AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., SEPT. 28, 1854.

Democratic State Ticket:

GOVERNOR:

WILLIAM BIGLER,

OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK,

OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

HENRY S. MOTT,

OF PIKE COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Congress,
J. ELLIS BONHAM, of Cumberland.
Assembly,
H. G. MOSER, of Lower Allen.
JAMES CHESTNUT, of Southampton.
Prothonotary,
DANIEL K. NOEL, of Upper Allen.
Clerk of the Courts,
JOHN M. GREGG, Carlisle.
Register,
WILLIAM LYTLE, of Newville.
Commissioner,
GEORGE M. GRAHAM, Westpennsboro'.
Director of the Poor.
JOHN CLENDENIN, Silver Spring.
Auditors,
ISAAC RINGWALT, (1 yr.) Carlisle.
JACOB STEINMAN, (3 yrs.) Shippensburg.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Mr. Bonham will be present and address the Democracy of Newville and vicinity, on Monday evening, the 2d of October next.

A Democratic meeting will be held at the Burnt District, in Lower Dickison, on Tuesday afternoon, the 3d of October next. Wm. H. Miller and other speakers, will be in attendance.

A Democratic meeting will be held at Churchtown, Monroe township, on Saturday evening the 7th of October next. Mr. Bonham and other speakers will be present.

A Democratic Meeting will be held at Shippensburg, on Tuesday evening, the 3d of Oct. Mr. Bonham will address the meeting.

A Democratic Meeting will be at Mechanicsburg, on Wednesday evening, the 4th of October.

A Democratic meeting will be held at the public house of Snyder Rupely, at Boiling Springs, on FRIDAY Evening October 6th, 1854. It will be addressed by Messrs, Bonham, Miller Gallaher and others.

Democratic Meeting.

THE Democrats of Mechanicsburg and vicinity, will hold a meeting at Market Square, in Mechanicsburg, on *Saturday evening the 30th of September next*, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of interchanging opinions on the approaching election. J. ELLIS BONHAM, Esq., A. N. GREEN, Esq., and others, will address the meeting.

Sept. 21st, 1854.

Democratic Meeting.

AN adjourned meeting of the Democrats of Carlisle, will be held this Evening, (THURSDAY,) at *Maglaughlin's* Hotel.

Democrats, Are you Assessed?

If you neglect this you may lose your vote. Let nothing prevent you from making a personal application to the Assessor of your borough or township, *at least ten days before the election*, which is on the 10th of October. Mr. FRED'K. CORNMAN is the Assessor for Carlisle.

TICKETS!—We are now engaged in printing the Democratic tickets. Our friends in the different townships are requested to call at our office and get them.

☞ Our neighbor of the *Herald* thinks we are not liberal, because we refuse to publish Mr. Todd's delectable Card. In answer we may state that *we* never give "aid and comfort" to an enemy, by granting him the use of our columns—we are not quite liberal enough for *that*.

"SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON."—SIMPSON K. DONAVIN, Esq., formerly of this county, and who served his apprenticeship with us in this office, has become one of the proprietors and editors of the *"Spirit of Jefferson,"* a prominent and influential Democratic paper, published at Charlestown, Va. Mr. D. is a young man of more than ordinary abilities—a finished scholar, good writer, and unflinching Democrat. We doubt not, under the joint management of Messrs. LUCAS & DONAVIN the *Spirit of Jefferson* will maintain its present high reputation. From our heart we wish them success.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY INSTITUTE.—We call the attention of parents and guardians to the advertisement of the Mechanicsburg Cumberland Valley Institue, of which the Rev. Jos. S. LOOSE is Principal. The fall session, it will be seen, will commence on the 1st of November.—The reputation of this Institution is so well known, that it would seem almost superfluous in us to refer to it. Suffice it to say it is now in a most prosperous condition, as it deserves to be. The female department is entirely separate from the male, and is under the control of highly competent and experienced teachers.—The buildings are new, spacious, and well arranged, and no pains have been spared to add to the comfort, improvement and health of the students in attendance.

☞ "In a fierce onslaught upon our neighbor of the *Volunteer*, the Perry *Advocate* styles its editor John Bedini Bratton. Keep cool, gentlemen."—*Carlisle Herald.*

Perhaps the editor of the *Herald* might be *curious* to know what Mr. TODD, *his* candidate for Congress, styles *him*. It is but a very short time since that Mr. T. applied some of his choicest epithets to our neighbor of the *Herald*. With such utter contempt and scorching severity did he speak of Mr. BEATTY, that those who heard him felt not only shocked but ashamed. We have too much respect for our readers to repeat Mr. Todd's language, at present, but still we will ask their indulgence to permit us to do so, provided our neighbor requests it. Now, neighbor, you have told your readers what Todd (through his Know-Nothing organ) styles us, *do you desire to know what he thinks of you? Say the word, if you do.*

☞ Mr. BONHAM addressed a Democratic meeting at Bloomfield, on Monday evening last, at Newport on Tuesday evening, at Liverpool on Wednesday evening. This (Thursday) evening, he speaks at Landisburg. The Democrats of Perry are actively at work, and will make a good fight on the 10th of next month.

☞ A society of "Drink-Nothing" has been established in London, Canada West.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

That the Democrats of this county can and WILL elect their County Ticket, from top to bottom, is very generally conceded. The ticket, all in all, is a good one, composed, as it is, of men of sterling worth, who have labored long and faithfully in the Democratic ranks. Previous to a nomination every man has a perfect right to express his preference, but after a County Convention has named the ticket, it is the duty of every true Democrat to support it, and none but a factious disorganizer will pursue any other course.

Our candidate for Congress, J. ELLIS BONHAM, Esq., is so well known to the people of this county as a high-minded honorable man, that we deem it unnecessary to speak of him, at any length, in this article. Suffice it to say he is a young man of pre-eminent abilities—a ripe scholar, eloquent and fluent speaker, and a statesman by nature. That he will be elected by a tremendous majority is as certain as that the sun will rise on the second Tuesday of October.

Our candidates for Assembly, Messrs. MOSER and CHESNUT, are both "good men and true." Mr. MOSER represented, in part, this county in the last Legislature, and his straight-forward and upright course proved him worthy the confidence of his constituents. He is a man of great industry, and was regarded by his fellow-members as possessing great moral worth and integrity of character. His colleague on the ticket, Col. CHESNUT, is a hard-working farmer, who understands the wants and wishes of the people of this county as well as any man in it. In the Democratic ranks he has performed yeoman's service, and deserves the gratitude of the entire party. He is a man of intelligence and experience. In the event of his election (of which there can be no doubt,) he will, we feel confident, discharge the duties of a legislator with credit to himself and profit to his constituents.

The next on the ticket is DANIEL K. NOEL, for Prothonotary. We have known Mr. N. since our boyhood, and have always found him the same straight-forward, honest and obliging man and true Democrat. He will make a most excellent and agreeable officer, being a man of affable and pleasing manners and a finished English scholar. Of his election there can be no doubt whatever.

For Clerk of the Courts the Convention selected our respected townsman, JOHN M. GREGG. Mr. G. has always been a steadfast Democrat, and a sober, industrious and worthy citizen, commanding the respect and confidence of men of all parties. He is a mechanic, but from physical disability was compelled to give up his trade, and for the last couple of years has followed school-teaching for a livelihood. In point of capacity he has few if any equals, and if elected (which he will be) will make a safe, competent and obliging officer.

WILLIAM LYTLE of Newville, is the candidate for Register. Few men in the upper end of the county have rendered more essential service to the Democratic party than BILLY LYTLE, and no one, in our humble opinion, is more deserving the support of every true Democrat.—Mr. L., like most of the other candidates, is poor, with a family dependent upon him for support. He is a liberal, whole-souled man, with "his heart in his hand and his hand open" to all. That he will, as he ought to be, elected by a triumphant majority, is very generally conceded.

GEORGE M. GRAHAM, the nominee for County Commissioner, is admirably qualified for the post, being a man of sterling integrity, having experience and a knowledge of the affairs of the county. He is now one of the Commissioners by appointment of the Court, and for the short time he has been in office, discharges his duties with great promptness and fidelity. He is just such a man as a County Commissioner *should* be—one having a knowledge of the value of the real estate of the county, and whose only object is to subserve the interests of the people. His election we consider a "fixed fact," for we feel certain the tax-payers have unlimited confidence in him, and will rally to his support.

That unflinching Democrat, Col. JOHN CLENDENIN, is the nominee for Director of the Poor. Col. C. is a gentleman of decided intelligence, kind and humane, and qualified, in an eminent degree, for this position. He deserves, and should receive, the vote of every man who has the welfare and comfort of the unfortunate poor at heart.

ISAAC RINGWALT of Carlisle, and JACOB STEINMAN of Shippensburg, are the candidates for Auditor. They are both clever and worthy men and good accountants, and have always, through good as well as through evil report, remained true to the faith of Democracy.

Such, fellow-Democrats, is the ticket presented you for your suffrages. Support it to a man from top to bottom. Be active, be firm, oppose disorganization, rebuke traitors, be united, stand shoulder to shoulder on the 10th day of October, and our victory will be as certain as it will be glorious. Up, Democrats, up!—prepare for the day of battle, and let your watchwords be "Bigler, Black, Mott, Bonham, and the whole County Ticket!"

Freemen Remember,

That, according to the doctrines advocated by James Pollock, the son of an adopted citizen is not to be equal to the son of a native citizen, though both were born in this country! Is *this* justice or humanity?

Voters Remember,

That Know-Nothings are sworn, in their lodges, to repudiate the constitution of the U. States, and when elected to office, as is the case with Mayor Conrad, they obey the oath of their order in preference to that which is recognized by the laws, either of this state or the United States!

People of Pennsylvania,

Remember, that James Pollock defends and upholds a SECRET, OATH-BOUND, POLITICAL SOCIETY—a society that shuns the light of heaven, whose deeds are evil, and who seek darkness rather than light, and who flee from the face of honest men, as the criminal flees from justice!

Let the People Remember,

That Gov. Bigler is a *self made man*—that he has risen by his own industry and integrity of character to stations of honor and public trust, and that he now occupies a high position as a statesman, patriot and philanthropist.

☞ The Millerites have been holding a series of meetings at Syracuse, and have now fixed on the 19th of May, 1855, as the day when the world will positively come to an end.

GOV. BIGLER—HIS ELECTION SURE.

We believe in the honesty and intelligence of the people of Pennsylvania—we believe in their patriotism and love for our old Commonwealth—we consider them a discriminating people, who can appreciate the efforts of those who battle manfully for the interests, the honor and prosperity of our State. Such being our belief, we have an abiding conviction that the people of Pennsylvania—the voters and tax-payers—will not forsake WILLIAM BIGLER in the present contest. He has been a faithful, fearless and able public servant, and has been incessant in his labors to advance the growing interests of his native State. We can refer to his public acts, and challenge his enemies to find fault with them, provided they do not resort to falsehood and slander. His annual messages are model State papers, and contain recommendations and suggestions that find a response in every honest heart. Being a practical business man himself, he understands the wants of the people of the State, and has been assidious in his labors to reduce the State debt and lessen the burthens of the tax-payers. During his administration ONE MILLION of dollars of the State's indebtedness has been cancelled, and if the same wise policy prevails, our old Commonwealth will soon be relieved of her difficulties and bloom as the rose. Will the people, therefore, forsake Gov. Bigler?—will they suffer so faithful a public servant to be defeated? We answer unequivocally NO! To use the language of the *Somerset Democrat*, "we do not predicate this belief because we have the most sanguine feelings in regard to the strength of the democracy—but from the fact, that from every quarter of this good old Commonwealth, we hear the good tidings of Bigler's popularity as a man, as well as his acknowledged strength as the Chief Magistrate of the State. The sentinels of the democratic party send from every hill top, every mountain range, valley and hamlet, the glorious tidings that "all is well," and that the people have determined to re-elect him Governor of Pennsylvania. The prospects brighten, as time rolls on, for the most brilliant democratic victory ever achieved in this State. Relying on the virtue and intelligence of the people of Pennsylvania, and information from persons well versed in the politics of the State, we feel confident of the success of the democratic ticket by an unprecedented and overwhelming majority.

When we write this, we know that David Wilmot, the head and front of Freesoilism, is opposing Gov. Bigler and supporting Judge Pollock. This was to have been expected and is nothing new. This same influence was previously exerted against the democracy. Wilmot's glory has departed. Once he wielded great influence in his district, but now, like all renegades and ungrateful persons, he stands almost alone, to glut over his infamy and treachery.—The democracy of his district are too true to the party, and admire Wm. Bigler too much, to be driven from him by the mad ravings of Wilmot on Abolitionism. He tried the same game on former occasions and was most signally defeated. The opposition boast much of his strength, saying he will take 5000 votes from Bigler, but mark our prophecy that he will not take 1000. Bigler was elected in 1851, when Wilmot's influence was against him, and he will be re-elected in 1854, notwithstanding this movement. Judge Pollock is now the candidate of the Whig party, (if such a party there be,) the Know-Nothings, the Abolitionists, and in short, all the factions of the State. William Bigler occupies the eminent and proud position as being the standard bearer of the democratic party, allied to no faction or isms, but the representative of the Constitution and the laws of the country. The one pledged to all the factions of the State—a mongrel and spotted crew—opposed to the most inestimable rights of many of our citizens—tyrants in religion, for the purpose of taking away the liberty of conscience, and make the people worship God according to *ipse dixit* of infidels, universalists, and profane and vicious men. The other pledged to the Constitution and laws of the country, which allows every man to worship his maker according to the dictates of his own conscience, and guarantee to him all the inestimable privileges he now enjoys. FREEMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA, CHOOSE YE BETWEEN THEM."

The Tide Turning.

Democrats are begining to discover that Know-Nothingism is only a cunning Whig trap, and are rapidly leaving this secret organization and returning to the old Democratic standard. In Fort Wayne, Indiana, at a late election for city clerk, the Know-Nothing candidate was defeated by a large majority. The Democracy triumphed. In Berkely county, Virginia, at a special election for Sheriff, the Democratic candidate was elected over a regular Know-Nothing candidate. So it will be everywhere when the next elections take place. The evidences of Know-Nothing rule in the Philadelphia city government have alarmed the sober, sensible men of all parties, and they will testify that alarm at the ballot-box, where it will be effective. The hard blows of the Democracy are telling upon the Know-Nothing Order in all parts of the country. They cannot longer lurk under the disguise of darkness and within the walls of an oath-sealed chamber. They must meet the issue they have raised. When that is met, the result will be a triumph for the Democracy and the Constitution of the most decisive character.

POPULARITY.—The Volunteer's allusion to Todd's personal popularity is rather unfortunate It will cause people to look at old election returns to see how Bonham has run, when it will be found that when Bonham was last before the people as a candidate for the Legislature, he only beat Dr. T. L. Cathcart, the Whig candidate, about *thirty votes!* This in a county where Bonham's friends claim a majority of over two hundred! Todd's popularity has not yet been tested but we think will be established on the second Tuesday of October.—*Herald.*

Our neighbor knew when he wrote the above that he was asserting a falsehood. Bonham's majority over Cathcart, at the time referred to, was 69, as a reference to the returns will show, and this too at a time when the Democracy of the county were divided, and a greater part of the ticket was defeated. Mr. Todd's "popularity" *has* been tested, before three or four Democratic County Conventions—we believe this is the first open attempt he has made to be tested by the Whigs.

☞ In publishing the proceedings of the Democratic Standing Committee, in our last, the following resolution, through the carelessness of the compositor, was omitted:

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of WILLIAM BIGLER, for Governor, and the whole State ticket, which we have no doubt will be elected by twenty thousand of a majority.

LEMUEL TODD—WHAT ARE HIS CLAIMS?

LEMUEL TODD *offers himself for* Congress, and solicits "the suffrages of the people." His organs tell us he is "no professional office-seeker," but we think we have satisfied our readers that this assertion is not only a falsehood, but that he is and has been, for the last twelve years, one of the most incessant office-beggars in Cumberland County. He (Todd) also tells the people that he has been induced to offer himself a candidate for Congress at the request of *"very many friends!"* &c. Indeed! And pray tell us how it happened that your *"very many friends"* did not think of you before the nomination of Mr. BONHAM?—why did they not present your name and your *claims* before the Democratic County Convention? The answer is readily given—your *"very many friends"* knew that you could not receive a solitary vote in that Convention—they knew that you had been rejected by four former Conventions, and they were too cunning to put your "popularity" again to the test.

Mr. Todd, like all disorganizers, calls himself an "*independent*" candidate. Independent, indeed! To run after the Whigs, after all his abuse of them; to join the Know-Nothings after history recent denunciation of them; to publish a card, in which he repudiates all the principles he has heretofore advocated; and all this humiliating conduct for the mere purpose of obtaining votes! Such independence may accord with Mr. Todd's notions, but we much mistake the people if they can endorse his truckling conduct. He will discover that he cannot hoodwink the people with impunity—that he cannot use them to subserve his selfish purposes and gratify his private griefs. No, Lemuel Todd, you cannot creep into office by deception like this; "there cometh a great multitude against thee;" the sovereign people, who despise chicanery and double-dealing, will SPEAK against your miserable truckling course in tones of thunder. Prepare for the onslaught, Mr. Todd, for you are destined to receive a most merited rebuke and complete drubbing at the hands of an indignant people.

BONHAM IN YORK COUNTY.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the *Volunteer*, dated YORK, Sept. 25, 1854.

You may rest assured the majority for BONHAM in this county, will be the largest that has been given to any man for the last ten years.—Under no circumstances can it be less than twelve hundred; and my candid opinion is it will be over fifteen hundred. A man by the name of Todd, from your town, paid us a visit a few days since, and informed us that *he* wanted to go to Congress! With the exception of a few Know-Nothings, I don't know who his friends here are. He was accompanied by one CATHCART, (Doctor Cathcart, I think they called him.) Is *he* a descendant of the "Sires of '76," as the Know-Nothings call themselves? *I think not.* Well, Todd and Cathcart paraded our streets, and left their "cards" with a number of Whig residents. But their cards were not responded to, for, with the exception of three Know-Nothings, no one called on them. To get up a meeting—"a Todd demonstration"—was talked about, but the Whigs shook their heads, and the thing was dropped, and Todd and Cathcart left us with no very exalted opinions of the people of York. But, I don't want to trouble you with a long epistle. Stick a pin here, however—FIFTEEN HUNDRED OF A MAJORITY FOR BONHAM in old York.

DILLSTOWN, York county, September 26, 1854.

Dear Bratton—You want to know what Bonham's majority will be in "old York." From all the information I can gather, I think I am safe in saying it will be fifteen or sixteen hundred. Gov. Bigler will get the full party vote, and Bonham will run ahead of his party several hundred votes. A well-booked up politician from York was here this morning, and offered to bet any amount that Bonham's majority in this county would be over sixteen hundred.—No one took him up. The fact is, with but a very exceptions, we are all for Bonham in this section.

WRIGHTSVILLE, York county, September 23, 1854.

Mr. Bratton—Although I am not personally acquainted with you, I take the liberty to write you concerning our prospects in this county. Gov. Bigler will carry the county by a sweeping majority, and Bonham will beat the Governor from three to five hundred votes. Todd, the Know-Nothing candidate, will be the worst used-up man that ever attempted to run in this county. He will not, I verily believe, carry a single township. I mark Bonham's majority at 1400.

DOVER, York county, September 26, 1854.

Editor of Volunteer—Bigler's majority in our county will 1000—Bonham's majority will be several hundred more. I never heard of Todd, the man you speak of. He is not known here. Yours, very respectfully.

BONHAM IN PERRY COUNTY.

BLOOMFIELD, Sept. 25, 1854.

John B. Bratton, Esq.—DEAR SIR—We are to hold several Democratic meetings in this county, during this and the coming week. Our prospects are becoming brighter and brighter every day, notwithstanding the attempt that is making by a few base men to disorganize the party. We will give a good account of ourselves on the 10th of October. The Governor will carry the county by 800, and, in the face of the efforts of the *Advocate* faction, Bonham's majority will be nearly, if not quite as large as Gov. Bigler's.

LANDISBURG, Perry county, September 24, 1854.

Dear Sir—I received your note last evening. From all the information I can gather, I conclude that the majority for Bigler, Bonham, and the County Ticket, will be from 700 to 900.—A number of old-line Whigs are out openly for Bonham—They say they prefer an open, manly opponent to a cringing Know-Nothing, who turns his coat to obtain office. Todd never had a particle of popularity here—our people consider him vain, tyranical, and unprincipled.

From the Perry County Democrat.

The Would-be Congressman.

Lemuel Todd has *sought office* ever since he had a vote and the people have always rejected him. Had he submitted his name for nomination he could not have obtained a *single vote* in the Cumberland convention, and but few in ours. Where he is best known he has the fewest friends. His present position makes him an object of loathing to sensible men of both parties. He was violent against the Know-Nothings, but joined them immediately after the sitting of the Cumberland convention. He was a warm Nebraska man until he found that he might create disorganization, and is now a Free-Soiler. Nobody believes in his sincerity in anything. He is a selfish, conceited, domineering man and is in heart an aristocrat. He is constantly courting the smiles of his superiors and attempts to brow-beat those whom he conceives to be below him. To the rich he is a fawning sycophant and to the poor he shows the spirit of the tyrant. Such being his character, the people of his own county have repeatedly rejected his offers to serve them in the way of fat offices, and his present desperate effort to be elected to an office for which he is utterly unfit, will meet with no better success.

☞ Democrats, attend the meeting to-night!

LEMUEL TODD A WHIG.

We have known Mr. TODD as a disorganizer and unreliable Democrat for years, but we were not aware until he very *disinterestedly* OFFERED himself for Congress, that he was a rabid, open-mouth Federalist of the most violent class. This new-born zeal, however, for Federal doctrines will scarce make him the more trusted by any party. The truth is the only party that Mr. TODD cares anything about is that party of which he himself is the *only member*—the head and the tail of the whole concern.

But, his present professions of Federalism are quite rampant, and those who vote for him can make up their minds to vote the whole Whig ticket hereafter. No true Democrat can vote for him with all his treachery to his recently professed principles standing openly before him. That he is now proclaimed an out-and-out Federalist rests on evidence that cannot be doubted.

Mr. TODD says in his published card that he will "advocate and sustain the interests, the freedom, the honor and integrity of our common country against the encroachments of both *foreign* and *domestic enemies!*" We presume the expression "foreign" enemies means our adopted fellow-citizens, as he is a Know-Nothing; and that of "domestic enemies" the Democratic party. Again he says, "on principle (?) I am utterly opposed to that policy which would sacrifice home interests to foreign influence," &c. This is both a slap at our naturalized citizens and an avowal that he is a tariff man. He comes out for a protective tariff even after the Whigs themselves have abandoned the doctrine of protection. But, like all new converts he must out-Herod Herod. That such is the meaning of the sentence is evident or else it means nothing. But, what more does he say in his delectable card? He says also that he is utterly opposed *on principle (?)* to that policy which "would darken the national escutcheon by permitting and aiding in the extension of slavery over territory now free." So LEMUEL is not only a Federalist but a free-soiler in the bargain. A pretty kettle of fish, truly, to be served up to the Democracy of York, Perry and Cumberland. Their stomachs will revolt at it as nauseous in the extreme—they will not touch it or even smell it.

That we do not misapprehend the meaning of Mr. TODD's card, is very manifest from the explanations furnished us by the Whig organs themselves. The Whig leaders are now Mr. TODD's intimate associates—or rather, we should say, some of the *would-be* Whig leaders, constituting the lame, the halt and the blind of the Whig party. The real leaders and sound, reliable, old-line Clay Whigs will have neither part nor lot in this vile business—*they* care nothing about him. In the first place they will vote for no *Bogus* Democrat, and in the next place they have no idea of deserting their own true and tried men who are competent and deserving, for a mere weathercock and a recent and doubtful convert, who has been forced on them by trickery and fraud and bargain and corruption. They cannot trust him. No man who thus acts, who is "good-God, good-devil" by turns, can be trusted by either party.

But what are these expositions of Mr. TODD's position so far as we have them? We have first the declaration of the old Federal *Herald*, that "the platform upon which he (TODD) bodly takes his stand entitles him to the *enthusiastic* support of every Whig," &c. Again the *Herald* says in the same article, "Lemuel Todd is sound to the core, and may be supported with entire confidence by Whigs."

Again, what do the Whig-Know-Nothing Conferees, who have nominated Mr. TODD, say? These Conferees are known as the most bitter and intolerant Whigs and Know-Nothings of the district. Those of this county, were Robert M'Cartny, James M. Allen and Dr. Cathcart, (what a trio!) Well, what do these Whigs, these bitter, blue-light Whigs, say of LEMUEL TODD? Why they pass the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we recommend the Whigs of this district to vote for LEMUEL TODD, Esq., of Carlisle, the independent candidate, whose views relative to the varied interests of Pennsylvania, and also in relation to the extension of slavery over territories now free, *are similar to their own*, and the opposite of those of Mr. Bonham, whose free trade and pro-slavery opinions are of the most ultra and objectionable nature."

Here then we have Mr. TODD a Whig, not only from his own declarations, but from the declarations of the constituted organs of the Whig party—the Whig papers of this county, and the Whig Conferees who placed him in nomination. We feel curious, after this expose, to know who are the *Bogus* Democrats that will vote for TODD. Stand from under!

Lawrence County---Pollock There.

The New Castle *Journal* informs us that the editor of that paper had an opportunity of hearing Judge Pollock address a few of the people in the Rolling Mill of the Cosalo Iron works. As a speaker, he will hardly compare with a third rate lawyer. There is nothing about him like humor, neither has he the power to condense thought essential to produce conviction in the minds of his audience. He commenced by stating that he was a stranger in the morning, and now he felt as if he were at home. His harrangue was Abolitionism of the rankest kind—that the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States were Abolition documents—he made a grand and sublime flourish on the European war; but we could not fully define his position as he complimented the Queen, Emperor, Sultan and the Czar.

Towards the close of his speech he advocated the GIVING AWAY *of the public works*—bit some fellows in the empoly of the Administration for measuring cordwood twice—complimented our Common Schools—was opposed to a division of the School fund—was in favor of universal liberty in Church and State—at this point of his subject we were expecting to hear something from him on the subject of Know-Nothingism; but he went off again on the question of slavery and finally made a halt on the infamous Nebraska bill, and said the people of those territories had not the right of self-government.

His concluding remarks were on home—he spoke very feelingly on this point, when the audience cheered him—intimating that they should be pleased to let him remain there.

☞ A shawl at the Crystal Palace exhibition, which is invoiced for duty at $2,700.—If offered for sale, it would, no doubt, soon be on the back of some lady, even if her husband found it difficult to get his note discounted at two per cent. a month.

The Cholera has nearly ceased its ravages at Columbia, Pa. Only three new cases have occurred since Friday last. About one hundred and twenty persons died with the disease, out of the small population of that place, during the short time the disorder prevailed.

The Test of "the Sires of 1776," and the Test of "the Sons of 1854," or who are Americans.

We submit to the public the proof that the revolutionary sires of 1776 would not have suffered "Know-Nothings," *alias* "The Sons of the Sires of 1776," to hold office in this State—that they would have classed them with the tories who kept their allegiance to King George, and absolutely would not have trusted them to sit as members of the convention which made the first Constitution for this State.

On the 15th of May, 1776, the Continental Congress recommended the total suppression of all authority under the King of Great Britain, and that the several colonies should adopt suitable governments.

Pursuant to that recommendation, the deputies (ninety-seven in number,) from twelve counties in this State, met in Carpenters' Hall, in Philadelphia, on June 18, 1776, and continued by adjournment till June 25th. Of the committee from this Phila. were Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Dr. Benjamin Rush, Col. (afterwards Governor and Chief Justice) McKean, and Messrs. Bayard, Browster, and others. They resolved that a convention should be called to form a new government, on June 26th, and having declared who should vote for members of the Constitution, they proceeded on the following day to determine the qualifications necessary for the members themselves:

Friday, June 21, 1776. *Resolved unanimously*, That any person qualified to vote for members of Assembly, by the laws of this Province, may be elected a member of convention, provided that he shall have resided at least one year immediately preceding the said election in the city or county for which he shall be chosen, and shall, *before he takes his seat in convention*, take the following *oath or affirmation*:

OATH REQUIRED BY THE SIRES OF 1776.

I, ——, do declare that I do not hold myself bound to bear allegiance to George the Third, King of Great Britain, &c.; and that I will steadily and firmly, at all times, promote the most effectual means, according to the best of my skill and knowledge, to oppose the tyrannical proceedings of the King and Parliament of Great Britain against the American Colonies; and to support and establish a Government in this Province on the authority of the people only, &c. That I *will oppose* ANY MEASURE that shall or may IN THE LEAST *interfere with or obstruct the religious principles or practices* of any of the good people of this Province as heretofore enjoyed.

Thus the Pennsylvania fathers of the American Revolution—the Sires of 1776—voted unanimously not to suffer any man to be a member of the convention to frame a constitution for this State, until he had taken an oath to oppose any measuse that should, in the least, interfere with or obstruct the *religious principles or practices of any man*. Now read the following:

OATH REQUIRED BY THE SELF-STYLED SONS! OF THE SIRES OF 1776.—"I also promise and swear that whenever I may vote at an election that vote shall in *all cases* be given to *native born* citizens *only*, and that I will ever seek the *political advancement* of those men who are good and true members of this order. And that I will appoint to office, if that power should ever be vested in me, *none but those who are such*—and who, with their *parents and grandparents*, shall have been born on the American soil, and of PARENTS HOSTILE TO THE CATHOLIC RELIGION.

Who now are *Americans* and sustain *American principles*? The Americans of 1776 would not allow any man to support a measure which might in the least interfere with another's religious rights. The Know-Nothings do themselves, and require others to interfere with such rights. The Americans of 1776 required an oath to be taken by those elected to the Convention that they would *not* interfere with the religious rights of any man. The Know-Nothings require an oath that their members will interfere with and deprive certain men of their religious rights. But we have further and as equally strong proof that the Know-Nothings are anti-American, and that their principles are hostile to those of "the Sires of 1776."

When the Pennsylvania Convention met, Franklin was chosen to be its president, and on September 28, 1776, the members unanimously adopted a constitution, in the preamble to which they declare that all governments ought to be instituted to enable the individuals who compose it to enjoy their natural rights, &c., "and being fully convinced that it is our indispensable duty to establish such original principles of government, as will best promote the general happiness of the people of this State and *their posterity*, and provide for future improvements, *without partiality* for or PREJUDICE AGAINST ANY *particular class*, SECT or DENOMINATION of men WHATSOEVER, we do by virtue of the authority vested in us, &c., declare and establish the following declaration of rights, and frame of government. The second section of the declaration of rights is in these words:

"That all men have a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences and understanding, and that no man ought, or of right can be compelled to attend any place of religious worship or erect or support any place of worship, or maintain any ministry, contrary to or against his own free will and consent; nor can any man who acknowledges the being of a God be justly deprived or abridged of any civil right, as a citizen, on account of his religious sentiments, or peculiar mode of worship, &c." And the seventh and forty-second sections are in these words:

VII. "That all elections ought to be free, and that *all free men*, having a sufficient evident common interest with and attachment to the community, have a *right* to elect officers, or to be elected into office."

XLII. "*Every foreigner* of good character, who comes to settle in this State, having first taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the same, may purchase, or by other just means acquire, hold and transferland or other real estate, and after one year's residence, shall be deemed a free denizen thereof, and entitled to all the rights of a natural born subject of the State, except that he shall not be capable of being elected a representative until after two years residence."

Now, to all these American fundamental principles of government, established by "The Sires of 1776" the "Know-Nothings" are opposed. They are partial to some sects and prejudiced against another sect or denomination, and they are not opposed to any particular class whatsoever, it is only because they are opposed to every class of naturalized citizens, but to Catholics in particular. They hold that men may be abridged and even deprived of their civil rights, as citizens, on account only of their religious sentiments, or peculiar mode of religious worship, and that instead of all citizens having a right to be elected into office, they deny that any native born citizen who is a Catholic, or any naturalized citizen whether Protestant or Catholic, has any right to be elected or appointed to office.

When Washington, in his farewell address said you "are citizens by birth or choice of a common country; that country has a right to concentrate your affections," he implied that those citizens by choice as well as by birth, had a reciprocal claim on their common country, to be treated with common fairness, that in the language of Jefferson they might "entertain a due sense of their equal right to the use of their own faculties, to the acquisition of their own industry, and to the honor and confidence of their own fellow citizens, resulting not from birth, but from their actions, and the public sense of them." But the Sons of 1854 claim to know more than their Sires of 1776, and that they are wiser than Washington himself.—When Jefferson congratulated the people of the United States upon "having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered," he never deemed it possible that American citizens would form secret, oath-bound associations, to practically deny and overturn the old landmarks of republicanism and free government, and even the constitution itself, and assume to countenance a politico-religious intolerance, as despotic, as wicked, and as capable of bitter persecution.

Mr. Bonham's Speech at York.

There was a very large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting held at York, on Wednesday evening of last week, at which Gen. STRAUB, of York, presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Mr. BONHAM, the Democratic candidate for Congress, was present and addressed the large assemblage. The *Gazette* thus speaks of Mr. B.:

The meeting was addressed by our candidate for Congress, J. ELLIS BONHAM, Esq., with his usual ability. During his visit to York Mr. Bonham confirmed the good opinion previously entertained of him by those of our citizens who knew him, and made many new friends. Probably no one man in the state, during the present campaign, has rendered more efficient service to the democratic cause, than Mr. Bonham, as Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

On the next evening, Mr. Bonham addressed an enthusiastic meeting of Democrats in Freystown, over which JACOB MYERS presided. His remarks elicited frequent testimonials of applause, and his audience at the close were fired up with the spirit that bodes no good to whiggery and its allies. Mr. Bonham was followed, in an admirable speech, in the German language, by H. L. FISHER, Esq., whose remarks were received with enthusiastic cheers. Charles M. Smyser also briefly addressed the meeting.

THE MASS MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA.

30,000 Persons Present.

The Philadelphia papers are filled with glowing accounts of the Constitutional gathering of the Democrats of the city on Monday the 18th. JOHN ROBINS, Jr., presided over the main assemblage. BENJAMIN RUSH at the auxiliary, the crowd being so immense that one set of speakers could not be heard over it at once, and thus two meetings were forced into organization.

The *Public Ledger*, an entirely neutral paper, thus confirms the statements of the Democratic Press, in respect to the enthusiasm and magnitude of this meeting:

"The Democratic Mass Meeting, held in Independence Square, on Monday evening, in commemoration of the adoption of the Constitution in 1787, was probably the largest meeting ever held in Philadelphia. The Native meeting in 1840, at the time the "big ships" were brought out, was a very large gathering, and stands were erected in Chesnut street for the speakers, but in point of numbers it is generally conceded. the Democratic Constitutional meeting exceeded it. Throughout the evening from 7 o'clock until after 10, the greater portion of the square was a dense mass of men and women. Crowds were passing it and out constantly, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The speakers were all well received, and the fact that they made short and more pointed speeches than is usual on such occasions, was a feature the mass appreciated. The display of fire works at the close of the demonstration was quite pretty. The device over the principal stand, "Civil and Religious Liberty," with the Eagle underneath, made a handsome display, which reflected credit on Professor Jackson.

The Convention, the action of which the Democratic meeting was designed to commemorate, assembled at Philadelphia on the 11th day of May, 1787, and concluded its labors on the 17th September, 1787, after a session of four months and three days. The Constitution was reported to the Congress of the Confederation on the day of its final adoption, by GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the Convention."

The *Pennsylvanian* states that never before has Philadelphia made so imposing a display. The bone and sinew of her strength was out to testify their unalterable adhesion to the principles of free government, and against the despotic notions of serfdom. Everywhere throughout the dense mass of people, there was but one determination, and that was to strike down the infamous band of traitors who meet in secret to plan their measures for the destruction of our liberties. Heart responded to heart, and thought to thought, that the glorious fabric of civil and religious freedom bequeathed to us, was in danger, and hand convulsively clasped hand in assurance that each was ready for the conflict, and determined upon victory. Those who expected an easy conquest of the Democratic forces have been stricken with dismay. The stand on the Walnut street front was taken possession of by numerous speakers, who, for more than two hours, entertained a dense auditory. At intervals these made the welkin ring with huzzas, in answer to the telling truths uttered by the speakers. The Chestnut street stand was earlier filled with gentlemen who stirred the patriotic blood by their eloquence and powerful appeals in behalf of our threatened Constitution. The whole square was alive with shouts that are the precursors of triumph. To our Democratic brethren in the State, we do not hesitate to declare that all is well in Philadelphia. We are certain of victory and bid them rejoice and partake in the enemies overthrow.

Hundreds of ladies were in the square to grace it with their presence, and encourage their husbands fathers and brothers to stand by their own and their children's rights. They too partook of the excitement of the occasion, and frequently applauded the speakers. They instinctively know that freemen alone can make good husbands and fathers.

The speakers were J. Ellis Bonham, Col. Page, Mr. Cadwalader, Mr. Witte, Gen. Wallbridge, of New York, Col. Florence, Mr. Carrigan, Mr. Power, Mr. J. M. Rush, Mr. Tyler, Mr. B. Rush, Col. Ringwalt, and others.

☞ The Washington *Union* in the course of an able article showing the hostility of the Know-Nothing creed to the teachings of the Bible, says:—Already in the days of MOSES were the teachings of an exclusive and proscriptive *nationality* expressly repudiated and forbidden by this e