

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM BIGLER, OF Clearfield County, FOR SUPREME JUDGE, JEREMIAH S. WICK, OF Susquehanna County, FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, HENRY S. MOTT, OF Pa. County.

Meeting of the Democratic County Committee. The members of the Democratic Standing Committee will meet in the borough of Clearfield, on Saturday the 15th inst.

His Excellency, Gov. Bigler, arrived in town on Friday last, where his family has been sojourning for some weeks, and where he has spent a few days of relaxation among his former neighbors and friends.

The Whigs—The Common Schools. It is the stratagem of a rogue, when closely pursued, to cry, "stop thief," for the purpose of diverting public attention from himself.

One of their organs, issued at this place, a few days since, alleges that the Democratic party, at the last session, attempted to pass a law dividing or allowing a sectarian use of the school fund.

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In the act of 1838, the feature allowing a sectarian division of the school fund was first enacted, and is in these words:

Sec. 13. When a Free School of the Common School grade, shall hereafter be maintained in any school district, under the care and direction of a religious society, it shall be lawful for the school directors of such district to cause to be paid to the proper person or persons, for the support of such school, any portion of the school money exceeding the rateable amount of the taxable inhabitants whose children, wards or apprentices shall be taught in such school.

This act was passed by a whig Legislature, and also approved by Gov. Ritner. In 1847, at the instance of Townsend Haines, a whig Superintendent of Common Schools, the Legislature, then whig in both branches, re-modelled the school law.

In 1854, both branches of the Legislature being Democratic, the school law was again re-enacted, and this sectarian feature, put in by a Whig Legislature under Gov. Ritner, and re-enacted under Gov. Johnston, and the endorsement feature engraved by Gov. Ritner, were both stricken out, and the law approved by Gov. Bigler.

Comment could not give force to such facts. But it is difficult to restrain the expression of our amazement at the sublime impudence and hardy desperation of those who would attempt so barefaced a deception in the face of these recorded truths.

As for the ridiculous story that the present Superintendent of Common Schools, Mr. Gov. Bigler, desired to retain these features in the school law of last session, we know it to be untrue. We know, in addition, that every man in this community who has ever thought proper to ask the question, or conversed with him on the subject, that Gov. Bigler has ever

been opposed to any and every sectarian division of the school fund—that he has always maintained that whatever fund was raised by the State, for educational purposes, as demanded by the Constitution, should be expended under her direction; and that the schools should be alike free and open to all. That he has been, as a private citizen, not less than as Senator and Governor, the devoted friend of the Free School System, his numerous addresses and letters fully attest; and in this community any allegation to the contrary will be scouted at by all parties as a sheer fabrication.

It is right to remark, in this connection, that the sectarian feature, to which we have referred, was engrained on the law at the instance of the Society of Friends of Chester county, and that it, as well as the endorsement feature, has remained a dead letter. Neither has ever been used; and also, that there was not, as we know from an officer of the late legislature, a single petition presented to the legislature asking a division of the school fund, nor a motion to that effect made by any member of either House. The school law is seldom amended. It is simply re-enacted for the use of the Directors. The copying of the old sections, by the school committee, served as a pretext for designing and unscrupulous politicians to raise a false issue, and make the honest and unwary believe that an effort was being made to divide the school fund! Shame, on such miserable impositions!—Shame on those who would prostitute the sacred cause of education to the ends of mere partisan triumphs and the greed of spoils!

But what else could we expect from that spirit of intolerance that goes behind the swaddling cloths of the infant, and ruthlessly pries into the consciences of the adult, to fix the foundation of tests and qualifications for office? Think of it!—the accident of his birth to consign a man to a degraded class in free America!—a doctrine that requires a son to proscribe his father and his mother! From such dogmas may the good God of Heaven preserve our noble old Commonwealth!

Mount Joy Celebration.—The Sabbath Schools of Mount Joy, Paradise, and Mount Zion, joined by our citizen soldiers, under Capt. Wallace, together with a large number of citizens, celebrated the day in the beautiful grove near the residence of M. Nichols, Esq., about one mile west of town. The dinner was got up on the general-contribution plan, and as a matter of course, embraced every thing that the season, climate, taste and superior handicraft of our fair country women can produce.

A correspondent furnishes a sketch of the day's exercises, which, for want of space, we are compelled to abridge. When the company assembled on the ground, J. LAURIMORE was selected as President of the Day—Wm. WALLACE and Hugh McMULLIN, Vice Presidents—J. B. SHAW, Secretary, and JOHN OWENS, Marshal of the Day.

The company was then called to order, and the exercises opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Colburn, who also delivered an address to the Sabbath Schools, when the party, to the number of some 500, partook of the sumptuous entertainment. After dinner the Declaration was read by Capt. Wallace, who followed it with a few patriotic observations in reference to its history, its doctrines, and the day; and at an early hour the company separated, rejoicing in the reflections of a well spent day.

At Liberty Spring, adjoining our borough, a large party, consisting of adults and children, partook of a splendid anniversary dinner, and which, we understand, was also the work of our patriotic ladies. The fact is, if it was not for them we believe the Fourth of July would have great trouble to get up an excitement here. However, in this instance, they were well sustained and assisted by a few patriotic spirits among our young men, who acted as an executive committee, and thus made "the ball go on" in good style. A brief and appropriate address was delivered by R. J. WALLACE, which is highly commended.

We have heard of several other parties celebrating the day in various parts of the county, but are not in possession of the particulars of either. That of the patriotic citizens of Morris township is represented as a highly creditable affair.

The late anniversary of our National Independence was observed more generally in this county, we believe, than usual, as if in rebuke of the fanatical conduct of the authorities of some of the Downeast cities, who resolved to have no Fourth of July this year, in consequence of the passage of the Nebraska bill.

Being the natal day of our national liberty, it is proper that upon that day we should, one and all, enjoy just as much liberty as we can legally get hold of. It is

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Freedom's day, and should be enjoyed as such. The morning was ushered in by a few rounds of well charged musketry, which was followed, at least in imitation, by our juveniles, with their fire-crackers, torpedoes, and other Fourth of July demonstrations, throughout the greater part of the day. At an early hour our citizens had mostly retired to the shady groves selected for the purpose, there to partake of refreshments, and seek shelter from the scorching rays of the sun—for the mercury stood above 90 for several hours. We have heard of no casualties, or unpleasant circumstances of any description. May a thousand Fourth of Julys be thus commemorated.

THE STRANGERS. In the cool of the evening of the Fourth, just as our population were about all returned to their homes, after the fatigues and pleasures of the day, a tremendous excitement arose in the streets. Had a detachment of Turkish troops, or a horde of Cossacks, or even the great Guyastoculis himself, suddenly appeared in our midst, the commotion could not have been greater. A moving body of nondescripts—some white and some black, some gray and some green, some tall and some small, thick and thin, clean and dirty, ragged and whole—might have been seen moving through our streets, surrounded by a dense crowd of gazing, gaping, half-frightened boys and men. They said "nothing to nobody," but seemed to keep up a wonderful attendance to their own business, and after traversing several of our streets, disappeared as if by magic—leaving the wonder-struck boys to guess that this was their first introduction to a *Plen-tastic Parade*. As a mock-military exhibition, or burlesque, it was any thing but a failure; and upon the whole, a very lively *faux* to Freedom's day.

ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Resolved, That the Democracy of Indiana, still adhering to the constitution of the confederacy, openly and avowedly condemn any organization, secret or otherwise, that would aim to disrobe any citizen, native or adopted, of his political, civil or religious liberty.

The above resolution is taken from a series of a similar character adopted at the late Democratic State Convention in Indiana, and, as will be readily seen, is pointed directly at the new secret organization based upon religious intolerance, and hostility to naturalized citizens, which has recently exhibited itself in various parts of our country.

Let the Democracy every where adopt and carry out its sentiment. A deadly blow is now aimed at our free and liberal institutions. No earthly power, save that of the potent arm of the great Democratic party of the Union, can ward off the blow. To do so, it is only necessary for them to maintain their present organization, and, still adhering to the constitution of the confederacy, "fight on and fight ever," until this last grand scheme of the enemies of republicanism shall be scattered to the four winds. The Democracy may be defeated for a time, as it has been heretofore; and for a time the blood-stained spirit of intolerance may appear to triumph. But it is the glory of the Democracy, and the best evidence of its enduring strength, that it can bear to be defeated;—and in due time "the sober second thought" of the people, which is never wrong, and always efficient," will come to the rescue.

Our constitution secures to us the largest liberty, and at the same time surrounds those liberties with the most ample safeguards. Let not an impious hand be raised for its mutilation. He who apprehends danger to our institutions, from the infidelity of our naturalized citizens, has paid but little attention to their conduct—and by that should they be judged. When and where was there ever a field of battle under our glorious banner of the stars and stripes, in which the brave sons of other climes have not stood shoulder to shoulder with our native born patriots, and mingled their warm life blood like water? Or where has that unstained flag ever waived in triumph over a conquered foe that the strong arms and willing hearts of our naturalized citizens have not assisted in placing it there? Yet there is now in our land a secret organization that, stigmatizing them as "clannish, misguided, rash, and intolerant foreigners," would deny them every civil right, and persecute them even unto the third generation.

Ingratitude is no characteristic of genuine American citizens, and this ignoble, anti-republican and anti-christian spirit of narrow-minded intolerance will be hurled back upon the hot-beds of corruption that infest our large towns and cities with telling effect by the clear-minded, pure-hearted and patriotic yeomanry throughout the Commonwealth.

The proceedings of the celebration of our late National Anniversary at Luthersburg did not reach us until we were going to press. They will appear in our next.

THE ISMS. Our antagonists—the Whig Abolition-Know Nothing-Native American party—are ardent, zealous, almost untiring, in their efforts. Their zeal, fairly directed in the pursuit of a proper object, would do them honor. As it is, it but serves to render their course more glaring in its inconsistencies, and to show more palpably their time-serving tendencies.

In the present gubernatorial canvass, they have not dared to make the past course of Gov. BIGLER the issue. They know and feel that his career for the last two and a half years has been that of a homes, capable, and fearless incumbent of the Executive Chair. We defy them to point their finger to that official act in which he has not displayed all the qualities essential to the position he so worthily fills. They will know that the intelligent yeomanry of Pennsylvania have an abiding confidence in the capacity and integrity of Gov. Bigler—and hence they were wise in avoiding this issue.

Their course now is, to get up side-issues, and by playing a grand scheme of deception, arouse the prejudices of the community, and thus form a grand coalition with Abolitionism, Nativism, and all the other isms and dogmas in which the present age is so prolific; pledge their candidate to perform every thing for every party, and with the rank and file of their disciplined forces, join sufficient of these odds and ends together to elect their ticket. But it will not work. The people may be deceived for a time. The hour for reflection, and day for action, will set all things straight, and the once respectable Whig party, that claimed a Clay and a Webster for its leaders, will receive such a rebuke from the sovereign people of our sturdy old Commonwealth as those who are so reckless as to coalesce with traitors to our National and State Constitutions alone deserve.

Upon the Nebraska question, our opponents cannot do themselves the honor to claim the position they occupy as their own. In this, since 1852, they have gone over to the Abolitionists. They have espoused Abolitionism in order that they may secure to Mr. Pollock the vote of that faction. Upon this question, we stand up in defence of the sovereignty of the people, advising them from a mere dictatorial policy, doubtful in its constitutionality, and anti-republican in its essence, and allowing the inhabitants of Nebraska and Kansas to regulate the question of slavery by their own votes. The practical working of the bill by which these territories were admitted, will be to exclude slavery from both; unless, indeed, as is now here possible, the officious intermeddling of New England fanatics to fill the territory of Kansas with Abolitionists and Free Soilers as a source of annoyance to the adjacent southern States, shall beget counteraction on the part of the citizens of these States. No sane man pretends to assert that slavery can or will extend north of the Missouri Compromise line, unless impelled by some such unwise policy as that recently attempted in the east with regard to Kansas.

Upon the temperance issue, a convention was called, letters were addressed to the candidate, and certain questions propounded, prepared, no doubt, by the gentleman who heads the Committee, the editor of one of the leading Whig organs in the State, and who would doubtless have supported Pollock, although his answer had been emphatically no.

Let us look for a moment at the answers of the two candidates: Mr. Pollock says, in substance, that the constitutionality of a prohibitory law has been sanctioned in several States, and by the Supreme Court of the United States; therefore it is constitutional. Although we believe that a prohibitory law may be so drawn as to accord with our State Constitution, yet it should be born in mind, that, in no single State, except Maine, has the constitutionality of a prohibitory law been settled. In both Massachusetts and Michigan the Supreme Courts have virtually decided against the constitutionality of the prohibitory laws of those States. The principle has never been settled, so far as we can learn, in the United States. Assuming the constitutionality to be settled, however, and waiving the right to judge thereof himself, after certain qualifications, he says he would sign a prohibitory liquor law. Now, is the legal gentleman, who assumes a position for law, that is not law, and then takes the oath to support the Constitution of the State, and of the United States, more likely to abide by his specious, time-serving legal opinion, than he is by a solemn oath? This is a serious question, and one that demands the deepest reflection of the people, and particularly of temperance men.

Let us look, for a moment, at the position of our candidate. He says he "sincerely deplores the evil of intemperance." Who that knows him will dispute it? He also says that a law may be passed that will be unconstitutional—so, too, one that will be constitutional, and as an honest, proud man only can do, he reserves to himself the right, and "de the oath he has taken, to judge thereof. If unconstitutional, he will sanction it; if unconstitutional, he will not. What other course should the Chief Executive officer of any government pursue than that which Gov. Bigler has answered he will take? His course in this particular, like his whole official career, is fearless, conscientious, and independent, and places him in a position proudly above the *blushing* gossamer of Mr. Pollock.

Know Nothingism and Nativism are elements sought earnestly to be incorporated into the infamous Whig party. They strike boldly and broadly at the constitution. Their work will not bear the light of day. The banners of true republicanism are always unfurled on the outer walls. Secrecy in a republican government upon political questions is of itself odious; but how much more odious do their principles become when we find that the main article of their faith is directly in the teeth of an express provision of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, proscription for religious sake. The 4th section of the 9th article of that document is in these words: "No person who acknowledges the being of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishment, shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit, under this Commonwealth." The Constitution of the United States contains a similar guarantee to the freedom of conscience. Know Nothingism, *alias* Nativism, therefore, is moral treason to both our State and National Constitutions.

The position of the Democratic party ever has been, and we trust ever will be, favorable to the doctrines contained in the section above quoted, and the section immediately preceding it; and if our Whig and Know Nothing friends desire the issue to be made here, we will gladly meet them. In defence of a principle under sacred by the immortal fathers who penned and signed the Declaration of Independence, crimsoned on the battle fields of the revolution by heroes of all sects and nations, and grown venerable upon the pages of the Constitution of our native State, as a party, we will bravely combat if victorious, triumphing in the success of a noble principle—if defeated, yielding with the proud consciousness of having done our duty to our country and its Constitution.

ANOTHER ROORBACK. A paragraph has found its way into most of the Whig and Native papers, stating that the Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle was a Democratic paper, and after the passage of the Nebraska bill, had taken down the name of Gov. Bigler, and put up that of Judge Wilmot. A late number of the Chronicle plays snuff with this Roorback in the most summary manner, as follows:

OUR POSITION.—We notice a paragraph going the rounds of the Whig press, that the Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle, a paper devoted to Democratic men and measures, has taken down the name of William Bigler for Governor and put up that of David Wilmot. We never did anything of the kind. The Chronicle is not a party paper, and has never placed at the head of its columns the name of any candidate for office. We occasionally give our views of men and measures, which we certainly have the undoubted right to do, but have never advocated as a partisan the claims of either party exclusively. Our course is independent, and we shall maintain it regardless of who we please or who we offend."

Wonder if these Whig and Native papers will now have the manliness to come out and tell their readers that that was a bit of a lie they were trying to palm off upon them?

OUR PAPER.—We take pleasure in announcing to the friends and supporters of this long established paper—the Republican—that its condition and prospects were never better, nor so good, as at present. Within the last few months, nearly two hundred new subscribers have been added to our list, and our edition is now 900 strong. For this increase of list, our thanks are due to the exertions of friends in various parts of the county.

Ordinarily, this list would be considered quite large enough; but as we intend to expose every impropriety that is made by the enemies of the Democratic party and its candidates, in the present contest—and having truth and justice on our side, we pledge ourselves to do it success fully—we would gladly add to our list the names of all who desire a clear and truthful knowledge of the various issues now agitated in this State. Their names need no commendation, and our only aim, shall be to present it in all its purity upon every topic.

STATEMENT OF DEPOSITES AND COINAGE AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA, DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1851.

Table with columns: From California, From other sources, Total gold deposits, Silver Bullion Deposited, Including silver purchases, Total gold and silver deposits, Coinage Estimated, etc.

ELOQUENT FAREWELL.—The Baltimore Patriot a leading Southern Whig paper, takes leave of the Northern Whig party in the following eloquent language: "If it (the Northern Whig Party) prefers a naked and supererogatory decree, excluding the South from territory which she never expected to occupy, to a cordial interchange of products and a liberal cession of government; if it would swap the sister-States of the South for monarchical Canada—for Canada whose population was driven from the Republican colonies because they would not defend their liberties but still repeat the traditions of confiscation and exile, who sneer at our institutions and laud with obsequious loyalty those which they derive from the crown. If the Northern Whigs prefer an alliance with such people, to one with those who quitted their Southern homes to lie on Boston Heights confronting a powerful foe, with the ammunition to have repulsed him—who endured the trials of Valley Forge—who met the confident foe at Brantmouth, and crossed the wintry Delaware to strike a blow for freedom where she most despaired of existence—who bled with the men of Massachusetts in trenches at Yorktown, and saw the humbled battalions of the haughty invader pile their weapons at their feet. If the Northern Whigs are willing as they have professed, to change American freemen for British subjects, and Republican Whigs for renegades, fanatics, and fugitive slaves, we cannot, under such circumstances withhold our approval. Self-respect—the protection of our first-aid demands it, and it is done."

The Pennsylvania in an article on the same subject says: "Never has any party, in so short a time, so sunk to the last degrading point, as the Whigs since the demise of their great leaders, Clay and Webster, whose places are now occupied by such pigmies as Seward, Sumner, Hale and Giddings. They have not saved from the wreck of principles, a single spar that indicates the character of their ancient craft. A Seward Whig—a Greeley Whig an Abolition Whig—these are the terms that now indicate the extinction of the once great Whig party. If the spirits of Clay and Webster could revisit this earth, what would be their sensations at finding themselves thus dishonored?"

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS. THE EASTERN WAR.—The following is the latest telegraphic dispatch received by the steamer America: The latest telegraphic dispatch states that the conference at Terchan decided that Russia would not formally declare war on Austria, but place a part of the Prussian army under the orders of the Emperor of Austria.

Gen. Demichay succeeded to the chief command of the Russian forces on the Danube in consequence of wounds received in command. "General Lud's jaw was carried away by a cannon ball."

From the Baltic we have the report of the English loss at Kaïma Kailenz confirmed. On the 21st all the screw steamers proceeded to Cronstadt.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—The following dispatch was received from Philadelphia yesterday morning: "PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—One of the most, if not the most terribly destructive fires which has ever visited Philadelphia occurred this morning. The fire broke out in the square bounded by Chestnut, Eighth, (George and Ninth streets; and spacious dwellings, magnificent stores, with their costly contents, and some of the largest and most expensive public buildings in the country, are now one mass of smouldering ruins."

Among the buildings destroyed were Welsh's National Amphitheatre and the Chinese Museum. The Chinese Museum was one of the largest buildings of the kind in the United States. Welsh's National Amphitheatre was originally built for Mr. Burton, the well-known theatrical manager. It was the largest theatre in Philadelphia, and could accommodate an audience of upwards of three thousand persons. The front of the theatre, on Chestnut street, was used for stores.

The theatre, the Museum building, and a portion of the adjacent property were owned by the late Thomas Potter, Esq., of Princeton, New Jersey, father-in-law of Commodore Stockton.

The Girard House, which is directly opposite to the theatre, narrowly escaped destruction. It was on fire several days. The American Art Union building was seriously, and the one adjoining greatly damaged.

The loss by this terrible fire is roughly estimated at one million of dollars.

LIBERAL.—The Elk Advocate, of the 4th inst., announces its preference for the re-election of ALEX. CALDWELL to the Legislature, on the ground that, as Clearfield contains a larger population than both Elk and McKean, she ought to have more than an equal share of the honor of representing the district. Justice late, is better than never.

THE CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA. The fact that a few isolated cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred in our city has been made known through the report of the Board of Health. But there is not the slightest ground for apprehension. Every person who has died of the disease has been either notoriously intemperate or shamefully imprudent. We repeat, our citizens need have no fear of the disease becoming epidemic. Care should always be exercised at this season of the year, as regards diet and clothing. With reasonable prudence, all may escape. Our city is clean and its general health is unusually good.—City Item.

The fare on the Richmond and Petersburg (Va.) Railroad has been raised to six cents per mile. An Indian woman died at Knight's Ferry, California, recently, at the age of 142 years.