FOR GOVERNOR: WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield County.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT: JERRMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER: HENRY 8. MOTT, of Pike County. Office of the Intelligencer. In Kline and M'Clure's Buildings, Duke

rectly opposite the east entrance to the new Court House.

Sale of the Main Line. Some of the Whig papers-and we are sor ry to class the Examiner of this city amongst the number-are charging to Governor Bic-LER the cause of there being no bid offered for the purchase of the main line of our public improvements. This is ridiculous and absurd in the extreme. The bill was passed by the Legislature and promptly signed by the Governor, authorizing the sale at the minithe works. The sale was open to competition. and nothing (not even the influence of Governor BIGLER if he had been so disposed,) could have prevented their transfer if a bid had been offered. But the true secret of the failure to sell is not attributable to the Governor or the Democratic party. The Whigs themselves are to blame for it, and the West Chester Republican hits the nail on the head exactly in the following paragraph. That paper says:-

We take the position, and we believe it to be a perfectly tenable one, that the Whig and Whig politicians have done more to defeat a sale, than all other influences combined. From the first passage of the act until the present moment, there has been an unceasing cry from both these sources, that the price was fixed far beyond the value of the orks, and that no company ought to become a purchaser, under the provisions of such a Every effort to destroy confidence in these works being remunerative was taken by the opposition. No opportunity was permitted to pass, without a word being thrown in to injure the sale. They saw very clearly that if the works were disposed of, their great political hobby was thrown down, and the gubernatorial canvass was not worth contesting Frue therefore to their instincts and impulse they preferred to see the people heavily taxed, rather than they should lose the remote propect of resuscitating their dying party. It ill be remembered that we are speaking of the Whig Press, and Whig politicians proper—those men whose political aspirations are nothing more nor less, than the most intense Hundreds, nay thousands of hon est minded men in that party, were sincerely desirous that a sale should be effected under the bill, and these did not fail, in the private valks of life, to rebuke the persevering to prevent a sale by those mere politicians in the ranks of their own party. Every one pay-ing any attention whatever to public opinion time this question was agitated in the Legislature, will remember that it was almost an universal sentiment, that if the price were fixed at ten millions, a sale would certainly We heard it then freely asserted that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had signified, through some of its prominent officers, a willingness to pay that price; and i was in consequence of manifested anxiety to get such a bill passed by other men known to be in the interest of that road, that many democrats made extraordinary efforts to have the price fixed at a higher point than ten mit lions. These gentlemen were desirous that the very best possible price should be obtained for the main line, and they thought they saw indications that the Pennsylvania Compa ny would go beyond the price ultimately fixed politicians against the price, and against other ections of the bill, those having an intention and desire to purchase, have refused to make a bid they were once willing to make. The people of the State should look at this matter, and bear it in mind.

## At their Old Tricks Again (

The Whigs are now trying to operate upon the prejudices of some, who are not familiar with our statute book, by falsely charging the passage of the "Sunday Law," so called, to Governor BIGLER. We are not aware that it would be any discredit to him, if he had signed such a law; but, then, every "tub should stand on its own bottom," and the Governo does not wish to appropriate to himself what was accomplished by others nearly a century and a half ago. The act in question was passed by the Colonial Legislature as far back as 1705-but for many years remained a dead letter upon the statute book of the State .-Latterly, however, it has been enforced by the Courts and Magistrates of several counties, and if there is anything wrong or oppressive in the act, they are to blame, not Governor BIGLER.

## A Know Nothing Editor At Last?

The Examiner admits that it employs a gen tleman to superintend the local department of that paper, and at the same time acknowledges that the publisher of the Register, the Know Nothing organ, "finds it more convenient to use the local items prepared by him, than to employ a special reporter for that pur-

So, then, we have an inkling of the Know Nothing editor at last. Mr. DARLINGTON, we presume unthinkingly, lets the public into the ecret. The local editor of the Examiner is the man-and no mistake. Mr. E. M. KLINE is the fortunate individual spoken of, and as he is in the employ of Mr. DARLINGTON, and does not move a step but by his direction, of course the latter is entitled to a full share of the laurels that may be reaped by this new Whig, alias Native crusade against foreigners. . We suggested, last week, the firm of DARLING-TON & KLINE as a suitable one to edit the American Register. Whether our recommen dation had any effect, other than extorting the acknowledgment of the Examiner, we do not know; but the secret is out, at last, and thus the public are relieved of all future surmise and guessing. We shall pay our respects to the editors of the Know Nothing organ in due season. It is sufficient, during the continuance of this sweltering weather, to know who

BREVET MAJOR GENERAL NATHAN TOWSON, son's battery emitted a constant sheet of flame." He was especially distinguished in the battles of Chippewa and Bridgewater, and in the sorof the Pay Department since 1822, and was breveted Major General in 1848.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.—The State Fair this season will be held on the Powelton and Bingham estates, in the 24th Ward, Philadelphia, near the Market street bridge. This site is in every way a desirable one, being directly at the terminus of the Columbia Railroad. Next to Lancaster no more eligible site could have been selected.

The weather last week was the hottest we have ever experienced—the there ranging from 97 to 104 in the shade.

The War of Race and Sect. The indications of growing hostility between ire such as should lead all to serious reflection. street, 3d door north of E. King, and di-

be too strongly condemned. the real value, as also of the original cost of the one side such glorious national institutions their favor; and when we consider their posias our common schools are attempted to be tion among us, we believe there is no more brought into disrepute, because, for sooth, they danger of their "rising" than there is of the do not teach the faith of a sect; on the other falling of the stars.

> which may be fermed American nationality. or persuasion, religious and political,' is one of the national councils, without any inquisition the maxims laid down by that great statesman into their faith or mode of worship." In what as a principle to establish which the wisdom way is it possible for American liberty to be of our sages and the blood of our heroes had been devoted, and as a touchstone by which of any sect? We believe this fear, too, to be to try men and parties. "Every citizen," Jefferson remarks in another place, "has an equal "Irish will rise." right to the honor and confidence of his fellow citizens, resulting not from birth, but from his actions and their sense of them." These rules are simple and plain. It is not throwdown as sound action. The duty is simply that of treating all with equal justice.

history. From the settlement of the country until this day the "oppressed humanity" that its shapes. has sought asylum on these shores, has been eceived and welcomed by indulgent laws:and ow as was the case a hundred years ago. these laws stamp on them "the symbol of adopsoon acquire property. When he becomes a good opinion of his fellow citizens as the naive born; and he stands on the same footing,

Such a principle as this is coeval with our

do. These are so plain, as to rights, that they hardly need be expressed. We make these remarks, however, as intro nouths, to wit: that Americans should rule been Americans or have they been foreign-

to hold office is general among Americans.-Thousands of citizens, however, of native and foreign birth, go through life without having filled even the smallest office. This is the case in this city, and in every considerable place .-Individuals, as the phrase is, are not popular either from habit, a close pursuit of business, or positive distaste for office. But should an occasion arise that would question the right of one of them to hold office, the individual and the community would be swift to vindicate this right. Citizens of foreign birth come into this category. We are merely stating facts The prejudices against them are so great, and their ways so unlike the ways of the natives, that they are here seldom elected to office .-While they have a right to be candidates, their fellow citizens, also, have their preferences, and will exercise them. In this respect the native and foreigner stand on precisely similar footing.

These considerations will account for the fact that citizens of foreign birth are rarely elected to office. How many mayors and aldermen, or selectmen, or incumbents of the of Massachusetts, how seldom is it that any return citizens of foreign birth as representatives. It would be a curious fact to ascertain ture since the adoption of the constitution. Paymaster General of the United States Army | They would be few and far between. It is died in Washington on Thursday. He was a perfectly idle to talk of foreign influence in native of Maryland, and 71 years old at his this body. The same remark holds good as death. He entered the army a Captain of the to both branches of congress and the cabinet. F. Meagher, one of the editors of the Citizen, 2d Artillery in 1812, and his name is associa- The constitution requires but one office should and Mr. McMasters, editor of the Freeman's ted with almost every brilliant action upon be filled by a native born, the presidential .-- Journal. The difficulty grew out of an artithe Niagara frontier during the war with G. Yet the citizens of foreign birth who have cle which appeared in the Journal personally Britain. In the official statements Towson's been elected to congress have been compara- offensive to the first named gentleman. The corps formed a prominent feature, and one of tively very few; and these cases where extra-result of the combat appears to have been that the commandingofficers graphically said, 'Tow- ordinary merit has overcome the prejudices of Mr. Meagher's forchead was grazed by a pistie from Fort Erie. He has been at the head as these, regard the popular cry that Amerion. Both parties were arrested and bound

> America. Again it is said that we shall be ove run with foreigners; that they will rise upon native citizens and overpower them; that Cath- of Northumberland county, and is the Guberolicism will prevail and deprive America of natorial candidate of Greely, Seward, Tom its liberties. These have been reiterated so Corwin, and Fred. Douglass, while William often that thousands really fear such results. Bigler, the Clearfield County Raftsman, is Take the former apprehension, and let facts, the candidate of the Farmers, Mechanics and so far as they bear on the question of physi- Workingmen of Pennsylvania. Let every cal force, say how groundless the fear is. In man before he enlists for the campaign, dethe first place, for the whole time we have cide which of these crowds he would be seen been a nation, it is a fact that no such at fighting in !- Doylestown Democrat.

tempt has been made; and if it ever should be made, such is the admirable working of our native citizens and citizens of foreign birth, institutions, that the rule of a mob is utterly out of the question. Permanent success, even It is not seen so much between German emi- when the foreign population outweighs the grants and natives; but is mostly confined, on native population, is an impossibility; for the the part of those who cherish it, to the Irish whole force of the country would at once be population. This is always accompanied with invoked to suppress such a rule. In the next sitter hostility, also, to the Catholic sect. In- place, consider the utter folly, want of fore-Suences are constantly operating to widen this sight, and suicidal policy of such an attempt, ostility between race and sect. The results if it should ever be made. Of our now thirty have already been deplorable. We have daily millions of population, one million only arc to record accounts of strife and bloodshed be from Ireland: of the thirty-eight thousand tween those who should live in peace as citi- churches which the census of 1850 show as bezens of a common country. Private dwel- ing in the country, the Catholics are set down lings have been assaulted and torn down; one down at 1221; and of the 87 millions of church church has been partially blown up by gun- property the Catholics have nine millions. powder, and two other churches have been Now, cannot this immense preponderance of vantonly destroyed by mobs. All this tends Protestanism, and of Americanism take care to shake the authority of law. The principle of itself? Is it not perfectly preposterous to that guards the costliest mansion should pro- suppose for a moment that the Irish Catholics teet the rudest dwelling: the same anarchy | will ever attempt to "rise," as the phrase is, that would level the church of the Catholic with such an enormous disparity against might turn its ruthless hand against the church them? It is due, it is but bare justice, to our of the Protestant. Such lawlessness cannot foreign population to say, that not only has there been no attempt at rising, but their con-As we meet, on one side or the other, the duct-save only in cases when heated by liriolent and inflammatory appeals that are rife, quor or otherwise excited—has been almost inwe are forced to the view that the misguided variably that of peaceable citizens, submiszeal that uses them has lost sight of the foun-sive to the laws. They have a right to have dation principles of a true Americanism. On such a certificate, as to the past, to stand in

side the determination to proscribe Catholics, But there is another fear felt, to wit, that to deprive them of rights secured by our laws the spread of Catholicism in our country will and constitutions, has become bitter and un- be dangerous to our American liberties. We relenting. The popular cry is "down with the have no fears on this score neither. We do foreigners." When principles and practice, not discuss in these columns theological quesat war with what has been, and ever will be, tions. It may be well to remember that, with our peculiar and glorious American national- unparalleled sagacity, with a wisdom which the ity, thus prevail, there is no safer or better world had never before seen, our fathers as to course than to recur to those principles that national matters secured perfect freedom of dinguished us as a people, and have made us religion. "Congress," the federal constitu- didates, has already determined to canvass the what we are. Along with our noble material tion says, "shall make no law respecting an development, both colonial and since we be establishment of religion; or prohibiting the came independent, there has been an exposi- free exercise thereof." The great object of tion of sentiment, or principles and action, this clause was, it has been said, to exclude This nationality, from the start, tolerated vent any national ecclesiastical establishment, no narrow creed as to race and no proscriptive which should give to an hierarchy the exclucourse as to religion. Of the fathers of the sive patronage of the general government. In country no one stands out so completely as its commenting on this clause, Judge Story reembodiment, so far as political principle is marks-"The Catholic and the Protestant, the concerned as the illustrious Jefferson. 'Equal | Calvinist and the Armenian, the Jew and the | Beside, my official acts are matters of public

as ill-founded as the apprehension that the One view of all this persecuting, proscripwho pursue it, is worth, considering. What is surer to increase a sect than to persecute it? ing out favors to certain citizens or a particu- Is not the history of churches a standing tesar sect: it is not, on the one hand, courting timony to the truth of this remark? Does their votes by appealing to them as a distinct | not our own annals abound with illustrations race or a distinct religion, that is here laid of its truth? We have often heard it remarked that the destruction of the Ursuline convent did more to consolidate Catholicism than all Catholic argument. Such will be the inevitable effect of persecution—proscription—in all

destroyed, with such guarantees, by the spread

Equal and exact justice to citizens of every sect and every race is in the spirit of a true nationality: while war on our foreign population and a particlar sect is British tory in orition." The foreigner is immediately protect- gin and in principle. The fathers of this reed by our institutions, and when he becomes public never thought of so narrow a business as a citizen he possesses equal right to share to object to the signature of Charles Carroll, ty in hand, as thousands upon thousands do, dence because he was a Catholic; or to the use he finds modes to invest it, and by prudence, of the service of the brave Montgomery beand shrewdness, and labor, adds to the wealth cause he was an Irishman; or to the patriotic of the nation; if he comes here with nothing LA FAYETTE, because he was a Frenchman and but his hands with which to labor, and is in- a Catholic; or to the chivalrous PULASKI, bedustrious, prudent and shrewd, he too may cause he was a Polander: and to them have succeeded a roll of illustrious Americans who citizen he has the same right to acquire the have been Catholics. The great and compresive patriot, Andrew Jackson, never thought of letting so unworthy a consideration, as that as to fitness for office and character, as others he was a Catholic, prevent Judge Taney's nomination as chief justice of the United States; and whoever objected to the service of the gallant Senator Shields, on the plains of luctory to comment on a phrase now in many Mexico, because he was an Irishman? But the introduction of the sect element or the America. Who have ruled America but race element into politics-appeals to a sect or Americans? Who now controls her destiny against a sect, as such-cannot be too strongout Americans? Let us dwell on this point by deprecated. It is a policy deeply violative little, looking both to causes and results. Of of the spirit of our institutions. It is at war course those who rule America are those who with the principles of our federal constitution make the laws, or who administer them. Now and hostile to a true American nationality.how has it been as to law makers and the ex- It tends to create distrust where should be ecutors of the law as to birth? Have they confidence; hatred, where should be fraternity'; and violence where there should be amity. Indeed nothing can be more anti-American than that course of action which tends to It has often been remarked that ambition máke, and to perpetuate a distinction between native born citizens and those whom Providence has cast on these shores .- Boston Post

More Straws:-The Philadelphia Sun, 'Native" paper, with decided whig procliviies, (the editor held office under Gen. Taylor,) says that the result of the next Gubernatorial election in this State, must either be a "Native" or Democratic triumph-"no Whig candidate, as such, can be elected." It further declares that the Whig party must become 'Native Americanized," or remain a minority faction, split up, divided and disorganized and that James Pollock, the Whig nominee can be elected only as the candidate of the Whigs, Natives, Know Nothings, &c.,-the Whigs alone not being able to accomplish anything.

The Whig leaders see their hopcless condition just as the editor of the Sun sees it, and hence are bargaining with all the isms to secure votes for Pollock, the spoils of office being their paramount object, no matter how obtained. Their efforts are mainly directed tosmallest local offices, have been foreigners ?-- wards unsuspecting Democrats, whom they To go from local offices to the law making hope to draw from "THE GOOD OLD CAUSE," by power. Of the three hundred and thirty towns outside issues, not heretofore introduced into politics. We therefore warn Democrats against the new intrigues of the old Federal Whig party-for, depend upon it, that, deny how many foreigners have been in the legisla- it as they may, their only purpose is to work

injury to the Democratic party. On Tuesday afternoon last, a street fight occurred in New York between Mr. T. race. Must not every candid person, not tol ball, while his opponent was severely beatblinded by passion, not guided by a dema- en about the head and shoulders with a riding gogue zeal, in view of such considerations whip-knocked down-kicked-and jumped cans should rule America as void of point?--- over to keep the peace. It is generally tho't Americans always have and always will rule unless friends interfere, a resort will be had to "nistols and coffee for two."

JAMES POLLOCK, is an Abolition Lawyer

From the American' Volunteer. The Canvass--Correspondence.

J. B. Bratton, Esq: Siz:—As much speculation has appeared in the public press, touching the intentions of Gov. Bigler, the Democratic candidate in the present canvass, for the office he has so ably d faithfully filled, and as very unkind and uncharitable attacks have been repeatedly made upon him in this connectio deemed it an act of justice as well to him as Commonwealth, to give publicity to the annexed letter addressed to me for the use of the State Central Committee.

The public will discover in this communication, another exhibition of that honesty, sincerity and fairness of purpose, which has so much distinguished the course of its author, in the various responsible positions with which the people have honored him. Gov. Bigler is willing to meet Mr. Pollock or Mr. Bradford, or both the opposition candidates before the people, and discuss the various political issues of the day—and in such discussion our cause, the cause of republicanism and truth, has nothing to fear. Our principles have only to be known and understood, to be properly ap-Very respectfully, &c., J. ELLIS BONHAM.

Carlisle, July 18, 1854. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, )

J. Ellis Bonham, Esq: DEAR SIR-The manner of conducting the Gubernatorial canvass has, I observe, become a topic of newspaper discussion, and I have deemed it proper, on that account, to place my views on the subject in the possession of the State Central Committee

You will remember that when travelling the State in 1851, I deprecated the "stumping system" as liable to manifest and weighty obections. That I embraced it more as a matter of necessity than of choice. The opponents of the Democratic party had commenced the practice in 1848, and then again in 1851, any there seemed to be no alternative left but to meet them in their own chosen way. A similar alternative may be again presented. deed, if the opposition press is to be regarded as good authority, Judge Pollock, one of the most prominent and talented of the opposing can-State by holding a series of public meetings. The Committee will, therefore, regard the democratic candidate as subject to the pleasure of his friends, as far as the performance of his official duties may permit. I shall most all rivalry among Christian sects, and to pre- cheerfully meet and address my fellow citizens, at such times and places in the State as may

be deemed proper. I have no opinion to disguise on any subject to be in the least affected by the of a Governor, am willing and anxious that each elector should understand, as far as possible the effect of the vote which he is about to cast. and exact justice to all men, of whatever state and exact justice to all men, of whatever state the retional councils, without any inquisition justice and policy, the people have a right to all the facts and infor nation that can be thrown before them. I shall, therefore, stand prepared to account for my stewardship by speaking to our party friends in the usual way, or, if preferred, by meeting Judge Pollock before the people without distinction of party and discussing political topics past and present, State and National, great and small. This I am willing to do to the extent of my tive, antagonistical policy, on the part of those spare time and limited abilities, and during the continuance of my health, which, thank God, is now excellent

ow excending Very truly,
Your ob't, serv't,
WM. BIGLER.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.—We have reeived a printed pamphlet, containing a list of exhibition at Philadelphia of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, which will take place on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th days of September. From this we learn that exhibitors must become members of the Society, and have their articles and animals entered on the Secretary's books, on or before the 27th, or opening day, and all articles and animals except horses, must be brought within the enclosure as early as Tuesday noon, in order amination by the Judges on Wednesday morning, when the horses will be received. An office will be opened in Philadelphia on pose of receiving entries of exhibitors. On Thursday the grounds will be opened to the public and continue open for two days. Single admission 25 cents. Members' cards \$1. Competition is invited from all parts of the Union, for the prizes offered. A plowing match will take place on Friday, the 29th, at o'clock, A. M., in a field adjacent to the place of exhibition. The annual address will he delivered at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the same day, immediately after which the reports of the Judges will be read, and the prizes awarded. The premiums are distributed into twelve classes, thus: 1. cattle; 2. horses and mules: 3. sheep, swine, and poultry, 4. plowing match; 5. farm implements: 6. dairy, sugar, and honey: 7. flour, cornmeal, grain, seeds, and vegatables: 8. domestic manufactures; 9. agricultural productions of field crops; 10. fruits and flowers; 11. stoves, silver ware, glassware, cutlery, and Brittania ware; 12. bacon, hams. inventions, and miscellaneous articles. These prizes, it will be seen, are calculated to draw out a full display of our industrial resources.

The Whig State Central Committee have issued an Address. Like the shadowv remains of Whig principles, it is the most rague and indecisive political document imazinable. Except so far as it expresses hostility to the Nebraska bill, it is absolutely pointless, and leaves the reader in glorious uncertainty as to what are the issues presented on the Whig side, for decision at the approaching election. It passes by the question of selling the public works, in a few ambiguous words; speaks mildly in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law; and hints at the imaginary danger of a division of the School Fund for sectarian pur poses-a project which we venture to say, has not seriously entered the mind of any sane man in this Commonwealth; and one which the Democratic party certainly cannot consist ently entertain, for the very good reason tha it was under its auspices that this sectarian feature of the School Law of 1838, passed under the administration of Joseph Ritner, was

repealed? The Address does not say a word in allu sion to the newly created allies of the Whig party, commonly denominated "Know-Noth ings." This silence is a little singular, when we remember that Mr. Pollock himself has admitted the indispensable necessity of securing the influence and support of this politico religious organization by joining one of their Associations; and that the Whig papers undisguisedly advocate their procriptive and intolerant doctrines, which aim to disfranchise al citizens who cannot claim descent from a native-born ancestor, and to exterminate all Christians who adhere to the creed of the Ro man Catholic Church.-Reading Gazette.

## Book Notices.

Towers' Elements of Grammar.—Daniel Burgess & Co., 60 John street, N. York, have just published a neat little work, entitled "First Lessons in Language or Elements of English Grammar".—by David B. Tower, A. M., and B. F. Tweed, A. M., authors of Gradual Lessons in Grammar, may be erected a gramp

"The Musteries of a Convent."—This is the title now novel, written by a "noted Methodist Preacher," published by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia. For sal Murrar & Stokes, price 25 cents. YANKEE NOTIONS .- The August number this amusing publication contains rather more than the usual quantum of fun and frolic. Those of our readers who are fond of the humorous, in reading and illustrations, should by all means subscribe for this monthly—or

at least procure the August number. Terms

Printer, 98 Nassau street, N. Y.

The Lager Beer Bill. We have heard a great deal said, in certain

quarters, about the "Lager Beer Bill," passed the last night of the session, in the hurry of business, and which has not yet been signed by the Governor. It is an undigested mass of crude and incomprehensible legislation, which would require all the tact and shrewdness of Philadelphia lawyer to expound, and we do not marvel that it has failed to receive the Executive sanction. The following is an exact copy of the absurd and ridiculous bantling:

ing of Spirituous and Malt Liquors.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and Journal of the Senate and Journal of the Commonwealth f Peunsulrania in General Assembly met and s hereby enacted by the authority of the same, hat from and after the passage of this act no rson or persons shall sell or expose to sale ny beer, ale, porter or other malt liquors, ithout a license for that purpose, first had and obtained from the court of quarter ses sions of the proper county, in the same way and subject to the same rules and regulations regards the licensing and keeping of beer houses, and the payment of the license fees to the commonweal , as are now applied by law to the keepers of licensed inns and taverns.

Sec. 2. That from and after the passage of this act, no license shall be granted by the treasurer of any county, to any person or persons to sell spirituous liquors, entitled to be classed equal with the fourteenth class, and have been thus regularly classed by the ap-

praisers of mercantile taxes. Sec. 3. That any person or persons vending spirituous or malt liquors without a license for that purpose, first had and obtained, ac cording to the provisions hereinbefore provi ded, and any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be subject same penalties that are now by law pro vided against the keepers of unlicensed tip-pling houses: Provided, That this act shall of be so construed to apply to the brewers of malt liquors or the manufacturers or rectifiers of spirituous liquors for wholesale purposes Provided, That the applicants for license under this act shall not be required to give no ice thereof by advertising in the newspaper of the proper county; and said courts sha ave power to grant said licenses at any term t which petitions may be presented: 4nd rovided, That nothing in thi act contained hall change the classification of venders pirituous and malt liquors in the city of county of Philadelphia, or reduce the amoun of the license fees thereof. Speaking of the bill, the Democratic Union

Now, from this bill Governor Bigler with holds his assent, for reasons perfectly obvious to any one not so wilfully blind as the edito of the *Telegraph*. The first section, and not ther part of the bill, relates to beer and othe malt liquors. But what effect can the provi ions of this bill have upon the consumption ager beer or any other species of m he the bill impose a single additional per by for any violation of the act of 1849, under ich beer houses are licensed? Or does it end in the slightest degree to suppress the evils of intemperance? It merely changes the mode of granting licenses to beer houses, givnor the power to the courts of quarter session stead of the county treasurer, as is provided to the act of 1849. This act is not expressly repealed by the act before the governor; and if not by implication, then, in the event of its law, there would be both courts and county treasurers authorized to grant bee

But let any sincere temperance man, examine particularly the second section of the bill, and then say, if he can, what signal benwould confer upon the cause the premiums and regulations for the annual of temperance by giving it his sanction? Cal it a temperance measure truly, that would bermit the county treasurer to license any person to sell spirituous liquors by the quart or less quantity, because the word "otherwise means "greater or less," on the single condi-tion that the applicant shall be a retailer of foreign and domestic goods, wares and mer-chandize, and placed in the fourteenth class! oreign and dor Does the editor of the Telegraph really understand what he is advocating? If he does, he is surely not faithful to the cause of temper-

ance; and if not, the sooner he informs him-In addition to this, look how grossly unjust Eccused under existing laws. We know of no temperance man who would desire to injure even an inn keeper, so long as he viotated But he would be liable to the penaland after the 1st of September, for the pur- ties inflicted by this bill unless he took out a license under its provisions, which he could not do without he added a stock of goods or nerchandize to his establishment. as a mere revenue measure, the bill perhaps commandable for whilst it would commel the an keeper to take out an additional license ne a store keeper, it would enable the merchant and store keeper to obtain a lieense to sell spirituous liquors by the small.

Soberly and seriously, then can any man common sense, who has the slightest regard for the cause of temperance, advocate such a proposition as this? Can any person really desire such a bill to become a law? Will the editor of the Telegraph oblige us and the temperance public by taking up the bill aud examining it, section by section, and point out its extraordinary merits? Point out, he can, the clause that would lessen or affeet in the slightest degree, the consumption f that somewhat celebrated compound, called

'lager beer?''
But 'suppose t suppose this bill all that the editor o the Telegraph desires, or rather pretends it to be, and that Gov. Biglei had signed it in five minutes after its passage, what then? Wha effect would it have in suppressing beer hous es? The bill passed on the 8th of May, but xisting licenses were granted on the first of May. Could these be effected or taken away the provisions of this law? It would r quire something more than the ingenuity of the ditor of the Telegraph to close the beer houses under the bill he talks so much about. The truth is, and there is no use in saying any thing more about it, the bill is simply absurd and ridiculous, from its utter want of reason and consistency. And, unless we are greatly mistaken, the editor of the Telegraph ha self more than once pronounced it unintelli tible. Instead of being an act to suppres ntemperance, it should be called "An Act to encourage the sale of intoxicating liquors."

COLORED VOTERS.-On Wednesday the 5th inst the Connecticut House of Representatives, by a vote of 116 to 78 (31 not voting,) passed a resolution to amend the State Constitution so as to allow negroes to vote on the same terms as white men. Also (106 to 80,) an amendment to prohibit any persons from voting who cannot read. These cannot read. These proposed amendments were then ordered to be continued to the next egislature, and published with the laws.

The above is taken from a "Native American" paper, the columns of which teem with articles urging the imperative necessity of reforming the Naturalization-laws of the United States, so as to exclude foreigners from oting under a twenty-one years residence.-These political hypocrites would exclude the ntelligent, honest and industrious immigrant rom enjoying the right of suffrage, and at the ame time import the naked, savage, and inlolent African; place him on an equality with and permit him to enjoy the same privileges, as the whites who are native born.

ille Courier says the pork market of that city is excessively dull, and that 800 bbls., of mess were offered on the 12th inst., at \$10. It also notes a sale of 700 bbls., at \$10 per bbl. on four months credit, and a shipment of 2100 bbls. to New York. The Courier further says: The stock of pork and bacon in this market on the first of July, as ascertained by actual count, was 19,687 harrels pork, and 199,836 pieces of bacon. The stock of pork in New York at the last accounts was 114,000 barrels, and the price of mess in that city on the 12th, was \$11,25. This is rather a dull prospect for pork speculators, and must have an pression is prevalent that prices will be much ower next season than they are this. The tock of pork in this market is not very large when it is taken into consideration that more hogs were killed and packed around Louisville the past season than at any other point, and more than ever was packed before anywhere.

DECLINE IN WESTERN PORK .- The Louis-

THE PORK TRADE.—The Albany Atlas says the quantity of Pork, lard and bacon, arriving at tide water, from the opening of navigation to and including the first week in July, is \$1, 25 per annum—or I2½ cents each no. Published by T. W. Strong, Engraver and 48,197,601 lbs., an increase over last year of

10,000,000 lbs.

Facts and Figures.

The clamorous allegation against foreigners the utter falsity of the allegation, we subjoin the following table, first published in the Baltimore Sun, and re-published and endorsed by the Washington Union; both of which papers Au Act for the better Regulation of the Vend- give it as authentic and defy contradiction: List of officers in the employ of the U. S. and

Washington, D. C.

State Department

Treasury Department

Department of the Interior	401	. 10			
Department of the Interior	766	72			
Officers and agents in the service					
of House of Representatives	49	1			
	80				
Post Office Department	0U	11			
	1,320	104			
Ministers and Consuls	206	51			
	45				
United States Mint	01				
Light-house Board, inspectors	20.2				
	392	31			
United States revenue marine					
	65				
	7.15	82			
		04			
List of Custom-house C	)ficers.				
• '		Nat.			
Maine		2			
		_			
		8			
Rhode Island	55				
Connecticut	55	1			
New York	706	96			
	26				
		18			
		9			
Dolowara		.,			
1 Dem nare	5				
	. <u>'</u>				
Virginia		1			
South Carolina		. 4			
Georgia	. 23	3.			
Alabama	19	3			
Mississippi		-			
		2			
		$3\tilde{8}$			
16700		12			
Ohio Violium	20	3			
1 Uliabiliano	$^{27}$	10			
Michigan					
Illinois	8	_			
Illinois	. <u>8</u>	2			
Illinois   Wisconsin   Kentucky	. 2	_			
Illinois   Wisconsin   Kentucky	$\frac{2}{1}$	_			
Illinois Wisconsin Kentucky Tennessee	$\frac{2}{1}$	2			
Illinois Wisconsin Kentucky Tennessee Missouri,	$\frac{2}{1}$	2			
Illinois Wisconsin Kentucky Tennessee Missouri, Indiana,	1 3 2 1	2			
Illinois Wisconsim Kentucky Tennessee Missouri, Indiana, Iowa,	1 3 2 1	2			
Illinois Wisconsin Kentucky Tennessee Missouri, Indiana, Iowa, Culifornia,	1 3 2 1 1 24	2			
Illinois Wisconsin Kentucky Tennessæe Missouri, Indiana, Iowa, California, Minnesota Territory,	1 3 2 1 1 24	2			
Illinois Wisconsin Kentucky Tennessee Missouri, Indiana, Iowa, Culifornia,	1 3 2 1	2			
	Ministers and Consuls Coast survey United States Mint Light-house Board, inspectors and keepers United States revenue marine service  List of Custom-house C  Maine New Hampshire Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Maryland	Ministers and Consuls         206           Coast survey         45           United States Mint         37           Light-houselBoard, inspectors and keepers         392           United States revenue marine service         65           T45         List of Custom-house Officers.           Maine         106           New Hampshire         19           Vermont         22           Massachusetts         196           Rhode Island         55           Connecticut         55           New York         706           New Jersey         26           Pennsylvania         134           Maryland         108           Delaware         8           District of Columbia         7           Virginia         47           North Carolina         25           South Carolina         41           Georgia         23           Alabama         19           Mississisppi         4           Florida         22           Louisiana         86           Texas         32			

1.837 'ustom-house officers 215 Departments at Washington. 104 linisters, Consuls, &c. 3,902 401 Total.

In commenting upon these facts, the corre condent of the Sun has the following pointed and truthful remarks:

Nine foreigners in the Bultimore custom-ouse! when it is constantly asserted that one half the employees are foreigners. Now, let no honest man repeat this statement; let no truthful man speak from report; the facts are correctly stated, and "he who runs may read." So runs the whole statement. Four hundred foreigners in the employ of the government of the United States out of four thousand—in al the departments, customs, ministers, and consuls, revenue marine, light-house board, mints coast survey, all united; in some States none tall, and many who were, perhaps, like hose in the Baltimore custom-house, so young when they reached America that they have no recallection of any other land. Can suffieient cause be found in this to aim at the de struction of the democratic party? Can any democrat annul his ancient such allies? the head and front of which, at last, is whiggery, one flank of it; the Old Guard will never touch it-mark the prophecy. Again: of these four hundred foreigners, there may have been those who lost all in their fight We know of for liberty abroad; crippled in defence of our desire to in own firesides—a thousand meritorious causes. which would, all the facts known, be confirm ed and sanctioned by a "know nothing" dem ocrat, if such a contradiction can be under

> Nine foreigners in the Baltimore custom ouse!-some of them infants when they came here: another in his present office for upwards of forty years. Might not our adopted cit zens have the greatest cause of complaint had not this number been purely accidental ?-Now, democrats, look at our foreign merchants-look at the German enterprise those engaged in our foreign trade—the wealth the labor, they bring, the prosperity they scat ter-and, as democrats, as Native Americans say in your hearts, each one of you, whether individually, you would remove one of those men, if you could—if you had the power to do

It may be well to reflect upon such things before we repudiate the counsel and example of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson. Late Foreign News.

The Steamer Franklin, brings the following ntelligence from Europe: The reply of the Emperor Nicholas, to the Austrian summons to evacuate the principal ities, has been received. It is a peremptory

refusal. man and the last rouble. A collision between the Austrian and Russian orces in Moldavia was considered imminent The Russians are defending the line of the

iver Sereth. The Austrian Commander-in-Chief has pro seeded to the seat of war, with orders to in sist on the evacuation of Moldavia. The news from the fleets is not decisive. On

he 29th of June the Anglo-French Baltic leet was lying before Cronstadt. A genera attack was expected the next day. It is stated that the Prussian government has received from Colonel Manteuffel, who was sent to St. Petersburgh with a despatch to support Austria in her summons information indicating marked coldness on the part of Russia

On the 18th of June the Turkish troops tacked the Hellenic volunteers, commande by Hadji Petros. After a conflict of three ours, the Greeks were completely beaten. A considerable number were killed and wound ed. Their guns and baggage were captured. The Greeks took flight towards Agrapha and

SPAIN. A military insurrection, headed by Gen. O Donnell, has broken out in Spain. Four thousand troops from the Garrison of Madrid have marched out in the direction Poledo.

The accounts are conflicting. Madrid was overed with barricades. The garrison was fraternizing with the rgents. Gen. O'Donnell was threatening to attack

the Palaco.

The abdication of the Queen was proposed On the other hand, the Patrie declares that the news received by telegraph from Spai continues favorable to the government—that he insurgents, after having been defeated the insurgents, after having

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD .- The following statement exhibits the earnings of the Penn sylvania Railroad, and the expenses of its management during the half year ending June

0th, 1854	:		
Months. inuary, bruary, arch, pril, wy, ine.	Earnings. \$275,192 04 297,657 37 475,496 88 313,889 11 294,124 73 223,863 85	Expenses. \$148,973 83 148,704 12 206,585 04 174,804 91 157,039 48 151,241 57	Net Earnings \$126,618 2: 148,953 2; 268,911 8: 139,084 2; 137,185 2: 72,622 3:
Totals for 1/2 year, Same mo's,	1,880,324 01	986,948 95	893,375 0
in 1853,	1,459,133 48	797,777 41	661,356 0

From this it appears that the net profits of the Company have been \$893,375, for the first half of the present year-equal to the interest at 6 per cent. per annum on \$29,779 167.—
If we deduct from the net revenue, as above exhibited, the half year's interest, paid on the 1st inst., upon their five million loan, amounting to \$150,000, we have the sum of \$743,375 as the profits on the capital of the Company amounting (including subscriptions to Wes tern Railroads) to about eleven and a half millions of dollars, or at the rate of nearly thirteen per cent. per annum upon the who capital stock.—North American.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

NEW WHEAT .- We were shown last week, by of all religious denominations, is, that they our friend Mr. John Kilhkyren, of Manor town monopolize the lion's share of all the offices ship, two samples of wheat raised by him this under the General Government, and state year. The one is from seed obtained from the ments are daily made in the Whig and Know northern part of this State, he grains are unusual-Nothing organs to that effect, in order to mis- ly plump and full, and will doubtless weigh very lead the unwary and unsuspecting. To show heavy to the bushel, and produce a superior article of flour. The other is also a very fine grain, and known in the neighborhood as David Herr's wheat, who about ten years ago, discovered one or two heads in his field which from some peculiarity about them, attracted his attention. From this small beginning the whole neighborhood is now supplied, and more of this kind of wheat is grown than any other

IT This day (Tuesday) the Corner Stone of the new College building will be laid, with appropriate ceremonies. The Annual Commencement of Franklin & Marshall College will be held to-mor row, in Fulton Hall

The Buchanan Ritle having disbanded a new military company has been organized in this City. called the Lascaster Rifle. The following gentlemen have been elected officers: Captain, T. B. Barton; Lieutenants, C. R. Fraily, C. F. Voight, R. J. Colvin: Sergeants D. W. Miles, A. S. Bear, S. H. Ehrisman, D. E. Campbell; Quarter Master, Wm. M. Gormley; Surgeon, M. A. Withers

Mr. Jonn F. Sener, Jr., of this City, has beenelected by the Directors a Teller in the Farmers Bank, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of R. F. Rauch, Esq.

IJ A new Post Office has been established in Colerain township, called "Clonmel," and James Kennedy, Esq. appointed P. M. INFANTICIDE -On Tuesday last a jury of inquest

was held by Jacob Foltz, Deputy Coroner, on the body of a child found in the vault or the privy of John F. Herr, in Strasburg two, and the verdict of the jury was that it came to its deathby its mother named É .- a German girl, who had just came to Mr Herr's as a hired servant,

STABBING CASE. - Ou Frillay evening at half-past eight o'clock, an affray occurred in a barber mon in an alley back of the old State House, between two men named Stengel and Rinefrock, in which the latter was severely stabbed in the thick with a dirk The blade, which was about four and a half mehes in length, was broken out of the handle in the wound. Stengel was arrested and placed in the lock-up. Dr. Carpenter dressed the wound The Columbia Spy says a man named Lawrence, from Lancaster, was found in adying condition, on Wednesdy evening last, near the Cemetry in that place. When discovered he was unable to speak, and soon after expired. He was a man of intemperate habits, and had been intexicated for several days.

The Mount Joy Herald of Friday says: One of the tobbers who broke into the bouse of Mr. Brenneman of this place, a Jew weeks ago, is now ying in jail at Harrisburg. One of our citizens ventup yesterday and identified him as one of he three suspicious looking fellows who had been rowling about the village. The gang have been

LIST OF GRAND JURORS To serve in a Court of Quarter Sessions, commencing on Monday the 21st of August

James Bryson, Drumore, Jacob E. Cross, Rapho Samuel B. Cox, City Miles Carpenter, Warwick Henry Eckert, Paradise Philip Fry, Jr., Celumbia bo Daniel Geiet, East Earl Henry Gorrecht, City Jacob Holsinger, Earl Henry Hess, Leacock George Jenkins, Fulton. Benjamin Kegerise West Cocali Horatio S. Kerns, Bart. Benjamin Long, East Hempfield. Abraham B. Mylin, Pequea. John Naylor, East Donegal. Christian H. Rauch, Warwick Martin Ringwalt, Carna:von Cyrus Ream, East Cocalico Godlieb Sener, Manor. Spangler, Columbia

Jacob S. Witmer, Manor. PETIT JURORS. John Auxer, East Donegal. Benjamin Bauman, City. A am Bear, Upper Leacock. Henr. Breneman, West Hen Jum Blair, Upper Lencock. Lewis Cooper, Sadshury John Coover, Ephrata. Michael Carpenter, City. Abner Carter, Little Britain Joseph Dickenson, Sadsbury Henry Dickenson, Salisbur mon Diller, Earl. Elias Eby, Mount Joy John Ehler, City.
John Findley, Fulton Jacob Frantz, paradise.

John Fryday, West Hempfield Thomas Furyeson, Bart Peter Good, East Earl David Horst, Rapho. Jacob S. Hershey, East Donegal Samuel Hatz, city. John Harner, East Donegal. Harrison Hibshman, Ephrata. Henry Hurst, Leacock Reuben B. Johns, Upper Leaco Christian Johns, Earl Peter McConomy, City. Jacob Mumma, Mount Gilbert Maxwell, Fulton Jacob Miller, Rapho. William Needham, Little Brita Thomas McNeal, Salisbury. Jacob Z. Piank, Carnarvon John E. Píoutz, Ephrata. John Pinkerton, East Donegal . Robinson, Strasburg Eli Rutter, Leacock. John Rohrer, West Lampeter Amos Rockey, Bart. Isaac Steinmitz, Ephrata Daniel Sensenig, Brecknock

CONGRESSIONAL

WASHINGTON, July 21. SENATE.—Mr. Chase presented various petitions praying the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Geyer introduced a bill fixing the time

r the meeting of the next Congress on the t Monday of November: laid on the table. The Homestead bill was then taken up, read third time and passed. The Texas Debt bill was taken up. Mr. Chase moved to strike out \$8,000,000 and insert \$6,500,000, Eight and a half mil-

lions is what the United States would have to pay at the end of 14 years principal and interest; \$6,500,000 is what the principal and interest now amount to, with the market prenium added. The amendment was negatived -yeas 18, nays 25, and the bill then pas yeas 27, nays 20.

After an Executive Session and the passage of a few private bills, including the bill grant-

ing land to Iowa for railroad purposes, and also Pettit's resolution to print 20,000 copies of the Nebraska and Kansas act in pamphlet Mr. Chase moved to reconsider this vote for

the purpose of adding an amendment to print also the vote and amendment on the bill; lost. Adjourned.
House Went into Committee and took up the Private calendar. A dozen bills, of no general interest, passed.

A Washington correspondent of the N. fork Courier, says that the revenue returns for the month of June, the closing one of the last fiscal year, furnish a striking proof of a commencement of a serious commercial re-action. The following brief statement will show in round numbers the comparative receipts from Customs for that month, in the two years ending severally, June 30th:

1853. \$3,729,000 620,000 633,000 88,000 245,000 35,000 \$3,681,000 \$5,350,000 \$1,669,000

This rate of decr if continued through the fiscal year, would amount to \$20,000,000.

JOHN C. MYERS, Esq., editor of the Berks County Press, offers himself to the support of the citizens of Berks county, as an In dependent candidate for Congress.