Intelligencer & Journal.

GEO, SANDERSON, EDITOR. Lancaster, July 18, 1854. FOR GOVERNOR: WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield County.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT: IRREMIAH & BLACK, of Somerset County. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER HENRY & MOTT, of Pike County.

Office of the Intelligencer. In Kline and M'Clure's Buildings, Duke street, 8d door north of E. King, and directly opposite the east entrance to the new Court House.

Party Organization--Pennsylva-

In our last number we, as briefly as possi ble, directed the attention of the people to the origin of political parties in this country-and, with a scrupulous adherence to facts, traced their progress to the present time. We now call upon the sturdy, lion-hearted Democracy of the old "Keystone," to look out for the wiles and stratagems of their ancient enemy in the approaching conflict, to be decided at the October election. Let all the members of the great Democratic party consider themselves equal-let them, individually, make the cause for which they contend, their own. It is a good-a noble cause. It is the cause of the common people, the Farmers, Mechanics and Laboring Men, which has raised our Country to its present proud pre-eminence, in prosperity and happiness. The plain name of DEMOCRAT is worth more than all the coinage of the old Federal party, under its different guises, since the origin of party namesand it will always remain in the ascendant.

But we deem it to be almost superfluous, it Pennsylvania, to remind the Democracy of their duty, or to express a doubt in reference to the bold and determined action of every democratic soldier when the hour of trial comes. .Their fealty to the Constitution and to the principles held by our forefathers, have been too often tested to doubt their patriotism at this important crisis. On the other side, the finger of fate points to the fact, that the days of the Federal Whig party are numbered. It has been "weighed in the balance [of public opinion] and found wanting." It fall, after many hard struggles, in 1851-again resuscitated in 1852, under the exhilerating music of the "drum and fife"—the attempt to catch the "rich Irish brogue" and the "sweet German accent," but only to be defeated more disastrously than ever; and then fell, never to rise again.

The history of the past has shed sufficient light upon reflecting minds, to guard their against being led into a new alliance with the Federal Whig party, under the promise of obtaining power or respectable position. Many honest, but unreflecting men, have been good ed into ill feeling against some measure or some official of the Democratic party, by miss representation and calumny: then, by the trickster leaders of the Whig party, they have been organized as an independent party, under a new name-and what has been the result Why, in every instance, they have been enlisted under the banner of Federal Whiggery, and used as mere factions, to be cast aside like "squeezed oranges," when no longer serviceable. "Anti-Masonry," under whose banner many honest and good, but deluded citizens of this County and throughout the State, or ganized for the purpose of putting down an ous one, can testify to the falsity of Whig as sertions and promises. That party was ca joled into a union with Whiggery, by the leaders who brought it into life; and for a brief period, it held dominion in Pennsylvania--re taining the name under which it came into existence. But the "cloven foot" of its betray ers could not long be concealed, and poor Anti-Masonry was merged into Federal Whig gery, as a PITIFUL FACTION, whose name and principles were too unsightly to be longer associated with the name of Whig, on the political Calendar. Hundreds of Democratic citizens of this County, to whom we have alluded, as having been governed by honest motives in becoming Anti-Masons, have never ceased to regret that unfortunate step-or to curse the Traitors who led them into the grievous error.

And such has been, and ever will be, the fate of all new parties, brought into existence by the same means, for the pretended object of redressing some alleged private or local wrong, the character of which is generally indicated by the name they adopt. They are all recruited by Sergeants commissioned by the Whig party, and used for the benefit of that, party, as mere FACTIONS; and, when thrown aside by their betrayers, find themselves lost to the confidence of the Democracy, for whose destruction they were employed.

Let these well known truths be kept in mind by the People, especially by the young men just launching into political life, whose untrained minds and warm impulses, are taken advantage of by the adroit and accomplished recruiting and drill Sergeants of the Whig party. The name of "KNOW NOTHING" is an invention of the enemy! It was selected by the knowing ones as the best fitted for their purposes. It wears a semblance of mysteryhas a sprinkle of romance about it, and, better than all, if its votaries are asked to expound their principles, they can point to their banner, and-"know nothing !"

The young men of the Democratic party. however, for whom the snare was principally spread, will not be caught in it. Some of them may venture to the door of the "Curiosity Shop," and take a look at the interior; but they are too wise to cast a blight upon their political character, which will attach through life, by crossing the threshold and becoming an occupant. The old men of the Democratic party-those who have stood firm and inflexible in their adherence to PRINCIPLE, in the darkest days of the party, look calmly and scornfully at this new attempt of our ancient enemy, to triumph over the principles of Democracy. When the day of trial comes, on the 2d Tuesday of October, this sturdy phalanx will be found standing upon the democratic platform—the platform of our glorious CONSTITUTION-battling against the principles contained in the "Alien" and "Sedition" laws, enacted under the administration of the elder Adams, and hurled from existence by the Democratic party! And, with the declaration of principles made by Thomas Jefferson, for our text-book and guide, they will indignantly frown down every attempt to excite sectional or sectarian jealousies, and fight under that banner alone, which bears upon its folds the motto

" Equality of RIGHTS and Freedom of RELIGION in all The Fathers of the Republic have so advised

in the most solemn manner-and upon this authority the great DEMOCRATIC PARTY is based, and its bulwarks made impregnable. We are indebted to Hon. ISAAC E

Commissioner of Patents, for the year 1853. The President has appointed Hon M'Keon (Hard) District Attorney of Mr. O'Conner, resigned .-

HIESTER, M. C., for a copy of the Report of the

The Old Game.

We observe that the Whigs are again pracising their old game of brag. Their presses invariably, a few months before the election, foot up nice rows of calculations in which are demonstrated the triumphant success of their candidates, and the utter annihilation of the Democrats. In 1851 ex-Governor Johnston was elected for months before the contest came off, and according to the showing of these immacculate prophets, nothing short of an earthquake or a revolution would save Col. Bigler from inglorious defeat. But the second Tuesday of October, however, spoiled all these calculations; and instead of a rank abolition dis-unionist, the people had selected the clear-headed Susquehanna Raftsman to guide the helm of State. These same prophets had predicted Shunk snugly defeated before the election. During the last Presidential contest, also, Gen. Scorr whose military services, as they said touched a tender chord in the American heart, was surely elected from the time of his nomination antil the frosts of November. "He is a Catholic," said they, "and will get all the Catholic otes." In this, too, were they sorely disappointed, and now, forsooth, in consequence their failure to get the Catholic vote, they organize a secret society under the cognomen of 'Know Nothing," whose creed is said to be opposition to Catholics! And then, in the actice of their old game of brag tell us that Pollock will be elected, because they expect the Know Nothings to give him their sup-

This whole game is too old and flimsy to deceive any one. It is so transparent that any man can see through it with half an eye, and all the braggadocia and boasting of the Whig press and leaders only reminds us of the boy who was frightened in the woods and commenced whistling to keep his courage up. A prominent Whig the other day, in a conversaion remarked: "Ah! but Pollock will get many a Democratic vote in Lehigh, because Gov. Bigler vetoed the Allentown Bank bill." He will do no such thing. The Democrats of Lehigh are made of sterner stuff than that which induces men to desert their standardbearer for an honest discharge of his duty -Without discussing the usefulness or necessity of banks in the abstract, we have no question but that with Gov. Bigler's knowledge of the business wants of this region, had the Allentown Bank bill stood upon its own merits-unincumbered with a score of applications for corporate privileges all over the State-we should have had a Bank here long ago. The Democrats all know this, and instead of censuring his course, will rally round him for boldly and conscientiously standing up between the people and the too rapid accumulation of these monied monopolies.

The fact is, the time has gone by when these Whig predictions of success produce any effect. Look around us and on all sides we see evidences of the unabated strength of the Democratic party, and continued confidence in its candidates. The country enjoys a degree of rosperity unparalleled in its history; and this oo, under Democratic rule. In no quarter can they point to any index of weakness in our ranks-except the election of a Whig Mayor in Philadelphia-and that was no test of the relative strength of the two parties, as the fag ends of every existing faction had "a finger in that pie." We say, then, to our friends abroad all is well in this region. Our honest farmers and working men point with just pride to the Democratic ticket, as one eminently worthy their support. They regard Gov. BIGLER as one who has risen from their own ranks, and in whose hands their interests can much more safely be confided than in those of a pampered

## Whig Extravagance.

"GOVERNMENT IS AN EXPENSIVE AFFAIR." So says the North American, and we agree with that paper in toto in the opinion it has advanced. But, still, all governments are not alike in this particular-some being more exensive than others. For instance, a Which overnment is always more lavish in its expenses than a Democratic one, and our conemporary need not go far to find the truth of the declaration. The election of the good Whig Mayor and Councils in the City of Philadelphia will furnish abundant proof of the fact. The salary of Mayor Congan has been fixed by Councils at \$6.000 per annum, and the annual cost of the whole city government, is estimated at over \$700,000 a year! I this is'nt piling it on with a vengeance, then we don't understand what economy means .-The good people of Philadelphia, who have placed themselves under Whig rule for the next two years, will have to "pay very dear for the whistle;" and if the tax-payers of Pennsylvania would avoid a like extravagance in the government of the State, they will be careful not to elevate the Whiq candidate for Governor, Mr. Pollock, to power. The honest and industrial classes, of every party, in the State, should take heed from the warning they have just had in Philadelphia.

At length there is a name at the head f the "Know Nothing" organ-but only as oublisher. Of course, nobody acquainted with that gentleman would slander him so much as to charge the editorials to his account. We still have a strong desire to see an editor's name at the head of its columns-and would suggest E. C. Darlington & Co., as at least one-half of all the matter contained in its columns appeared in the Examiner of the previous Wednesday. Perhaps Messrs. Darlington & Kline will consent to father the bantlingespecially as the paper appears to be but a off-shoot of the Examiner, and as it is well understood that they go in heart and hand, for that system of proscription and intoler ence which is advocated by the "American Citizen.

The first address of the State Central Committee, which will be found in our colams, is a masterly production. It should be read by every man, of every party, in the Commonwealth. The address reflects great credit on Mr. BONHAM, the Chairman of the Committee, who, we presume, is the author

Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, Clerk of the U. . House of Representatives, will please accept our thanks for a neat little volume. conaining the Obituary Addresses on the occasion of the death of the late Vice President King, delivered in Congress on the 8th and oth of December last.

WRITING INK .- "All is not gold that glitters," neither is all ink good ink; but this cannot be said of the article manufactured by RIDEOUT, GREELY & Co., Philadelphia, and sold in this city, by Messrs. MURRAY & STOEK. We have tested it, and can safely say it is the best ink we have used for years. We advise our readers to give this "United States Indel ible Writing Fluid" a fair trial.

We are indebted to Hon. RICHARD BRODHEAD, of the U.S. Senate, for a copy of his speeh on the Indigent Insane Bill.

The endorsement of the attacks in the Harrisburg Union on Col. JOHN W. FORNEY for alleged misconduct towards his mother and sister, by a paper in this City, sufficiently indicates the paternity of the articles referred to. We have nothing farther to say, as this community has already put their mark of disapprobation upon such ungentlemanly and infamous conduct.

Our Political Prospects.

It is cheering to note the spirit and confienceanimating the Democratic press throughout this State. It is thoroughly united in a decided and enthusiastic support of the State Ticket, and evinces a zeal and determination which cannot fail to produce the happiest results. We can see nothing to discourage, but much to animate us in the signs of the times. We have only to thoroughly organize our par ty, and appeal to the hearts and minds of the people on the issues presented, to ensure a certain triumph, despite the vain boastings of our adversaries. The following article from the West Chester Republican shows how the canvass is viewed even by some of those who were not favorably disposed to Gov. BIGLER'S re-nomination : COUNTING WITHOUT THEIR HOST .- Some

the opponents of the present Executive of this State, are summing up the elements that are to be brought to bear against him at the next election. They say themselves that the large body of men who were dissatisfied with the omination of James Campbell, as a candidate for the Supreme Bench, are now about togiv their votes and influence against Gov. Bigl We happen to be well acquainted with the views of the men in this County, who took a leading part in opposing Judge Campbell, and we are unable to place our finger upon a sine one of the number who will vote against illiam Bigler. Many of these gentleme eferred a new man: but so far as our infor ation or knowledge extends, there is ingle individual amongst them, who will with-old his support from the present nominee of ocratic party, for Governor of this wealth. We think we speak by the ommonwealth. book, and if the seething and effervescing po-litical elements, which the Whigs are striving combine into a single mass, can in any wis be benefited by a knowledge of this fact, they are welcome to the use of it. We are gener ally badly beaten before the election; bu w or other, "the man who brings in the returns," announces that somebody has a ma jority, and that somebody pretty nearly always happens to be the Democratic party.— Tho ever knew an election to pass over in this State, without a special stampede being got up by our unfortunate adversaries. They first ake an observation of the political field, and find that every point is well guarded and secured against their approaches, and then they ing out at the top of their lungs, fire! fire!! in this respect they always remind one of the Chinese, who attempted to meet the English and their bomb'shells, by beating their gongs till everything shook again with the furious din. It is quite too warm weather to do more than keep an eye on the movements of the oposition, and throw down the triggers of their raps as they slip around, setting them in dif-erent localities. After September cools off he atmosphere a little, the old legions will be alled into action, and we shall convince them fter the second Tuesday of October, that we, vith our victories, are like the razor-strop nan,—"we have a few more of the same sor

## Hop. Geo. W. Baker.

This gentleman, the Recorder of the City f San Francisco, California, having been indicted by the Grand Jury for an alleged mislemeanor, in "failing to pay over to the City Freasurer the fines received in the Recorder's Office for the months of March, April and May, 1854"-has called forth the following statement from the Mayor and Comptroller of San Francisco. It will be seen that these ofcharge, and thoroughly substantiate its falsi-We are gratified at this vindication. as Mr. B. formerly resided in our midst, and is well known and highly esteemed by many of TO THE PUBLIC.

We, the undersigned, have had our attention directe final settlement with the City Treasurer, tar ade a final settlement with the City Tree all moneys then in his hands. Sin security from fines have been as follows:

rom 1st to 30th April, 1854,... rom 1st to 31st May, 1854,... Making a total of receipts from the 1st of Februar to the 31st of May, of

**\$4389 99** Which sum deducted from the whole amount received leaves a balance of \$25 51 due by the Recorder on the 1st of June, 1854. Against which the debted to the Recorder for his salary for the mon to \$333 33 amounting to \$333 33.

It may be proper for us to remark that the Recorder received \$500 in the month of April, which sum is properly withhold by him to abide the issue of an appeal.

We do not pretend to account for the disparity existing between the finding of the Grand Jury, and the facts as stated by us; we only assure the jublic that we have repeatedly examined the accounts, and are satisfied that no other result can be arrived at.

C. K. GARRISON, Mayor.

C. K. GARRISON, Mayor. S. R. HARRIS, Comptrolle

Governor Bigler's Address. We have read with more than ordinary leasure the admirable address of Governor SIGLER, before the Managers of the House of Refuge, at Philadelphia, on the 1st ultimo, on the occasion of the opening of the new building connected withthat Institution. It is replete with sound, practical sense and valuable staistical information, as, also of eloquent thoughts happily expressed. Want of room prevents us from publishing it entire; we shall therefore, content ourselves with giving our readers three concluding paragraphs of the address as a sample of the whole, and creditable alike to the head and heart of its distinguished author:

In conclusion; let us dedicate this magnificent structure, so complete in all its arrange-ments and spacious in its departments, to the great work of mercy and justice, for which it been reared. It is the natural result of that enlarged generosity and comprehensive benevolence, which has at all times so distinguished the people of Philadelphia. In its obin its devotion to the good of thers, we have an apt illustration of the huane and benevolent principles of the illustrious founder of your great city, whose goodness on every page of your history. In its practi-cal workings, I am confident it will reflect the real heauties of our republican and social sys-It will be a Refuge in the true sense of the term. A home, a school a guardian and friend for the parentless and estitute, who may sin, from the force of their unhappy condition. A master and rod of cor rection for the wayward, the vicious and re fractory. Within its spacious apartments let all such be gathered, not to be punished and disgraced as criminals, and then returned to their old associations to repeat their offences; but to be cured if possible of moral pollution; to be instructed in the rudiments of education; a lessons of virtue and truth; to be trained t abits of industry and obedience; to be made "wiser and better," and thenceforth to go abroad into the world, shielded by the benign principles thus imbibed, and taking their poitions in society as useful and honorable members, bearing willing and emphatic testimon

o the merits of this noble charity. What a gigantic work! It were enough to startle the most sanguine, and yet I am free to predict for the Refuge, a brilliant triumph in the accomplishment of the task. It was the proud boast of the Romans that whilst the Coliseum stands, Rome shall stand.

The thought was vain, for "Time's effacing finger" ever points to the fallacy of human ex The humbled pride and departed grandeur of the once mistress of the world are fitting commentary upon worldly ambition But in the benign principles of your institu-tion you have the grounds of a rational, a far more religious belief, that, long after the proud structure you have erected shall have crumoled to the dust; the results of its practical and genuine benevolence will remain your most fitting monument, and through all coming time, exercise a healthy influence upon the peace and welfare of your beloved city and

has declined the Governorship of the Nebras-ka Territory, tendered him by the President. want of room compels us to omit its insertion this week. We shall publish it in our next.

THE LADIES EXERGIALS, for July, has a besuitful plate representing "The coasins," and another called the "Proventing to this week. We shall publish it in our next. Gen. WILLIAM O. BUTLER, of Kentucky,

Since the result of the recent election since the result of the recent election in this city which disappointed all parties, the friends of banks and banking, and all other kinds of special privileges, are inspired with the hope of electing Pollock over Bigler, the ent incumbent of the Executive chair of present incumbent of the Executive chair of the Commonwealth, who is known to be op-posed to any increase of the amount of bank-ing capital. Mr. Pollock's sentiments are unknown on the currency question, but he is presumed to be in favor of more banks and more paper, and per consequence of less gold and silver for general circulation. Applicants for the privilege of accommodating the peo-le with a circulating medium are already rapie with a circulating mention are already rapidly multiplying. It is surprising what a number of patriotic and disinterested citizens we have; for these applications are all made that the public may be better served. No one of them at all intimates any selfish consideration, nor, so far as may be inferred from anything that is said or published, is any pecuniary advantage to the applicants expected. Just such disinterestedness has characterized bank applicants. plications in all time past within our recollec-tion, and yet the public very well know that the banks, in time of monetary pressure, are the greatest scourges with which our business munity is ever afflicted. When the pubic do not want money the banks then are free enders on almost any terms; but as soon as the future shows trouble they are the very first discover it, and the more inconvenient their customers find it to pay the more exora ble in their demands. Very often the banks are believed to be, either timorously or willfully, the authors of many of the troubles and fluctuations that disturb our money market But for the banks there would be con ly few changes in the money market. ple should not be induced to enter into doubtful enterprises, nor stimulated to extravagant habits of living by a profusion of money at one period, to be reduced to beggary when it shall suit the caprice or necessity of the banks to narrow their accommodations. there are fewest banks there will the currency always be found in most regular supply, and ousiness interests most steadily pro These are facts worth considering in connection with the following notices of applications already given for more paper money

Metropolitan, Philadelphia, Bank of N. America, do. Bank of Pennsylvania, do. Chemical & Manufacturers', do. llegheny Valley Bank, Pittsl tston Bank, at Pittston, intour Bank, Danville, Carlisle Bank, at Carlisle.
Allentown Bank, at Allentown.
Lewisburg Bank, at Lewisburg,
Cumberland Valley Savings Bank,
Dickiuson Savings Bank,
Commonwealth Savings Bank, Harrisburg,
Reading Savings Bank, at Reading.

**\$9.565.000** Nine millions five hundred and sixty-five we think for a beginning; but, should there be those who would have money more plenty, there is time yet to give notice for an addition of double and triple the amount. The following fact from a New York paper, a city that has more banks and more capital than any, and probably all other cities in the Union shows how effectually banks make money plen ty and cheap: "Little paper is negotiable un der 12 per cent., and sometimes 18 per cent. i San Francisco. It will be seen that these of-ficials fully exhonerate Mr. Baker from the charge, and thoroughly substantiate its falsi commission on brokerage, which more than paid for

> THE MAN FOR THE TIMES.-However bitterly the defamers of Gov. BIGLER may revile him there is no question but he has stood up with boldness and self-sacrifice in defence of the best interests of the people that entitles him to the warm support of the Democracy. Read the following paragraph, by the editor of the Montrose (Susquehanna county) Democrat, who was Speaker of the House of Representntives at the last session

"We know Governor Brown very wellhave seen him under the severest trials as well in the discharge of official duty.—in the varied P relations of social, political and official life. we have happened to have every opportunity o observe the character of the man. And every hour spent with him under whatever cir umstances, developed more strongly to our riew, the stern, unbending integrity of his heart—the sincere and honest purpose of his character. If we were told from above that out one honest man lived on this footstool, we should as soon point to him as the man as an we ever knew. And when we see him vilifie abused and scandalized, as we have seen fo the past few weeks, we shall defend him regardless of consequences. We will not sit coolly by, and see falsehood and scandal triumph in the downfall of integrity and worth without rebuke. We will not see a man of the moral worth of WILLIAM BIGLER, who ha ruined health, sacrificed ease and comfort, a well as pecuniary profit, in the service of the people of his State, we say we will not see him slandered and disgraced by a set of unprincipled and malignant demagogues, without defending him to the last extremity of truth and justice.'

OLD BERKS-4TH OF JULY.-The seventy eighth Anniversary of American Independenc was celebrated by the Democratic citzens of Old Berks, in immense numbers. Hon. J. GLANCY JONES presided at the meeting, and Gen. SAM. HOUSTON of Texas, delivered a most elo quent and appropriate address. From the regular toasts we select the following, which go to show the feeling prevailing with the democracy of old Democratic Berks:

Franklin Pierce—A patriot of the school Washington and Jefferson; bold and fearless in the discharge of his duties as the chief mag-istrate of this Union, distinguished no less for he purity of his principles than for the abiliin an eminent degree the confidence, esteem and approbation of his fellow-citizens. es Campbell—Post Master General of the United States: The arduous duties of this reponsible position could not have been entrusted to one more worthy or capable. As statesman he is celebrated for the purity of his patriotism and his advocacy of the rights of

the people and the interests of his country.
William Bigler—An honest, pure and faithindefatigable in the discharge of his official duties, with an eye single to the true and honest interests of the state, his ony aim is to preserve inviolate the honor and aracter of our beloved Commonwealth ---With him as our standard bearer in the coming contest, the peals of a democratic victory will again reverberate throughout the State.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black—A bright and distinguished legal luminary, the effulgence of whose rays have shed a lustre upon the iudicial firmament of the Union. His past servi ces upon the Supreme Bench are a sufficient

Henry S. Mott—His experience in the Legislature of our Commonwealth—his intimate acquaintance with our public works and his well known reputation as an honest man—pe-culiarly fit him for the office of Canal Commis-

POLITICAL TOLERATION.-We have read vith real pleasure, and, we trust, much profit, he able and eloquent sermon addressed to the ongregation of St. Mathew's Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, on the evening of June 5th, by their Pastor, Rev. E. W. HUTTER, pon the subject of "Political Toleration." It indeed a masterly effort, and stamps its author as a man of enlarged, patriotic and liberal views. At the present time, when intolerance is beginning to show itself in our very nidst, the appearance of this sermon is most opportune, and should be carefully read and ondered upon by men of all parties.

We have received a communication in teply to an attack made upon the Trustees of Franklin & Marshall College, in an article

Presbyterianism in 1776.

We make the following extract from a serion by the Rev. Geo. Duversup, entitled 'Amer ican Presbyterianism.' The eloquent passage quoted from an address of that noble old patriot, Rev. Dr. WITHERSPOON, will arrest the attention of the reader, and show what kind of material our forefathers were made of, in the "times that tried men's souls." It would be well if the Clergy of the present day, of New England, would all imitate so worthy an xample:

Not with enemies, or neutrals, were Preterians to be found, but heart and hand and soul, with their Congregational brethren of New England for liberty, and against op-pression! The name of the martyred Caldvell, and many a chaplain on the rolls of the revolutionary army, and of those who officia ted in the old Continental Congress, through all the times that tried men's souls, will tell you where! So also will the sermons then reached and still extant; the heavy rewards ffered for their heads by the British govern-nent; the confidential letters of Washington, who depended much on them for information ch to carry out his plans; the well known hostility of the invading army which as in the case of the old Pine Street Church o this city, almost invariably destroyed every arsonage in which they lived, every edifice which they worshipped! And more than ll, the mightier weapon than any nai war, that they were enabled to wield the inisterial prayer meeting, which they estab lished for the especial purpose of imploring the blessing of the God of armies, upon their country, in her great struggle for independnce; these things will show efficiency of the support which they rendered at that eventful period. "There," said one of them, whose name is attached to the Deck ation of Independence, and who thus addre sed his fellow patriots: "There stands th widow of my dear Henry, and these his or phan children. His brother died bravely by is side, fighting for freedom. But God know my heart! I had rather all my remaining son hould fall, than see the noble cause now sur rendered. By the graves of your fathers, who on this ground withstood and conquered the wild and ferocious Indians—by the love of your mothers, divinely preserved from the war-club, the scalping knife, the tomahawk your sisters, your wives, now threatened with rapine and pollution—by the hope of unborn osterity, for whom chains and fetters ar now clanking in your ears-by the authority and in the name of the great God, who has said the world shall be free, I beseech, I conjur-

you arouse! Rush to sustain the Eagle of Liberty while yet it flies!. Let the mother say to her son, Go and God be with you. Let the wife encourage her husband! Let the sister cheer, animate, urge her brothers to go wher honor, religion, and their country call. These gray hairs must soon descend into the sepul chre; yet I would infinitely rather they should descend thither by the hands of the public executioner, than desert, at this crisis, the sa dred cause of my country!" It was this samman, who in 1788, reported the original Con titution of our Church, which was not only dopted the same year as our National Con titution; but to which the latter is largely indebted as its model. Piety will have died out of the Church, and patriotism out of the land, when the name of Witherspoon is for-

The New York Swindle. The great New York Railroad frauds still

ntinue to be the theme of conversation in bu siness circles, and the question is very gravely asked on all sides, as to what kind of materia is the business community of the Empire City nade up, and an investigation of this question would, in all probability, account for the so called superior business qualifications of our grandiloquent neighbors. The New York Herald of Thursday, referring to the subject. The stock books are still being vigorously

verhauled in Wall street, and new life been calvanized into scores of directors and trustees. The change from the apathy of the past year or two, is equally novel and gratifying. It was required. It is calculated that Robert Schuyler fraudulently obtained, by over-issues of stock, and other contrivances something like three millions of dollars, which he lost, or made away with, and which cannot ns in the brightest days of political prosperity,
—intimately connected with him for months in the Parker Vein Coal Company are supsed to have obtained seven to eight milli of dollars in exchange for spurious certificates of stock, which are now known to be worth less. A similar swindle on the Vermon Central Railroad Company's stock has given the rogues a profit of thirteen hundred thousand dollars; and one or two minor cases of a like nature have probably produced for their authors a quarter of a million of dollars Altogether, we may say, in round num bers, that during the past few months, some twelve millions of dollars have been fradulently obtained by knavish financiers, whose present responsibility is zero.

Twelve miltion of dollars! And this, if we may

press of that city, is perhaps but the beginning o the end, or at least a tithe of the villany and rogue ry which has characterized the operations of som the "first men" of that city. With such a mor t little more to find the means of constructing great works, building magnificent palaces, or driving most beantiful horses. If this is the exhib ion of the much vaunted enterprise of our neigh bors of the Empire City, we pray God to save s a community, from its possession. We hav often had occasion to lament a want of proper en ergy and spirit among our business men, would a thousand times rather suffer from a re roach than believe for a moment that among the siness men of our city, such a state of degrads on could exist as is evinced by the examination of these stupendous frauds of the "first families" o New York.—*Philadelphia News*.

What miserable compounds of human nature, are occ onally to be met with, in the shape of newspaper editors ose morbid effusions are a stain on American journs sustain them. And who that has an lota of manliness an h onor in his composition, can say, that this stricture do not apply, to the creature, who to gratify his maligna ppetites, does not hesitate to insult, and malign inco ive and respectable females, in order to wound and ov-ome a generous and upright foe, who is otherwise inv come a generous and upright foe, whot is otherwise invulnerable. Instances of such utter want of principle do not
often occur, be it said to the credit of human nature, with
in the sphere of my observation; but my attention was
called a few days since to an act of the kind on the part of
a paper published at Harrisburg, which vilified John W.
Fonny, because his sister chooses to trim cloth in one of
the Lancaster cotton factories, not because she has no oth
er means of living, but to gratify her commendable habits
of industry and thrift. For this sterling virtue, which it
would be well for many more of our young ladies to pos
sees, her brother is wantonly assailed, and an estimable
and unobtrusive female insulted by the invasion of he
sucred privacy. Shame on the man, who can allow his base
passions to urge him to such extremes; he is in truth at
object of pity and contempt; and in conclusion would in

New Commissioners Appointed .- The Legslature in one section of the appropriation bill, appointed Nimrod Strickland, John N Purviance, and John Strohm, commissione o audit and examine certain claims on th Commonwealth, for work done or materials found on several portions or divisions of the Public Works. These gentlemen have for acting, and Gov sufficient reasons declin Bigler, in accordance with a power conferred upon him by the law, has appointed Wm. En-glish, of Philadelphia, William Williamson, of Chester, and J. C. McGill, of Westmoreland to fill the vacancies. The Governor has fol-lowed the course of the Legislature, and appoints two democrats and one whig.

## Book Notices.

The "MINING MIGARINE," for July, is on our table. Th number commences Volume 3, and is more than usual interesting. The book contains 120 pages, of closely print of matter, and embellished and illustrated by a Goologic Map of Mississippl, and a plate representing or explainit the "ordinary discharge of Gas." Among other interestitiems, is an article explanatory of Miners and Colleries also Tests of Iron, Journals of Gold, Silver, Copper at Lead Mining operations, Coals and Colleries, Iron and Zin &c., &c.

Peterson's Magazine, for August, is beautifully emb-lished, and is, in every respect, a capital number. The e-itors and publisher, Mrs. Ans 8, STEPHERS and CHARLES PETERSON, spare no peins to make it an interesting an welcome visiter to every family. Price \$2 per annum. GODET'S LADY'S BOOK, for August, is equal, in all respect to any of its predicessors. It has a great variety of reing matter, and is likewise embellished with several vehandsome plates. Price \$3 per annum.

ADDRESS

OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. To the people of Pennsylvania: Fellow-Citizens-The State Central Commit

appointed by the Democratic convention which assembled in Harrisburg in March last, have thought it their duty to address you on the present aspect of political affairs.

The opponents of the Democratic party and of Democratic policy (we scarcely know at this oment by what name to call them) have, for purposes connected with the approaching elec-tion, made another of those sudden changes of ttitude which have so often heretofore nished the political character of their leaders, and dissatisfied the people. They have run through their whole list of public measures. ne after the other their principles have been condemned by the public voice and abandon-ed by themselves. A National Bank, about which they once threatened revolution is an obsolete idea." The Independent Treasury, which they denounced so fiercely, is no longer lenied to be the safest and best mode of keep-ng and disbursing the public revenues. Their inkrupt Law is delivered over, with their all consent to the infamy it deserves. We hear ut expunging the veto wer from the constitution. The thunders of larm against the annexation of Texas are sient. Their execrations of the Mexican war and the barren State of California, are no onger heard. "The tariff of 1842" is erase rom their banners and omitted in their speech s. They seem to be ashamed (as certainly they ought to be) of their predictions that the

ountry would be ruined and the treasury nade bankrupt by the tariff of 1846. Even the Galphins of the last administration have retired to the quiet shades of obscurity, content to gorge their plunder in silence, without defending the means by which it was acquired. It might naturally be supposed, from such ntoward circumstances, that these politicians would cease their war upon the party of the people, when their formerly avowed principles and measures were thus abandoned. After keeping the country in a commotion for so many years, by contending for measures and views which they tacitly admit to be either false or hopeless, it would seem that dissoluion was the only thing left for them. But the natural enemies of republicanism and equality can never be idle. The interested and ambitious demagogue wlll never quit his trade.— They can at least get local offices by stirring up strife among the people, and this they seem ady to do, as passing events abundantly ver

ify.
We do not deny that the masses of the party pposed to us are honest, sound and true learted citizens, who desire nothing but that he honor, and interests of their country may re promoted and perpetuated. It is their sin ere prejudices against the Democracy, or their ong habits of obedience to party discipline hich keeps them where they confidently trust that the time has now come hen they will break the trammels which have bound them, and join the Demoeretofore ratic party in a cordial support of the laws and the Constitution. Previous to the last presidential election he organs, orators and leaders of the party

hen calling itself Whig, had exhausted their ist of party doctrines. Every issue had been ettled against them. But they are seldom at loss for some temporary subterfuge, and on hat occasion they betook themselves to a mos lisreputable expedient. They exerted all their power and influence to excite the anger hatred and jealousy of the Catholics and nat ralized voters against the Democratic party and its candidates. Immediately upon Pierce's nomination, they denounced him as a bigoted Protestant, who, if elected, would se his power to prevent Catholics from having their just rights. A restriction in the Consti-tution of New Hampshire against this sect of people, was charged on him as a high political offence. Certificates from Catholics in his own neighborhood, declaring that he was ho tile to them, flooded the country—and the sanctity of the Post office was violated for the ourpose of circulating these documents along with the religious papers read by persons of that faith. On the other hand, Gen. Scott was held up as a man for whom Catholic above all others, ought to vote. If he was no member of that church himself, it was urge that his family were, and his daughter had with his consent, gone into a convent. Never before was so bold and shameless an effort made to rouse religious pi purposes. Sensible men of all parties, sects, and classes, were deeply offended at this unblushing system of endgavoring to carry an

election by sectarian appeals. Still more humiliating than this, if possible was the flattery bestowed upon their adopte fellow citizens. From the aged and distinguis dent, down to the most obscure and inefficient of their speakers and writers, all professed becoming zeal for the rights of foreigners -According to their statements made then, all persons of foreign birth had been or were about be greatly misused by the Democracy—an they were urged, exhorted and warned to trust nobody but their friends, the Whigs. Even the dialect spoken by forigners was referred o as being superior to the vernacular language which the native born citizen used. The "ric Irish brogue" was music to their ears, and the "sweet German accent" was the subject

of extravagant eulogy.

These facts, fellow citizens, are fresh in your ecollection. But, would you believe it, the same politicians who were preaching this ectarian crusade against the Democracy, less than two years ago, and who did all that in them lay, to excite the jealousy of adopted cit izens against native born Americans, have recently espoused the doctrine of proscriptio against all citizens not native born of whatever eligious faith, and are said to be in close al liance with a secret and oath bound association which proposes to punish men for conscience sake. In Philadelphia the newly elected May or has boldly declared this doctrine of pro scription. That this is a mere political manœuvre on the part of the Whig be confidently affirmed. That it is a heartless attempt to make a political use of religious prejudices, in which they themselves do not participate, no one can doubt. Ascertained facts, past and present make it perfectly appar ent, that these same politicians, if they could secure votes by it, would again flatter the Catholics and be the champions of the rights of our adopted fellow citizens.

It may be asked, how shall the Democracy meet the issues thus presented? We answer, just as they have met all the other false and anti-republican doctrines of the enemies of popular rights, by the power of truth, by the force f reason and argument appealing to the con science of the people. This mingling of reli-gious and political elements cannot be approed or endorsed by a free and liberal peo this age and this country. They who think so, must be credulous and short-sighted indeed. In 1852, the Democracy asked no more than qual justice for protestants, and now when he Whigs have changed their ground, we will lemand but common and constitutional right for adopted citizens of whatever religious be lief they may happen to be. This has ever been the creed of the Democratic party, as it has ever been the policy of this government.

They have courted no sect or class of people as such. They recognise no peculiar rights in any sect or class, but have only sought to main tain the just rights of all, and to bestow dis-tinction and honor as the reward of individual merit. The constitution and the law-th great principles of equality which the peop of this country, native born and those of fo of this country, native born and those of for eign birth, fought and bled for—freedom o conscience, which no American christian would take from his fellow man—justice to all and special favors to none—this is the platform of e Democracy. From this high elevation, let us look down calmly upon the impotent strug-gle of those who come in conflict with these principles. Ours is the cause of our country —of liberty and of true religion, which can only flourish in its purity where all are permitted to worship as they think right. We are fully persuaded that the people o this State are true and will remain true to the principles of civil and religious liberty, which

were established by the revolution. Their whole history from the first settlement of this province down to the vote at the last Presi reflecting man with confidence in their good sense and patriotism. How much and why the principles of universal teleration are and ought to be valued, need not be enforced by rgument on this point. The history of the world for two centuries is replete with inci-leuts demonstrating the wisdom of this doc-

Religious teleration may be looked upon a e fruitful parent of the infant colonie me rrutum parent of the infant colonies—and the rights of conscience and of worshiping God according to its dictates, may be considered the corner stone of our republican institutions. The Puritans and Catholics of England, and the Hugenots of France fled from the persecu-tions of religious intolerance at home, to the wilds of this Western world, in order that they

night enjoy that liberty here which was denied them in the land of their birth. This land has been the land above all others of religious toleration—a toleration of all sects and creeds so much in harmony with our republican institutions. It is true that here and there at stitutions. It is true that here and there at the early settlement of the colonies, a contrary spirit was sometimes manifested, but it grad-ually subsided and the heaven-born principles promulgated by Lord Baltimore in Maryland, Roger Williams in Rhode Island, and William Popper Department Penn in Pennsylvania, have had their health-ful sway in the policy of this country, being engrafted in the constitutions of the several States. The Quakers and Baptists were once persecuted in New England, and the Puritan preachers and Dissenters from the established English Church in Virginia—but who would dare now to avow publicly, sympathy with such intolerance? Who would have the hardihood now to propose an amendment to the constitution of the Union or of any of the States that a person born in a foreign land, or pro-fessing any particular religious faith, shall be excluded from the rights, privileges and imnunities of an American citizen! the spirit of the age and an over-ruling and ever wise Providence, the idea of the rights of conscience has eventually prevailed and been permanently established, and peace has been introduced among men under the sanction of our government and laws, on subjects which had long led to cruel and bloody wars.

We are not defending the tenets of any par-ticular sect, but the rights of all to enjoy their own peculiar views without molestation, with out proscription and persecution. In this lies the safety of all, for the powerful of to-day may be the weak of to-morrow. The same oppressions and cruelties, visited by a dominant religious sect upon their weaker brethren; of opposite religious views, may be returned upon themselves with a ten fold fury in the bbs and flows of party and political feeling, f such questions are to be tolerated at all in political discussions. The poisoned chalice force others to drink the hemlock. We feel right sure, that the adversities of the past in the history of mankind, will not be lost upon the good sense of the American people, and that all the religious persuasions may be permitted to carry out the pure and holy mission of propagating the gospel and diffusing a bund morality among men.

Let not then, fellow citizens, the sealed

fountains of religious controversy be opened to deluge with hitter waters this happy country. not then the unmitigated evils of religiou ends be scattered broad cast over the land, to be more loathsome than the lice and frogs of Egypt. Let us not be divided in political matters, by reason of a diversity of sentiment on religious subjects; where no differences can exist in the eye of the law on such subjects, and where all sects and creeds are alike proected. Let us live together in amity and love, with no sectarian, bigoted or intolerant views upon subjects about which men never could and never will think alike; each conceding to the other the right to consult his own con science in matters of religion, because such oncession secures his own right to do like-

Let us also avoid the contracted view of human rights, which denies the privileges of citizens to those who have been born on foreign oil. How few of us, but can trace ancestors, not remote, who first saw the light of day behow it grates upon the American ear to hear it announced, as has recently been done by the new Mayor of Philadelphia, that a distinction marked and manifest is to be made among he people of that city, not by reason of ine equality in intelligence or true worth, but by ason of the accident of birth. The adopted citizen is no longer to be considered an equal, out an inferior. He can pay his taxes, enrich be defend her fing, her honor, her interests, on the field of battle, but he must not enjoy the emoluments of office, must not occupy tions of public trust, or even exercise the of suffrage except through protracted years and much tribulation. He has cast his lot among us, made his home in our midst, is identified with us in feeling and interest, and y all the ties which love of country can en wine around the human heart, ording to this modern doctrine, he belongs to proscribed, degraded caste.

We have for long, long years invited the op-pressed of every clime to our shores, extended them the hand of fellowship, offered them stitution, to secure them in the rights and immunities of American citizens; but all this is now to be changed, a new standard is to be rected outside of and beyond the constitution and stronger and higher than the fundamental aw of the land. The great charter is to be rented as a dead letter, so far as it recognizes he equality before the law of adopted with naive born citizens, and a power alien to the constitution and laws of the land is to be here fter the rule of action.

It was assigned as among the reasons of de-claring our independence, and breaking off our llegiance to the British crown, that George II. had endeavored to prevent the population these States that he had obstructed the ws for the naturalization of foreigners, and that he had refused to pass laws to encourage heir migration hither.

If such were considered among the reasons ufficient to risk a doubtful and bloody war, of now much greater magnitude are those-nov presented for the consideration of all liberal ninded men. The offence of George III. was at least an open one. He had refused to pass laws to encourage the emigration of foreigners. unworthy of the American character. eave our constitution as it is, we make no alteration in our naturalization laws, we invite on the faith of these guarantees, to be seen and read of all men, that they should leave their omes, renounce allegiance to their native land, and swear allegiance to our own government when we mean that the inducements thus held out are mere curning devices intended to leceive. For it is not proposed adhere to the strange dogma, enunciated by the new Mayor of Philadelphia, to change the settled policy of this nation, by altering the conditions on which the people of other coun-tries are to be received and adopted as citizens, but a much more dangerous and unjust ground is assumed. Its practical workings are to he retrospective. It proposes to take from citizens the civil rights which they have Iready acquired under the constitution, by organizing a power to subvert that instrument. It is an attempt to settle a policy not recognised in any law of this country, that hereafter no man born out of the country shall hold a civil office under the government er he has come here upon the faith of the laws of the land—no matter how good his character: how effective his abilities: his education; or how numerous his virtues no matter how devoted his attachments to the constitution; nor how orthodox his religionno matter though he has suffered and bled for his adopted country. With such we are to liave no political communion—we must not listen to their advice nor employ them in the public service. The standard of honesty and capacity is to be overlooked—and the circum-stance of birth, and birth alone must decide who shall fill the offices of the government. Here is a disfranchisement of the most obnoxious character. The alien and sedition laws were passed under the administration of the elder Adams in the height of the insolence of federal domination. But they were laws, while here is a similar policy without the sanction of law, secret in its operations, and tyrannical, unjust and cruel in its results. It is in effect, an administration of the alien law of

to place it on the statute book. Its spirit, es ence and design are the same.

The Constitution of the United States authorses Congress to pass uniform laws of naturalization. It also provides that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; and that no religious test shall ever be re-

quired as a qualification for any office or pub-lic trust under the United States. The constitution of Pennsylvania is even more emphatic. It declares that all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences—that no man can, of right, be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent—that no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience—that no preference shall ever be given by law, to any religious establishments or modes of worand that no person who acknowledges ship—and that no person who the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this

Such was the fabric of government exected by the patriots of the revolution, who under-stood what liberty, true liberty; meant, and who periled "their lives, their fortunes, and their sagred honor," in its maintenance. Are