemsny der. Providence—John Tweed.
Elizabethoun—B. F. Bear.
Elizabethoun—B. F. Bear.
Elizabethoun—B. F. Bear.
Elizabethoun—General Rapho—Henry Ebersole.
Elizabethoun—Giver Caldwell.
Sraaburg top—Jacob Neff.
Hengfield E.—H. Hoffman. Salibury-Thos. 8 McIlvain.
Hempfield W-Dr. A K Bohrer-Sadsbury-Bamuel Slokum.
City—
Warvick-Dr. Levi Hull.
N. W. W—H. Blickensderfer. Washington—Dr. A. Bitner.

Bradford refused to withdraw. He insists Col. Forney's Letter. We direct the attention of our readers to the admirable defence of Col. Forney, in another column, against the wanton, false and | believes that he has only to be stubborn and malicious attacks upon him in the Harrisburg Union. The letter was mailed at Washington he has joined the Know Nothings himself; on the 20th ult., and we should have had it, and why then should he be required to withby due course of mail, in time for our last is sue; but by some mishap it did not reach us until Tuesday evening, the day after our paper had gone to press.

The Devotion of Foreigners.

During a debate in the United States Senate, week before last, on the Homestead Bill, Gen. Shields, in answer to a question put by Mr. Mallory, (says the Valley Spirit,) stated that a majority of themen in the regular army, during the war with Mexico, were foreigners. And Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, who opposed granting foreigners the same privileges under the bill as Americans, candidly said that "the truth of history required him to state, that when the officers of the Palmetto regiment were all shot down at Churubusco. the flag of the regiment was tied around the have Mr. Darsie's place; but upon one condibody of a gallant Irishman, and was thus car- tion. Ports, the Abolition candidate for Govried on through the battle to victory."

fer and convey his whole party to Pollock .-Is there a genuine American living who would restrict the privileges of any man, no But lo! another difficulty. Potts refuses to is to be superceded by Mr. Spicer, of the Namatter where he was born, who fought in the get out of the way. He is rich, and can aftive American State ticket, and a member of ranks of our army in Mexico? Never did a braver, truer band than the handful of regu- He is ambitious; and something might turn lars we sent to Mexico, go to battle; and yet | up that would make a great man of him yet: a majority of them come under the ban of There is nothing like being in luck's way. A Know Nothingism, the new adjunct of Whignomination for Governor is an honor not to be gery. Even the gallant Irishman who tied the | had every day; and when obtained, it is not to American flag round his body and carried it be relinquished for nothing. But above all; before the enemy, would not be permitted by Potts is reputed an honest man, and he dennivilar Know Nothingism to shar He does not believe a few demagogues and of an American citizen.

Gen. Scott stated, during the late Presidential campaign, that foreigners had followed sell the great mass of the people. He believes him to every battle-field on which he had it wrong to buy and sell negroes, and equally fought, and that he never led braver men into action. The great Washington also leaned on to be one instance of an Abolitionist who conthe arms of foreigners when he battled for his country's independence, and the patriotism of that neither should be sold. Again is the fua foreigner enabled him to capture the Hessinns at Trenton, an event which electrified and inspired the whole country. We present an extract from a letter written by Washington to Robert Morris:

"My army is encamped on the Delaware. Know Nothings, and Abolitionists to back opposite Trenton, where our foes are concentrated; our wants are great—\$10,000 is neceshim. And the other candidates on the State ticket-Bradford and Wilmot-would have me in a position to justify an offensive move-ment against the enemy; to you, Robert Morhad the same backing. But the refusal of Potts and Bradford to decline the Gubernatoris, can I only look for assistance." rial race knocks the whole thing on the head, and fusion is thrown into utter confusion.

And Robert Morris, who was not born this country, rendered that assistance! Or his own note he borrowed the sum asked for by the "Father of his Country," and the victory of Trenton speedily followed. If Robert Morris were now living in the city in which he borrowed ten thousand dollars to enable Washington to capture the Hessians at Trenton, the Whig and Know Nothing Mayor of that city would not appoint him a Policeman. Indeed, there must have been Know Nothings there at the close of the Revolution; for after Morris had bankrupted himself to save America from the British poke, he was imprisoned for debt. If the names of the persons who oppressed him after he had saved them from oppression could be obtained, they ought to be enrolled as honorary members of every Know Nothing association. They are entitled to rank as Patriarchs of the Institution

We regret to learn from the Easton Argus, that the Cholera is prevailing to a considerable extent in that Borough and vicinity. the great mass of the people of this State will Quite a number of deaths occurred from the disease last week.

Another Failure,-John Tucker, Esq. President of the Reading Railroad, suffered a protest on Thursday, for various engagements in his individual capacity. It is supposed that an arrangement will be effected to resume business in a few days. The liabilities are large, but the assets are also large-consisting of railroad and other securities, but not saleable, except at ruinous rates.

SINGULAR FATALITY.-Mr. Jacob Landis, The latter survives him, being over eighty formerly of this county, but now residing near Sterling, Whiteside county, Illinois, left his ' home a week or two ago, for the purpose of attending to some business in a neighboring town. While there he was taken with the cholera, but succeeded in reaching home, and eventually recovered. His wife and six child ren, however, were stricken down with the same disease, and within a short time of each other, all died.

HON. JONATHAN ROBERTS died on the 20th ult., at his residence in Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, in the 84th year of his age. He occupied for many years a prominent position in the politics of this State. He was successively a member of the Mouse of Representatives of Pennsylvania and of the United States; subsequently United States Senator: and at a later period, one of the Canal Commissioners of this State. The last office he held, was that of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, to which he was appointed by President Harrison.

The Cholera is prevailing in the Bal-

The session of Congress will come a close on Friday next, the 4th ir st.

AND YET ANOTHER. The Franklin Fire and Marine Insurance Comparty, of Saratoga, were caused by intemperance and eating un-

N. Y., failed, on Thursday, for about \$100,000. ripe fruit.

James Pollock a Member of the How it was to be Done! Know-Nothings." The Pittsburg Post exposes the game th whigs have been attempting to play in order

to elect Pollock. It says that up to February

last the whigs had accomplished nothing to-

wards securing the co-operation of the Aboli-

tionists. Without such co-operation they

knew their case would be hopeless; with i

there was a possibility of success. Hence i

was that great efforts were made to nominate

Larimer instead of Pollock by the "Fusion-

ists," and they would have succeeded but for

the power of the "silver gray" portion of the

it has proved a sore question to all concerned.

pertinacity. Not one contract, says the Post,

has consented to withdraw from the ticket .-

His letter-to that effect is in the hands of the

is only delayed until other bargains can be

al of Mr. Darsie, the design was to have Mr.

the Know Nothing vote to Pollock, and the

"The best laid schemes of mice and me

whig vote to Bradford. But alas!

Gang aft aglay."

'up a stump" there.

Abolitionists, and offer them the vacancy oc-

asioned by Mr. Darsie's withdrawal. Geo.

bargains and sales" as dishonest.

trading politicians have a right to buy and

wrong to buy and sell white men. He appears

siders a white man as good as a negro, and

sion scheme "up a stump." The plan, it will

be seen, was originally to put Bradford in

Darsie's place: Wilmot in Smyser's place;

and have Potts withdraw. That would have

left a clear field for Pollock, with Whigs,

There is another difficulty. Smyser refuses

to decline in favor of Wilmot. Be thinks a

whig should not be required to withdraw from

the ticket to make room for a renegade Dem-

ocrat. We think so too. Mr. Smyser is right

and should stick to his text. Bradford is right

too. He is a better man than Pollock; and

has hosts of friends who will never consent

that their favorite be sacrificed. Potts is right

too. "A white man is as good as a negro,"

Such is a brief history of events thus far .-

We shall keep our readers informed, from time

to time, of further developments. A new era

of political gambling has dawned upon us,

it not infamous? Party leaders professing to

have principles, and asking the confidence of

the people; yet ready to abandon all their

principles, and trade for the fusion of a rab-

ole that, they hope, may secure the spoils to

those leaders once more. We are satisfied that

scorn such political gambling. The Democrats

have nothing to fear in the present campaign.

They have only to close ranks, and charge

firmly upon the disordered rabble of their fran-

tic opponents, and our old Commonwealth is

A NEGRO PATRIOT .- The Charleston Mer

cury chronicles the death in that city, on the

17th ult., of Captain Williamson, a free man

thirteen years. In this long life of industry,

he accumulated a sufficient fortune for the

comfortable support of himself and wife.-

years of age. The Mercury says of the Cap-

tain, that, "during the war of the revolution,

he assisted in throwing up the lines for the

defence of the city (Charleston,) and was an

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—The following is

from the Centreville Times: - "Under the obit

uary head in to-day's paper will be found the death of Mr. Jacob Reese. On the day of his

death Mr. Reese was engaged in seeding oats, and towards evening was startled by a voice, ap-

parently at his elbow, saying, "You may sow but shall not reap!" He looked around, and

seeing no one, continued his work of seeding

attributing it, as he afterwards stated, to hi

imagination. At every step, however, the warning was repeated, and at last, unable to

washing was repeated, and at last, unite to bear it, he proceeded home to his wife. and was persuaded by her that it was only imagination, and finding that he had no fever, and did not complain of any unusual indisposition, she induced him to return to the field. There,

however, the same solemn voice attended hi

at every step... "You may sow, but you shall not reap!" and in a state of extreme agita-

ion, he again ceased work and went home.

He took an early supper, was shortly after at tacked with a swelling in the throat, and be

Burralo. June 29 .- Charles Fillmore,

brother of Ex-President Fillmore, died at St. Paul, Minnesota, supposed from cholera.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—The deaths reported

fore sunrise next morning was a corpse.'

in the almshouse of this county by cl

ardent lover of his country."

still safe under Democratic rule.

and should not be sold.

perfected.

BIGLER REJECTED BY THE "KNOW-NOTH-INGS."—The Washington Commonwealth learns from Philadelphia that Governor Bigler ap-plied for admission into the society of Know Nothings, but was rejected .- News. This of course is a fabrication of the r

silly character. It will deceive no one. Governor Bigler is known to be opposed to this se cret political religious society, and on all prop cessions has denounced it as an atten to mingle bitterness of religious prejudices in our political canvass. The Whigs and their our pointers canvass. The wings and their allies must tax their ingenuity for a more plausible invention, or they will lose their old and well-established character for adroitness party in and about Philadelphia. After this, the plan of "Fusion" was apparently given in manufacturing falsehoods for all occasions But James Pollock, the Whig candidate fo up as impracticable; but the passage of the Governor, is a member of the Order of Know Nebraska bill, and the Fugitive excitement in Nothings. He joined in Philadelphi vening of the 19th of June, and made a speech Boston, brought on the "attack" again more on that occasion, in which he gave in his adhesion to all the monster doctrines of that unvirulent than ever. But how the thing was to be accomplished was the question? And constitutional organization. James Pollock on entering that secret order, Swore, 1st. He would not vote for or appoint to office any man No one appears capable of solving it, though, cho was not born in this country. if we may believe the Post, the effort has been 2d. He would not vote for or appoint to office any man who believed in the doctrines of the Romade, if not successfully, with a good deal of

s yet signed, sealed and delivered. Mr. Darountry or elsewhere.

3d. He would not vote for or appoint to office tie, being of foreign birth, is obnoxious to the whose father was not born in this Native Americans or Know Nothings; and he Country, and a believer in the Protestant Reli

nan Catholic Church, whether born in this

These are the facts with relation to Mr State Central Committee, and the publication Will he dare deny them? They are susceptible of the most abundant and convincing proof. The time, the place, the circumstances in connection with the admission of B. Rush Bradford is the Native American Mr. Pollock, are all known in this city. The candidate for Governor. Upon the withdrawmembers of the Know-Nothing organization claim him as their candidate, and as a memher of their order, in full communion with al Bradford decline the race for Governor, and its proscriptive ideas. If Mr. Pollock is electtake Mr. Darsie's place on the fusion ticket, ed instead of the State Government being conducted on the broad, open basis of the Constitution, and the equality of all men unfor Canal Commissioner. That would secure der that sacred instrument, the directing hand will be controlled by the oath of a secret societu. proscriptive in its character, and based upon he haldest and most ultra doctrine of religious To the astonishment and wrath of the whigs, persecution. Mr. Pollock is sworn to depriv one portion of our fellow citizens of their equality of rights because they do not worthat Pollock must get out of the way, and let ship God in the same manner that he does him have the Gubernatorial track And he another, because they were not born upon the soil of this country; and still another, because their fathers were not native to the country, resolute, and it will be done. But Pollock, or may have been believers in a particula too, refuses to get out of the way. It is said religious faith. This is new doctrine to be preached on the soil of old Pennsylvania, and attempted to be forced on her citizens by draw. But Bradford is stubborn. His infanmeans of a sworn secret society. How cy was rocked in a mahogany cradle. He is the honest yeomanry of the interior relish such an attempt to make aliens of their chila man of wealth, of respectability, of ambidren, and ostracise them from the benefits of tion. Why should he be compelled to abancivil and religious liberty? The Star-Chambe don this forlorn hope of being Governor of a England, and the Inquisitorial institutions great Democratic commonwealth? Not he. of other countries, are justly reprobated by all lovers of the rights of conscience; but how do indeed! He positively refused. So fusion is they differ in practical consequences from the order of Know-Nothings. To be sure, they de-Not being able to buy the Native Ameri-

prived a man of life as well as liberty. That was cans and Know Nothings with the Canal a feature of the same barbarous age in which Commissioner's berth, the traders turn to the | their organization existed. The same spirit that leads a man to take an oath to pros another on account of his religious faith, will induce him to burn him at the stake; and the R. Riddle, of Allegheny county, is supposed Know-Nothingism, of 1854, of which Mr. to be available. The Democrats favored him | Pollock is a member, is identical in all its eatures with the most barbarous crusaders of with a fat office once. He rewarded them by the middle ages. For the purpose of courting success, the Whig party and its candidate, Mr. Pollock, abandoning their ranks. He can probably ave affiliated with this society, and are bound hand and foot to its bloody car. ernor, must withdraw, and sell, assign, transthe Whig nominee for Canal Commissioner s not a native of this country, and hence I ford to spend a little money in the campaign. the Know-Nothings. In this manner the ticket is to be prepared for the allied forces therefore for the citizens of The question Pennsylvania to decide is, shall the fire eligious persecution be lighted in this old commonwealth, and its laws subjected to the blighting influence of a sworn secret order Shall the ballot box and the jury room b

polluted by the presence of a spirit alien to the genius of our free institutions, and para ing to all the best and dearest interests of emen? Shall our Legislative Halls be conrerted into Star Chambers, where the religious ppinions of a portion of our citizens will ect them to the auto de fe of Know-Nothing vengeance. Shall the Supreme Bench be in aded by this demon, and the administration of our laws subjected to its fell and pestilen tial purposes? All these questions are attempted to be silenced on the part of the Whigs with the cry of Anti-Nebraska, and the ad vance of slavery by the establishment of the principle of self-government in the Territoria governments of Kansas and Nebraska.

This, however, will not satisfy the people They ask from the Whig candidate, Mr. Pollock, an admission or denial of the fact of his attachment to the Know-Nothing organization. Fovernor Bigler is not a member ver make application. Mr. Pollock is a mer We have given the time and place of nis admission—the oaths taken by him which are openly at variance with the Constitution of the United States and that of the State Pennsylvania; and we now ask the citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania if they are willing to aid in electing him to the office of Governor of this State? It is for them to

decide.—Philadelphia Argus.

SLAVERY AT THE NORTH.-Slavery exists here—slavery which is involuntary—it exists among the white laborers of the north. Thousands are compelled, by circumstances which oind them like fetters of iron, to yield their independence of thought and action to the rule of other men.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican. In the South, when a slave escapes from his master, he is advertised, hunted, rally returned to his servitude. In the North. when a factory laborer or a white slave, if you ease-leaves his employer for more freedom ne, too; is advertised, by a circular being sent to all other maufacturing establishments, his or her name given, and thus hunted, he is proscribed—labor being refused him—and he, rich in schemes, and tricks, and infamy. Is

o, is compelled, in too many cases to return to the wearing servitude of his All over New England this slavery exists romen, well-read and intelligent people, so in olerant and proscriptive are the 'Lords of the cotton Mill.' it is a slavery almost as abjecas if they were black people, and held in bondage on Southern plantations. And yet Yankeedom, with a big beam in its own eye, is eternally clamoring to have removed the mote which it sees in the eye of its Southern Neigh-Like old England, with its myriads of

white slaves, forever canting upon the blessings of human freedom, and setting up to be nonitor for all the world, to teach what huuan freedom is, New England sees in its own ociety no social evils to cure; but with a phar isaical pretension, as bold as it is shameless first advises all other sections what reform is for their good, then urges, then demands, and of color, at the great age of one hundred and now threatens to subvert the organizations of political society, and demolish even the pil-lars of the Union, unless its self-wise and arrogant exactions are meekly conceded. Out

upon such festering hypocrisy!—Cin. Enq. A MASTER PIECE OUT-DONE .-- We have late ly supposed AYER'S Cherry Pectoral was the Ultima Thule in its line, and that nothing had peen or would be invented which could surpass it in its fine points of excellence as a nedicine. But we are confidently assured by those competent to Judge on the subject, that Dr. Aver's new Pills excel in high medical artistry even that widely celebrated embodi-ment of his skill. He has succeeded in making them not only pleasant to take, but powerful to cure the large class of complaints which

require a purgative remedy. Book Notices, &c.

GRAHAM FOR AUGUST.—A fine number, filled with the most entertaining literary matter, and embellished with superb engravings, "Encampment at Valley Forge," mezzoint, is designed with spirit, and artistically executed. This number contains a continuation of Headley'

THE CHOLERA.—N. YORK.—The total num ber of deaths in this city, during the last week, were one thousand and ninety-eight— from cholera 234. This is a total increase of ne hundred and forty-three, and of deaths by nolera fifty-one. WHEELING, July 29.—There have been seven deaths by cholera in this city during the

We direct attention to the card of Rev-Mr Locke, in another column. The Institute under his charge, during the past year, he has been in a flourishing condition, and we have no doubt that, under his charge, it will con-

The Truth Well Applied. The Cincinnati Enquirer, of the 20th ult,,

has the following excellent article, in reply to the Times, the Whig and Know-Nothing or; gan of that city. Although specially intended for the benefit of the people of Chio, it nevertheless suits other States just as well, and is peculiarly well adapted to the meridian of ancaster at the present time. We hope all our readers will give it a careful perusal, as it inculcates the right doctrine which has been sanctioned by the fathers of the Republic and handed down unimpaired to the present generation :

Our cotemporary of the Times, while he s to reverence the principles of 1776, yet THE THIRD, was right, when he went in for the "obstruction of the laws for the naturaliation of foreigners," and that WASHINGTON, HANCOCK, JEFFERSON, FRANKLIN, ADAMS, and the rest of our revolutionary ancestors, who condemned his conduct in that respect, in the Declaration of Independence, were very shortsighted and unwise. He and the proscriptive, intolerant party to which he belongs, have mounted a platform which was laid down by British monarch seventy-eight years ago, and which was repudiated at the time by all the evolutionary statesmen. He thinks that the accident of birth should alone determine the nalification of those who exercise the right f suffrage—that it should be restricted to men orn upon the soil. Such was not the opinion of those who laid the foundations of the American Republic. No such narrow, intolerant views governed their political action.

THE PRINCIPLES OF 1776—THE CINCINNATI TIMES.

Instead of limiting the right of suffrage to natives only our revolutionary ancestors, imnediately after the Constitution was formed, passed in substance the present naturalization aws, making foreigners voters at the expiration of five years after landing in this country. The patriots and generals of the Revolution were in Congress when this statute was passed, and it met the approval of President GEO WASHINGTON. They carried out in their legis endence that the "naturalization laws should ot be obstructed." Afterward the high-toned rederalists, jealous of giving too much power o the people under the ad VASHINGTON'S SUCCESSOR, Mr. ADAMS, extended the period of naturalization to fourteen years; but it met with so little favor that it vas placed back again, under the auspices of THOMAS JEFFERSON, to five years, where it has

ver since remained.

Fifty years have passed away and we now find a faction springing up which, pretending to reverence the names and principles of Washngton, Jefferson, Franklin, and their cotemporaries, would entirely change their national

policy in a very important particular.

Onr "Know Nothings" of the present day have discovered that Washington and Jeffer son had no political sagacity, when, as Pres dents, they signed laws conferring upon for eigners the right of suffrage in five years-that such liberality is very dangerous to the country. Now, although we are radical and progressive in our notions, yet we must confess we had rather adhere to the principles of the llustrious framers of our government than adopt those of Orestes A. Brownson, Ned Buntine, and our cotemporary of the Times. Wash ington and Jefferson we have always considered pretty good Americans, pretty good patriots and pretty good statesmen, and as they were in favor of giving foreigners the right of suffrage in five years, we would not rashly dis-turb the work of their hands.

We can see no reason in the world why foreigners who design to remain in the country all their life, and leave their inheritance to their children-whose interests are consequenly here—who are as much affected by good or bad government as the natives, sho denied a voice in making the laws to which they are subject, after a limited period has elansed. As they are subject to the responsi pilities of citizens, why should they no their political privileges? The test of birth is a very poor one to apply; for by it an ignorant and vicious person, if he be born upor the soil, would be allowed rights which would ne denied to the most intelligent and best affected individual who could not plead that cir-

cumstance. m either, as the instance of Arnold in our Revolution, clearly proves. The presumption strong, that foreigners who flee from a land of oppression to one of liberty come here with elings in favor of our form of government. oreigners have ever been backward in responding to the call of the country in time var? To go no further back than the Mexican campaigns of 1846 and 1847, was not; large portion of the American army composed of foreigners? and did they not strike blows under the star-spangled banner at Cerro Gordo, Chepultepee and Mexico? Has not Gen. Scott often bore witness to this fact as well as other gallant American officers, unde whose command they served? No one can say, in truth, that our adopted citizens have been recreant in this particular. The *Times* quotes the remark of Washington well address—"I conjure you, fellow citizens ever to be on your guard against the insidious viles of foreign influence;" and of Jefferson I wish there was a wall of fire set up betwee

this country and Europe"—as sustaining its views of naturalization, when they have nothng whatever to do with it. The expression of both these eminent pe triots had reference to the attemnts which were made to involve us in European wars and ifficulties, with which they desired we should have nothing to do. The citizen Genet, the French Minister in this country during Washngton's Administration, made strenous effort bring this about, and it was such "insidous wiles"as his that Washington warned his countrymen against. That neither of them partook of the fears of the editor of the Tim and of the Know Nothings, in regard to foreigners in this country, is sufficiently evident from the fact that they, as Presidents, signed the five-year naturalization laws which we have at the present time. Every pulsation in their hearts was in favor of the broadest polit ical equality and religious liberty, and if they were alive now, they would denounce the

Know Nothings, who would limit the one and proscribe the other, in the same way they did King George the Third, in 1776. The *Times* asks us if we thin nes asks us if we think the "help of foreigners indispensable for the preservation f American principles and institutions?" Whether indispensable or not, we think that every man whose interests and residence are in this country should be allowed the right of suffrage as a matter of justice and good policy.
We think American institutions are not dependent for their preservation upon the action of the Whigs, yet this is no reason why they hould not exercise the right of suffrage. Our cotemporary is very silly when it asks who is inclined to make religion a test of po-

itical action in this country? We answer it and the bigoted, intolerant, anti-American faction whose views it represents, and who have made it the principal plank in their political certain denomination. Its plea, that it is just as righ to exclude a man from office on account of his religious as his political opinions, will not go down in any country that is not cursed with a union of Church and State; and we wonder at the impudence of the man who can advance such a doctrine and still claim to reverence the principles of 1776, of which entire reli gious liberty was an essential ingredient. The Democratic creed upon the subject following resolution, adopted by the Demo cratic National Convention in 1840, and reaf-firmed in 1844, 1848 and 1852. It reads thus That the liberal principles embodied by Jef ferson in the Declaration of Independence, an which make sanctioned in the Constitution, ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith and every attempt to abridge the present priv ilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the

tion laws from our statute books. I. O. of R. M.—The following persons we elected officers of the Great Council of Pa. for the ensuing term, viz: W. G. S., C. A. Thomson: W. G. S. S. W. G. S., C. A. Inomson; W. G. S. S., A. J. Baker; W. G. J. S., G. T. Zahm; W. G. P., Chas. Muehling; W. G. C. of R., I. Edwards; W. G. K. of W., S. L. Briton; Rep. to G. C. of U. States, I. Edwards, A. J. Baker and A. S. Haas; Trustees, G. S. Ball, S. Rich and J

C. Hodges; jr. Several fatal cases of Cholera have o curred at Pittsburg. It is said the diseas was brought from other places by those who were its victims. The health of the resident population continues good.

Letier from Col. John W. Forney. WASHINGTON, July 20, 1854.

My DEAR SIR :- I am greatly your debtor for the paragraph in a recent number of the ancaster Intelligencer referring to an article in the Harrisburg Union, in which I am charged with having neglected my mother and sister. You may readily conceive how I re coil from an accusation at once so cruel and so false; and this chiefly because the malignant torturer who fabricated it has done his utnost to agonize two pure and devoted ladies. I have been subjected to much of abuse in my iolence of my enemies, but the sequel has almy triumphant and complet

rindication. Heretofore these slanders have

een leveled at myself alone; and one after another they have been left to die unnoticed in their own poison. Now, however, those who have conducted this crusade, have turned their calumnies upon others,—upon those nearest and dearest to me upon weak and inoffending, and (as against such assaults) helpless women. I am assured that this accusation originated in Lancaster—in the town o my nativity—and that it was coined and cir-culated with the arowed purpose of doing me have an injury. Of course the cowardly and clamorous knave who invented it, knew how thor ough a lie it was, and hence refused to start it at home, where crowds of voluntary witnesses could attest the infamy alike of the counterfeit, and the counterfeited. But that in his anxiety to wound me, he should so far forget the little manhood remaining in his nature, as a attempt to lacerate the feelings of two la dies who are incapable of injuring a human peing, is what even those who know his profane and pestilent character would hardly have

> The charge is that while I am rioting in wealth in Washington, I have left my sister to work in a factory at Lancaster, and my mother unvisited and neglected; and this infamous statement is sought to be made plausible by the addition of details equally without the color of truth. I do not plead in reply my own character, or the acts of a life well known o you and to my friends at home:-because every circumstance stamps the assertion as an ineffable lie. For fifteen years it has been a source of unbounded satisfaction to me, to be ble to contribute to the support of both my mother and my sister. I have had a long struggle in the busy battle of the world, and until within six years past, my ability has been far below my earnest desire to serve

> them. Left fatherless when eight years of age, and dependent alone upon a noble mother for support, I was thrown among the conten-tions and trials of life without education, without means, and, for a period, without influential friends. From this obscure position, if I have been able to advance at all, it has been sdlely by constant application, unremitting and sincere devotion to what I believe t be right. If I needed testimonials to this statement, I could appeal to even my political enemies in Philadelphia and in Lancaster; but he fact requires no evidence to strengthen it. During my humble career, up to the presen noment, the constant prayers of my mother and sister have accompanied and sustained nie. How eagerly I sought the first occasion which presented itself to place both in a posi-

tion of comparative independence, their own hearts have often borne witness. True grati ide discharges its obligations as so many re gious duties; but the devotion which a sor els for his aged mother, and only sister, i holier than any other that stirs the depths of Can it be possible that this motion is ever extinguished in the heart of It is true, my sister a few years ago, re-

Lancaster. She was accompanied by the aughters of some of your best known and nost respectable citizens. As soon as I was d of it, I objected, not because Labor not always honorable; but because I felt nyself equal and able to maintain her. I rote to her, and appealed to her in person o yield to my counsels; and I am now reminded by her that one of the reasons, which I en mentioned, was that some low and lying Caitiff, in his desire to strike at me, wou seize upon her position in the factory as an evidence of my heartlessness and ingratitude She preferred to follow her own inclinations for independence, pointing to her associate base enough to take advantage of such a fact to wound a brother she loved and loves so well. I have not been disappointed that my prediction has been fulfilled, and that, too, b he very person, who, with one breath, seeks to flatter the voters connected with your flour shing factories, and with the other tries to blast the reputation of a fellow-citizen because he has a female relative connected with one of those establishments! If his abuse of me is correct for this reason, what brother, who has a sister, what father, who has a daughter among those engaged in either of your factor ies, is safe from similar imputations? The san rule must apply to all who have been, and al who may be, so occupied. And Labor is thus sought to be made, by an arrant slanderer, BADGE OF REPROACH -- A STAIN FAR MORE GALL

ING THAN A WOUND!

No less false and cruel is the allegation that I have neglected my mother. While I recur to this shameless falsehood, the letters of herself and my sister, running through a long series of years, and coming down to the present tie open before me, redolent of hope and joy of prayers and blessings. Could I reveal these herished mementoes and expose to the pub lic eye that which is sacred to home and memory, even the anonymous slanderer would shrink and cower as his own bad heart responded in throbbings of shame and remorse Do he and his echoes expect me to defer myself with such witnesses? Is it still his purpose to drag before the public those whose hearts now bleed over his calumnies? What upright, generous, and chivalric spirit, could stoop to the revolting game, first of fabricating a vile aspersion, and then of asking weak and innocent women to fly to the public press to shield themselves against his envenomed fangs?
Allusion is made to my success in life and

o my position here. If both were true in the exaggerated sense sought to be conveyed, could either be discreditable? It may be a source of bitter disappointment to a vain, ignorant false-hearted pretender, whose foul tongue i false-hearted useful alone in elevating all it seeks to defame that a poor printer boy, born among the masses, and inspired by a resolution never to for get his friends, and never to desert his principal. les, should have succeeded in making for himself a respectable position before the country, and should now be able to point to devoted friends in every State in the Union, including some of the purest and best of our citizens. From my soul, however. I pity the man who, blinded by passion and lost to reason has become so utter a slave to revenge tha he cannot see another's prosperity without wishing to drag him down to his own low and

debasing level. Whether I enjoy the confidence of our pa triotic and fearless President, is not materia to this issue; but if I do, those who disseminate the vituperations you have so severely rebuked, may rest assured that that confidence never will be violated in imitation of the dark example which respects neither the memory of the lamented dead—the virtues of the venerated living, as shown in the bloodhound pursuit of the eminent statesman James Buchanan—nor the feelings of sensitive women who shrink with instinctive apprehension from beng made the subject of public controversy. This is already too long a letter; but I am

addressing a people among whom I was born, and with whom I spent the larger portion of ny life-those with whom I have boyhood-and mingled in the intercourse sterner years—those who knew my father and who also know my humble history.

ndeed that I require to be vindicated such a community, for I am so conscious of their love of justice and their scorn of false calumniator to act alike as my accuser ar judge, if these were my jurors. You will be-lieve, I know, when I tell you how all my impulses have revolted at the necessity of writing ipon a subject so delicate, and in reply to same spirit which swept the alien and sedi harges so unnatural. But the breath of calmny is like the breath of the pestilence, and flies upon the wings of the air. These imputations have even penetrated here, and it is right that I should meet them as they deserve

> and cowardly slander on the very spot from which it emanated. I am, my dear sir,
> Very respectfully,
> Your friend.

JOHN W. FORNEY. GEORGE SANDERSON, Esq.
Editor of the Lancaster Intelligencer

is for this reason that I have asked a place

in your columns, that'I may crush a fee

Miss Fillmore, daughter of the ex-President, died of cholers, at Aurora, N. Y., on Wednesday last.

Oui Vive.

The Democracy of the old "Tenth Legion" have never been found napping when called to stand by their arms. In every battle with their "ancient enemy" they have rallied around the standard bearers of the Party, and carried them through each contest in triumph. In the Presidential campaign of 1840, when hithert ound Democratic districts wavered in their fidelity to the cause, deserted the banner of Democracy, and went over to the enemy—when even loyal "Old Berks" came up scattering ented a broken phalanx to the as saults of whiggery—the old "Tenth Legion" stood like an invincible bulwark against the foe, and held in check the victorious forces of the opposition. No false issues could misdi rect her enlightened freemen, no delusive promses seduce them from their earnest a cere attachment to the principles of the Democratic Party. Whatever course others pur sued, she was always found firm and uncom romising in her adhesion to that party which she has so frequently saved from dis

v her increased majorities And it is gratifying at this time,—upon the he harmony that prevails in our ranks .-Without any undue excitement to keep then firm in the cause, the Democratic party of the old "Tenth Legion" is prepared for the coming contest with an ardor and an energy ever enter than has heretofore characterized her ederalism with all the false issues which sh endeavoring to foist into the approaching ontest, cannot seduce her from her loyalty ie cause which she has nearest her heartthe democratic administration of the affairs of our State. With Abolitionism she can have no sympathy, and with the narrow, proscri ive policy of Nativism, in whatever garb nay be dressed, she can hold no communio Ier people are faithful to the Union, and to

he compromises and guarantees of the Con In this region then, our Democratic brethren throughout the State, may expect a hear-ty support. The party here have the greatest ce in the administrative ability of Gov. Bigler, and, with good reason for the aith, have a firm reliance upon his moral and

political integrity. Knowing full well that it vould prove utterly fruitless, the opposition have, thus far, made no attempt to infuse el ements of dissention into our organization; and this is one of the signs of promise upon which we most confidently rely for the succe of our candidate; for though we have no fear hat they would succeed in any such attempt, t is an assurance made doubly sure to find them disposed to forego their usual schemes for the dismemberm ent of the Party. In view of this condition of matters at home, and judging from the indications in other parts of the State, we feel certain of the elec ion of Bigler, Black and Mott. Let the Democracy of the old Keystone, then, go to work the spirit which has heretofore characterized them, and, though our opponents may enlis fix themselves to the skirts of whiggery, there will be no chance of defeat. We would therefore, in conclusion, exhort you to be upon th qui vive!—Easton Argus.

THE SUNDAY LAW AND THE TAVERN KEEP-ERS—On Wednesday morning, in the Su-preme Court, before Justices Lewis, Woodard and Knox, the question of selling liquor n Sunday by the licensed tayern keepers, came up for investigation. Daniel Barr, a licensed tavern keeper, who was recently bound over by Mayor Conrad, to answer the charge of keeping a tippling and disorderly house, sued out a habeas corpus to have the question tested, whether he could be indicted for such an offence, when he held a license legally ob-

Messrs. David Webster, Henry M. Phillips and William M. Meredith appeared for the de There was but one witness examinfendant. ed. His name is Samuel E. Yoder, at present member of the Marshal's Police, who testi-

fied as follows: On Sunday evening, the 18th of June last, I aw a number of persons enter the tavern (Mr. Barr. There were two squads-one con isting of four persons and the other of six .dows howed. I went around to the Water street front of the house and looked through window, which was also bowed. I saw pe ons standing up to the so saw the money paid for it. There was no noise nor disorder of any kind that I heard.— Everything was quiet. Mr. Barr showed me Everything was quiet. Mr. Barr showed manis license. I informed on him as a license tavern keeper selling liquor on Sunday. I saw out one sale and payment of liquor. [The wit ness was here about to state the orders he ha eceived from Mayor Conrad, when Judge Lewinformed him that he need not proceed, a t was not necessary to the decision of the ques

ion before the Court.]

The counsel for the defendant argued, that the evidence did not establish any indictable offence; that although the act of 1794 punished by a fine of \$4, the following of worldly employment on Sunday, yet it was not competent to take the prohibition from that act, and in lict the punishment contained in a totally different act; that where two acts exist upo any one subject, they must both be executed where they are not in conflict. The law imposed a penalty for selling liquor without a license, or after it has expired, and a perso having a license could not be justly exposed to a penalty under this law, although he could to a penalty under this law, although he could be fined for a violation of the Sabbath. Several acts of Assembly and cases decided, were cited, to show that where one punishment is provided by law, no other punish

nflicted, nor other proceedings had.

The real question in the case, it was con -where there are two existing statutes applicable to a different state of facts, as to the following of a particular business, can the penalty in one statute be applied to th nfringement of the other statute? 794 fixes the infraction of the Sunday law it \$4, while the penalty under the act for selng liquor without license is \$50 for the firs offence, and imprisonment for the second. It was contended that each of these statutes must have an application to the offence it was designed to cure, and could not be made to

bear alike on both offences, by municipal con-Mr. Meredith, while he denied the legitimacy of the construction given by Mayor Conrad to the decision of Omit's case, paid a glowing tribute to the good intentions of that officer and thanked him as man, a citizen and a law yer, for the peace and order he had procure on the Sabbath day. It was a fact which no good citizen could deny, that a great change had taken place in the observance of Sunday and he had no doubt that even the respectab portion of the tavern keepers were pleased with

he change.
The penalty, however, which it was sought o apply to the introduction of the Sunda Law, could not be so applied, according to the decision in Omit's case. The Supreme Cour had there adjudicated the question, and had inflicted the penalty of \$4 under the act of 1794. This, then, was the law which govern

ed the question.

Judge Knox said, that had it not been for he act of 1794, the tavern keepers, under their license, would be authorized to sell liquo

every day in the week.

After the question had been argue fore the decision was given, Wm. B. Mann, the Assistant District Attorney, came into Court. It was not yet ten o'clock, the Court having met at nine o'clock, as it did on Tuesso. Mr. Mann stated, that he had re seived notice the day before to be in Court on that day at ten o'clock. He was in attend ance at that hour, and remained during the reater part of the day, until he was inform that the case would not be called until Wednesday. He did not know that the Court met at 9 o'clock, and was now here at what he elieved the usual and proper hour. Finding, however, that the matter had been argued in

is absence, he desired to take no part.

Judge Lewis remarked, that notice had been given three times by the crier, that the Court would meet at nine o'clock, and stated that the whole examination would be gone thro' again, as the witness, he supposed, was still in Court. The witness not being in Court, as he was infomed, he would read the testimony to Mr. The counsel for the defendant also

assented to this.

Mr. Mann declined taking part, inasmuch as he had intended to make a statement to the Court before the case had been heard, and as his witness had been examined in his absence. Judge Lewis, after a short consultation with his associates, said—I am instructed to say that it is the unanimous opinion of the Court that an indictment will not lie against the defendant for the offence charged. The remedy is under the act of 1794. The decision in is under the act of 1794. The decision in Omit's case has been misunderstood, and Judge Woodward will write out the count of the Court, and explain in what particular the decision in that case has been misappre-

ORBANESTAL!-The Councils have authorized a very bandsome improvement to be erected in Centre Square immediately in front of J. W. Hubley's Grocery. We have not learned whether similar improvements are to be erected at the remaining seven corners of the Square; but presume such to be the case, else the monument of monuments would not form a perfect octagon, which is doubtless intended by the City Fathers. Some of snme kind in the centre of the Square, as a relief to the eye as well as an ornament to the City; but the corner system is decidedly preferable in every respect. Our citizens can have a delightful view of the beautiful structure from the front of Hubley's Hotel, or the Post Office. This is emphatically an age of improvement, and our good old City is ined to take the lead in all that is b

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

magnificent. HT The Inland Daily wonders what is the rea son of the high price of coal in this City, at the present time. We suppose it is owing to a combination amongst the dealers and speculators in the article, as there is no diminution in the supply. The same cause that keeps flour and meat at such ex-travagant prices, has also raised the price of coal ifly per cent! As long as the masses of the peo-ple consent to be plundered in this way, there will be no remedy—as flour and coal speculators are not supposed to have any consciences. 1 A Camp Meeting will be held by the mem bers of the Evangelical Association near Reamstown, on the land of Mr. Samuel Lutz, commenc-

ing on the 7th of August. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE .- The buildings attached to Shawnee Furnace, Columbia owned by Messrs.
Wright and Nephew, took fire on Friday evening machinery, buildings, &c. it is supposed, will amount to \$20,000.

The Board of Trustees of Franklin & Mar shall College, at a meeting last week, elected Rev Mr. Gerhaut, President of Heidelburg College, at Tiffin, Ohio, to the Presidency of Franklin & It's The examination for Teachers in the East

Earl District, will take place on Tuesday the 29th inst, instead of Friday the 11th. The County uperintendent will examine the Teachers of Up per Leacock twp. on the 11th inst. We learn from the Examiner that Benja min Reinhold, Esq., County Treasurer, week be

fore last paid \$88,000 into the State Treasury, of account of the State tax due by Lancaster county for the current year. This is commendable promptitude, and speaks well for the tax-payers and co-IT The Corner Stone of the new

fice, for Franklin & Marshall College, was laid on Tuesday last, with appropriate ceremonies. A suit-able address for the occasion was delivered by Rev. H. Harbaugh, of this City.

The annual Commencement & Marshall College took place at Fulton Hall in this City, on Wednesday last. The Hall was crowded to overflowing, and the addresses by the students were highly creditable to themselves and the Professors of the Institution. The Professors of the Instruction.

The degree of A. M. was conferred on C. B.
Wolf, Rev. D. Gans, Dr. C. A. Geiger and Rev.

J. H. Derr, and that of Bachelor of Arts, on the

ollowing gentlemen comprising the graduating class. O. S. Everhart, I. Z. Heiner, Wm. R. Loose, D. W. Woll, T. P. Bucher, J. M. Titzel and J. (

MEETING OF PHYSICIANS .- The Physicians of the Northern section of Lancaster county met at the village of Rothsville, on Saturday, July 8th, and adopted a Constitution, By-Laws, and Code of Ethics, for the government of their association, which shall hereafter be known by the title of the 'Northern Medical Association of Lancaster Coun-The following gentlemen were elected

cers for the ensuing year: President Dr. Isaac Winters; Vice Presidents. Dr. Levi Hull, Dr. W. A. Shelly, Recording Secretary, Dr. L. B. Garber, Cor-responding Secretary, Dr. Henry Reemsnyder; Treasurer, Dr. C. Garber. The association has stated meetings on the first

Monday of every third month, meeting alternately at Ephrata and Litiz. The first stated meeting will be held at Ephrata, on Monday August 7th 1854. It is hoped that all the physicians of the North who have at heart the hoper, character, and interest of the Medical profession will not fail to attend. Dr. E. B. GARBER, Sec'y,

Late Foreign News.

eceived counter orders, and will not quit

NEW YORK, July 27. The steamer Africa arrived here this mornwith Liverpool dates to July 15th. The news continues unimportant, there b ng but little change. It is now confirmed that the Russians have

Wallachia The Austrians have for the present entirely elinquished their intention of peaceably occu pying the Principalities.

There are no new facts as to the progress of the Prussian and Austrian negociation.

It is developed that all the smaller German States will adhere to the Austro-Prussian Con

The feeling in England, with respect to these ew complications, is decidedly uneasy.

There has been severe figting on the Dan

The Turks under Omar Pacha after severe fighting, have captured Danube Island and the city of Geurgevo, which they occupy. The details had not come to hand. It is clear that the Turks have assumed offenive measures, and with the reserve of the Anglo-French, first divisions of whom are now at Rustchuk, they will probably risk pitched battle.
Gortschakoff, with 30,000 men is advancing

Yeurgevo. The Black Sea fleet when last seen was pro

eeding from Odessa in the direction of Seba topol.

Napier's fleet, with the cholera on board had gone to anchor in Bomersund bay. Redsched Pasha has resumed the Turkish

Ministry of foreign affairs. The ex-Ministry of Greece are indicated for malversation of public money to foster the recent insurrection.

Napoleon is at Boulogne and Calais, witnes sing the embarkation of the French army for

the Baltic. The news from Spain is very imperfect. The insurgents, however, seem to maintain themselves under Generals Serrano, O'Donnell and Dulio. They number 5000, and are going owards Andalusia. Some movements favor ng them have occurred in Valacia. India mails brings Calcutta dates to June 1st, and Bombay to the 7th. The trade in

Flour. The steamer brings no China mails THE CHOLERA.-The first distinct date we have in reference to cholera is, that in the year 1781 it attacked a body of troops at Gunjam, a coast town, 535 miles north-east of Madras, which lat-

ter place it reached during the next year. In the year 1783, it attacked many of the native inhabitants of India, and twenty thousand deaths occurred. It then disappeared; but in 1817 it again appeared, and fairly earned its name as a again appeared, and fatry earned its finance as a terrible epidemic disease. In Jesspre (India) ten thousand deaths, in a population of sixty thousand, took place. From India it was supposed to have been conveyed by ships to Mauritius, the Dutch East Indies and China In 1821 it had reached the Persian Gulf, and continuing its western progress we find it on the banks of Tigris—thence into Caucassia; and, finally, on the 14th September, 1830. cassia; and, finally, on the 14in Spielmer, 1806, it reached Moscow. Taking the course of the great rivers, the Don and the Volga, the disease rapidly extended itself over Russia. In January, 1832, the Cholera appeared at Edinburg, on the 14th of February at London; and in March at Dublin. Calais and Paris were also attacked in March.

The ninth day of June, 1832, will ever be re-membered as the period when this scourge appear-ed on the American Continent. Itappeared at Quebec, where it was also very severe in 1849. The first case in New York occurred on the 27th b June of the same year, and the disease disappeared in October. It is estimated that in the fourteen years, from 1817 to 1831, the disease carried off eighteen millions of the inhabitants of Hindostan. The number of cases in England and Wales in 1831-'2 was 63,236; deaths, 20,726. In Scotland, 20,202 were attacked of whom 10,650 did. In Ireland there were 44,512 attacks, and 21,171 deaths. In the city of London there were 11,020 cases and 5,275 deaths. The disease visited Spain and Italy in 1835-'6, and finally disappeared from 1831-'2 was 63,236; deaths, 20,726.

Europe in 1837-'8.

The cholera at present has not risen to the dignity of on epidemic, and the caleddar of 1854 will bear no comparison with those of 1832 and 1849. It first appeared during the winter of 1853-'54, at Sunderland, England. It is a remarkable fact that the cholera of 1832 appeared at the same place.—The first case in New York was reported early in time but there have not been a sufficient number. Europe in 1837-'8. June, but there have not been a sufficient number of deaths since to excite anything like a panic. The cholera is now raging, at Chicago and Mon-treal with great violence. It has reached St. Louis also, and will probably go down the river to New

Oricans. The Pottsville (Pa) papers inform us that the preacher in charge of the First Methodist Church of that city has been charged with dronkenness and and that he was compelled avoid summary punishment. hended. The defendant is therefore discharg-