

Rev. L. F. Porter will deliver an Address on the subject of Temperance, at the Red Schoolhouse in Route-township, on Wednesday evening next (Aug. 30). Those who, at present, feel but little interest, are particularly invited to attend. The friends of the cause will need no invitation.

Mr. J. Watkins, associate editor of Frederick Douglass' Paper, and a popular speaker, will hold an Anti-Slavery meeting at the Court House on Sunday evening, August 27. We trust there will be a full house, for in that we shall show our determination to oppose, on every suitable occasion, the hateful tyranny that is trying to "crush out" the spirit of a free people.

On Monday and Tuesday evenings we went to see the Panorama, etc., with P. T. Barnum's name attached, but conducted by Mr. Towne, which has been exhibiting in our village. The views were mostly of scenes in Mexico, and these were interesting, as with most of them we have been, within a few years, painfully connected. Over one of these was brought a mimic thunder shower—the thunder and lightning very natural, and the sound of the rain really refreshing. The clouds came on a little too curtain-like at first, but the clearing away was beautiful. After one or two scenes in California, and, on the second night, Boston and Lowell, in Massachusetts, there was a glittering, sparkling fairy scene, (said to be,) which pleased by its gracefulness and beauty, but of which we could not judge. A few attempts at ventriloquism seemed to please the little people, and then we had a succession of little images that danced and performed various laughable evolutions. We felt well satisfied to have seen it all, and think it was mostly pleasing, although there were some performances which were as little creditable to the exhibition as complimentary to the taste of the audience. We think no one could wish to hear again of the Wrymouth Family; and most of us have heard the Yankees' performances so often in real life, as to desire no stage representation of them.

A NATIONAL LOSS.

COL THOMAS H. BENTON, the greatest statesman now living, has been defeated for Congress in the St. Louis District, by a combination of Administration men, Hunker Whigs, Know-Nothings, and Catholic Jesuits. If this coalition does not incite Northern Freemen to greater efforts to build up a party of Freedom, without regard to old political associations, then we shall be mistaken. The Cleveland Leader, in speaking of Benton's defeat, and of the coalition which caused it, has the following, which we commend to the honest masses:

Fourth, the Administration at Washington helped to perfect this strange and monstrous union at St. Louis, and concentrated all its power there to defeat Benton.

The Slave-Democracy worked hard for slavery. Every office holder of the administration toiled for this end, and we are assured that "men high in authority" labored incessantly, by "pulling different strings" to complete a fusion between all Slaves, whether Whigs, Democrats, Catholics, or Know Nothings. But the chief blow came from the Washington Union, the official organ of the administration—which Journal, at the right time, charged, that the Azeiger was the most offensive Journal in the west and invoked the people of St. Louis to put it down BECAUSE PREACHING AN OBITER DICTUM IN THEIR WORST FORM. This nailed the policy of the Opposition to BENTON. The indomitable Slave Power, thus backed by the central authority at Washington, embraced Catholic Irish and Know Nothings, Whig and Democrat, and whoever would join in the onslaught against brave old THOMAS BENTON, the representative of the opponents of Slavery extension and of the friends of emancipation in Missouri. By this fusion of the monopolists of injustice, was he overthrown. Through this union of an aristocracy, based on the blasphemous assumption, that man has a right to chattelize man, was he defeated. By the direct influence of the administration was this Slaveholding plan carried, to deprive the country of the services of a man just when the crisis, a the great need, most demand them.

BIGLER DEMOCRACY.

That our readers may have a clear understanding of the kind of democracy which the Bigler leaders of this county advocate, we publish the resolutions adopted at their Convention on the 5th of this month—as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention do not claim for the citizens or Commonwealth of Pennsylvania any right to control or interfere with the local or domestic institutions or interests of any other State or people; but while claiming for ourselves the right to regulate our own institutions and interests, we will accord the unmolested enjoyment of an equal privilege to every other free people.

Resolved, That in cases where differences of opinion have heretofore occurred on subjects affecting the feelings or interests of different portions of our beloved Union, and those differences have been settled by constitutional or legal compromises, we are opposed to the disturbance of any such compromise; and hence, we cannot approve of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820; and we hereby endorse and approve of the resolutions passed at the Mass Convention, held at this place Feb. 20, 1854.

Resolved, That the Hon. Jas. Gamble, our able and faithful member of Congress from this District, in voting against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, is entitled to our confidence and respect.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the principle of the Homestead Bill, now before Congress, and that we recommend to Congress the passage of an act giving, in limited quantities, portions of our public domain to actual settlers, with such rules and regulations as will secure the same to the family of the settler.

Resolved, That we approve the nominations made by the Democratic State Convention, for the offices of Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Canal Commissioner, and in view of the unjust assaults now being made on the present honored chief-magistrate of the Commonwealth, we deem it appropriate to declare to our Democratic brethren everywhere, as the cordial and unanimous opinion of this Convention, that Gov. William Bigler, by his firm, dignified, and patriotic official course, is eminently entitled to our continued confidence, and will receive our hearty and undivided support in the coming contest.

The first of these resolutions is the merest twaddle, and if not drawn up by some splenetic slaveholder, was adopted simply to please one. The second one, referring to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, is characteristic of mere politicians. Instead of expressing an honest indignation at the wanton disregard of a solemn compact, and a settled purpose to remedy the evil done to Freedom, the resolution speaking for the Bigler men simply says "we cannot approve of the repeal of Missouri Compromise of 1820." Of course not. The State Convention which nominated Wm. Bigler did not approve of that measure, and the same policy would doubtless be advisable throughout the State. Neither approve nor disapprove, is the word which our artful dodgers have adopted. Let us see if it will work.

The only principle endorsed by these resolutions, is that of the Homestead Bill now before Congress. If we only knew what kind of a bill was before Congress at the time of the adoption of this resolution, we should know whether we could respond to it or not. But taking it for granted that these men meant to approve of a free Homestead bill, we shall give them credit for being in favor of one good thing. But as nearly everybody is in favor of that, we suppose it will not be claimed that this resolution gives any claim to support. Take all the rest of the resolutions, and there is nothing in them—except a blind devotion to party men of the worst stripe. William Bigler, who dare not say whether he is for or against the Nebraska iniquity, who dare not say whether he is for or against the Maine Law, or the bill in his breeches pocket, intended to suppress the low groggeries—is endorsed, and so are other caucus nominees of like character; but the vital issue, which has aroused a storm throughout the Northern States, is not touched.

This shows that the men who controlled this Convention care so little about principle that they will go with their party, no matter where that goes. That portion of the voters of this county who are equally wedded to party, will of course support the Convention and the ticket nominated by it; but those men who vote to accomplish some good work, to advance some principle, will, we think, enquire how they are to advance their principles by voting for men who dare not avow any.

The Breaking up of Parties.

Whoever has set his heart on continuing the present formation of parties, will certainly be disappointed. It is certain that no party could push through Congress a bill doing such violence to the popular will, as that of repealing the Missouri Compromise, and keep the least hold on the respect of the people.

Thus the passage of the Douglas bill by the administration party, would of itself cause its overthrow. Add to this the corruption of the caucus system, and a dissolution is inevitable.

We have heretofore given the opinion of "old Bullion" against the tyranny of regular nominations. We quote now from an article in a late Evening Post. By the way, why are the old line democrats of this county treated with selections from the New York Herald, a paper that nobody respects or believes, in preference to the choice articles of the Post, a paper that enjoys an enviable reputation for truth, candor, and statesmanship, and is the oldest democratic paper in existence?

The Post of the 26 July has an able communication in reference to "National Conventions" which commences thus:

I am, Messrs. Editors, an old-fashioned democrat of the state rights school, and of course a strict constructionist as regards the federal constitution; and desire to have a little communion with you on the present condition of our political affairs. It is obvious that our national legislation, and the tendency of political and party action for some years past, have been of a centralizing character. Nationalism is becoming a prevailing sentiment; and the states are losing not only their sovereignty, but in a degree their individuality. Under plausible devices the federal government is arrogating to itself extraordinary powers, plundering the treasury for fancied steam lines and groundless claims, wasting the public domain on railroad schemes and other devices; legislating to foster the institution of slavery, and in a variety of ways exercising the authority of government to crush out every vestige of state rights, of individual independence and regard for freemen. Ocean steam lines are national—projects for railroads are rife, of a national character—and the government is exerting itself to make slavery a national institution. There is a fragment of a party in some of the States which calls itself the national democracy, and the whole country has been victimized for some time past by national conventions.

It will be deemed heterodox by some extreme partisans to oppose the system of national nominating conventions, but it is nevertheless true that this machinery of party is becoming oppressively obnoxious to a great portion of the people. Without questioning the motives, intentions or designs that led to the introduction of these irresponsible assemblages when originally instituted, it is notorious that they have degenerated into mere nests of intrigue, by which demagogues manage to make Presidents out of materials of very indifferent quality. The system is demoralizing, corrupt and vicious in the highest degree—a cheat upon the people—a fraud upon the constitution—centralizing in its effects and utterly inconsistent with State individuality.

We should like to see an intelligent man who doubts the truth of the above, and if true, we do not see how an honest man can consent longer to give his influence to a system which fosters slavery, is "a cheat upon the people" and "a fraud upon the constitution."

But here are two more paragraphs from this same article equally truthful, and quite as pungent:

The members who compose these conventions are notorious office-hunters, place-seekers, jobbers for plunder, and profligate politicians. There may be exceptions, but they are few and rare; and unfortunately, the history of the successive administrations for years discloses the fact, that a large portion of the delegates to the successful convention have received, directly or indirectly, offices and rewards in payment for their services in these conventions. Cabinet offices, foreign missions, custom-house offices, post-offices, land offices, &c., are bestowed on the mercenary hordes of intriguers who have been members of the convention that nominated the man who has these offices to bestow. This shameful prostitution is a part of the system, and the public mind is becoming vitiated and debauched by it.

No system could be devised whereby men of high moral worth, distinguished public service, and inflexible integrity would be so entirely excluded from the presidency as the convention system. Such men, statesmen and patriots in the true significance of the word, will never be favorites with the intriguing managers who

control the machinery of a national convention; and hence the unhappy condition of our political affairs.—Were Jefferson or Jackson, either of them, on the stage of action now, instead of the period when they existed, and in the prime of life, neither of them could receive a nomination from a national convention. If there are such men among us at this time, no National Convention will permit them to be elevated to the Chief Magistracy. Such Presidents are born of no convention. They are the offspring of the people—brought forward by them and by the States, without the intervention of any centralizing party machinery, but in spite of it. Until we return to first principles—discard intriguing, centralizing, national combinations—and have free primary action in the States, we shall never again have such Presidents as Jefferson and Jackson were.

We make one other extract, and we commend these facts to the attention of those democrats in this county who desire to discharge their duty to their country, in preference to serving small politicians. If your judgment shall be convinced of the necessity of the reform alluded to by these extracts, we ask you to join the effort now making for the overthrow of the Slave Power and the caucus system.

Alluding to the proceedings of the late National conventions the writer in the Post says:

Under this state of things, is it surprising that there is almost universal political demoralization! The primal element of the government, the people themselves, are robbed of the right and privilege of selecting their candidates, the truly great men of the republic, to be their Chief Magistrate. There is no relief so long as they submit to the system. They have alternated from one party to the other while the system has been in operation. In 1836, Van Buren, the candidate of the democratic convention, was elected. In 1840, Harrison, the candidate of the whig convention, was elected. In 1844, Polk, the candidate of the democratic convention, was elected. In 1848, Taylor, the candidate of the whig convention, was elected. In 1852, Peirce, the candidate of the democratic convention, was elected. In all these successive contests, since 1836, the people have had little or no voice in selecting their candidates. All that remains to them is to register, by their votes, the edicts of the several conventions, while the conventions themselves are notoriously controlled, in every instance, by six or eight prominent and unprincipled demagogues. The candidates begotten in those nests of intrigue must, of necessity, be second or third-rate men, such as will be the convenient tools of those who made them, and of that equivocal position that shall make their availability a substitute for true worth.

It is obvious that the public sentiment is becoming justly hostile to the national convention system of nominating candidates; but there are two party organizations to sustain it, with hordes of mercenary partisans and dependent presses that dare not permit the errors and enormities of the system to be exposed or discussed. To overthrow the system, resolution, determination, and perseverance are necessary, and they will not be wanting.

Letter from Judge Wilmot.

We publish on the first page a letter from this distinguished and fearless advocate of true democracy, which we commend to the true hearted yeomanry of Potter county. Read this timely and straightforward letter of the Hon. David Wilmot, and then the call for a union of all men opposed to the further aggressions of slavery, which we publish in another column, and see if the two do not perfectly agree in spirit and purpose. Says Judge Wilmot:

The power and design of slavery must be checked, and the original policy of the Government on this subject restored. To this end we must lay aside—postpone for a time, the strife of party over minor points of controverted policy, and unite in the great work of preserving our free institutions from impending destruction.

The call is an invitation to the freemen of this county to do the very thing here recommended.

The following passage from Judge Wilmot's letter is a perfect vindication of the course of the independent men of this county who have abandoned party for the sake of preserving Liberty.

We challenge any of our opponents to show that this extract does not contain wise counsel, or that we have ever asked voters to go farther than is here so earnestly urged:

The first blow must be aimed for the overthrow of the present National Administration—the mere tool

and puppet of the Slave Power.—Through the competing influence of its patronage upon the people's Representatives, Freedom has been betrayed. It must be overwhelmed at every point with ignominious defeat. We cannot shorten its Constitutional term of office, but we must strike down its allies in every State, District, and County. It must have no props in the States, upon which to lean for the support of its iniquitous policy. No man should be elected to responsible office, Governor, member of Congress, Representative, whose relations of friendship and alliance with the National Administration are open to suspicion. We must accept of nothing, in the candidates presented for our suffrages, short of undisguised hostility to the ultra pro-slavery power at Washington. Anything short of this is folly, idle, trifling, shilly-shally nonsense; and designed in the end, to lead the people step by step into acquiescence in the policy and plans of slavery. Let no candidate pretend to condemn the recent legislation of Congress, and yet hold himself in party alliance with the present administration. He cannot be trusted; and so sure as he is trusted, so sure will the people, and their rights, again be betrayed. The man who will not face in open and manly resistance, the aggressions of the slave power to-day, cannot be relied upon to do so on the occasion of a future provocation. He is hopelessly rotten—unsound to the core, and will sacrifice his Country's highest interest and glory for some paltry, partisan considerations.

We trust our friends will see that every sincere opponent of the Nebraska swindle sees this letter. To all such we are confident it will carry conviction. To those who only pretend to be opposed to that measure, for the sake of securing votes for the party, no arguments would change—they are bound to their idols, and it is useless to waste words with them. But the masses are honestly and determinedly opposed to any further aggressions of slavery, and they will read this letter with care. Let it be thoroughly circulated.

ALL HAIL TO IOWA!

The opponents of the Slave Power in Iowa have united and overthrown the allies of Slavery, that have ruled the State ever since it was admitted into the Confederacy. Iowa was the New-Hampshire of the West, and the triumph of the Republican party there shows that every free State is about to throw off the shackles of party, and join the ranks of Freedom.

The latest returns from the West show the election in Iowa of Grimes, the Anti-Nebraska candidate for Governor, by four thousand majority. To the Senate the Anti-Nebraska men have elected 14; the Administration 12. There is 1 heard, and 1 not heard from. To the House there are 37 Anti-Nebraska men, 19 Administration men, and 11 to hear from.

The Dubuque Tribune thus announces the glorious triumph:

Sisters! Iowa is Redeemed! Yes, our noble, young State, has spoken in thunder tones, words that will tell, upon her recreant Senators, and upon the foes of Freedom every where.

Sisters of the East, have we done our duty? Is Freedom worth struggling for? Will you, too, "Come to the Rescue?" Or will you, with unprincipled timidity, shrink ignominiously from the contest?

Freedom or Slavery! Sisters, what say ye? The spirits of our noble sires, from the high spheres which they inhabit, stoop to hear your answer; what is your reply? We urge you, by the holy ties of brotherhood which should bind Freemen one to another, by all the suffering and sacrifices of our Fathers, by the memory of Concord, Lexington, and Bunker Hill, and by the heart-rending cries of crushed and bleeding humanity—Do your duty. Will you act as becomes the sons of worthy sires, or will you tamely bow your necks, and hold out your arms for the manacles!

Those of our citizens who have taken an interest in the welfare of Emily Fourness, the unfortunate mute, who has been in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Philadelphia for nearly two years, will be glad to learn that she has arrived safely home, and that, although she is suffering with diseased lungs, she has improved wonderfully in appearance, manners, and intelligence, under the guardian care of A. B. Hutton, the gentlemanly and philanthropic Principal of the Asylum.

LECTURE.—Mr. J. G. KENYON, the American Ventriloquist, will lecture at the Court House on Monday evening next (Aug. 28). Those who attend may expect a good evening's entertainment. Admission 12 1/2 cents.

NEW ARE KNOWN BY THE COMPANY THEY KEEP.

The leaders of the Bigler party in this county, are trying to make the people believe that they are opposed to the Nebraska iniquity; but if they are judged by the ordinary rules of common sense and common application, it will be seen that they are supporting that measure. Judge them by their acts, rather than by their words—by the company they keep, rather than by their constant boasting of being the only true patriots and democrats, and you will have no difficulty in assigning them their true position.

The Repeal of the Missouri Compromise was carried by the National Administration. That every body knows. It was done in defiance of the popular will. But the slaveholders said to the President, "Don't be alarmed, the people will grumble and growl a little if it is true, but they will soon submit. Make this question a party test, and the leaders will soon be found acquiescing in the act as passed. Well, it has been made a party test; and nearly every Administration paper in this State, is actively supporting the bill and its authors, while not a single active supporter of Bigler is doing anything to rebuke the authors of this great outrage. The leaders in this county are in full communion, and active cooperation with the most violent supporters of this wanton violation of the rights of the people. We should like to see sensible men, with such facts before them, made to believe that a vote for the old line ticket is anything but a vote to approve the authors of the Douglas fraud. What is recommended by the Bigler men of this county but submission to the outrage! Can any one tell? Will a vote for the ticket put in nomination by them, do any thing towards correcting the great wrong? By no means. They do not pretend that it will. They are submissionists and are doing their best to induce the people to submit to the rule of slavery. Hence we say they are the supporters of Douglas and his progeny, and we think the mass of the people are well satisfied of this fact. We think it is perfectly plain to every honest opponent of the Nebraska iniquity, that the only way to overthrow the slave power, is for the friends of freedom of all parties to unite and make the preservation of liberty the first object.

No seed or it—A correspondent of the Burr Oak advises against men joining a third party to fight the Slave Power, and advises Democrats to stick to their own party, attend the caucuses, &c.

Nobody is invited to join a third party in this State. There are but two parties here—the Republican party, which is for Freedom, and the Hunker party, which is for Slavery. The people must make their selection between them.—Michigan Free Democrat.

That is precisely the position of parties in this county.

The Vinegar-Faced Gentry.

That very able and ubiquitous sheet, "An Exchange Paper," gives the following plain statements, which we commend to the afflicted:

"There is a class of men in every community who go about with vinegar faces, because somebody feels above them, or because they are not appreciated as they should be, and who have a constant quarrel with what they call their destiny. We hate such people. They are a nuisance and a pest. They make all within their influence uncomfortable. These men have usually made a grave mistake in the estimate of their abilities, or are unmitigated asses. Wherever this fault finding with one's condition or position occurs there is always want of self-respect.—If you are a right down clever fellow, wash the wormwood off your face, and show your good will by your deeds. Then if people feel above you, why, return the compliment, and feel above them. If they turn up their noses because you are a mechanic, or a farmer, or a shop boy, turn up your nose a notch higher. If they swell when they pass you in the street, swell yourself. Deliver us from the whining fools who go around like babies telling how people abuse them, and whining because society will not take them by the collar and drag them into decency."

The Fruits of Ham.

President Pierce was assaulted to-day at the Capitol. On walking down the steps of the eastern facade he was accosted by three individuals, evidently under the influence of a recent spree, who asked him to go and have a drink. Mr. Pierce, not being in the humor, politely declined the proffered civility, saying that he was not in the habit of taking drinks; and he was thereupon pelted with stale eggs, which his would-be courtiers designedly happened to have in their coat-pockets.—Some of the Auxiliary Guard rushed to the rescue and took the factious gentlemen into custody. They are said to be Southerners.—N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 7.