FOR GOVERNOR:

WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield County. JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT:

IRREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset County. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER: HENRY S. 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.

County Committee Meeting. The Democratic County Committee of Lancaster county will meet at the public house of Emparic Shores, in N Queen street, in this city, on Wednesday, the 16th of Au gust, 1854, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is re ested, as business of great importance will be prese H. B. SWARR.

LANCASTER, August 1, 1854 COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Paradise-Joseph Penn-Aaron Longenecker Pequa—Benjamin Rows. Strasburg twp—Jacob Nefi Salisbury-Thos. S. McIlvai er Sadsbury-Samuel Slokum City— Warwick-Dr. Levi Hulls N. W. W-H. Blickensderfer. Washington-Dr. A. Bitne.

Rebind the Times!

The last Independent Whig, under the head of "Startling Disclosure,' copies a cock and bull story, which appeared in an obscure Whig paper of Washington county in this State, about two months ago-to the effect that Mr. John A. Parker, ex-Librarian of Congress, had revealed a conversation between himself and Postmaster General Campbell, relative to an alleged "bargain and sale" between that functionary of the Government and Gen. Pierce prior to the last Presidential election.

The story is a very pretty one-but, then, it lacks one very essential particular, and that is truth! The whole thing is a sheer fabrication from beginning to end-and was promptly and flatly contradicted at the time it appear ed in the Whig papers, by Mr. Parker himself, in a communication over his own signature and published in the Washington Union.

Mr. Fenn was, at the time the story first appeared and for several weeks afterward, rusticating somewhere in the land of wooden nutmegs and steady habits, hence the mistake he has committed. In charity we are disposed to excuse him for this reason, as we hardly and further, until the expiration of twelve suppose he would knowingly and wilfully perpetrate a falsehood, even in his anxiety to serve the cause of Native Americanism 'to which he seems to be a recent convert.

A Nut for "Know Nothings." In the 9th article, 3d and 4th sections of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, we have the doctrines of religious liberty clearly defined. The following quotations are made from the sections referred to:

"All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own consciences. No man can, of right, be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience, and no preference shall ever be given, by law, to any religious establishments or modes of wor-

No person who acknowledges the being of a God, and a future state of rewards and pun ishments, shall on account of his religious sentiments be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this common-

This was the doctrine inculcated by our fathers-by the patriots of '76-by the good and pure men of the Republic for three-fourths of a century-by every man, of every party, (save and except the proscriptionists of the present day,) who is in favor of civil and religious liberty.

But the "Know Nothings" of 1854 are opposed to this doctrine. They contend, in effect, that their neighbor, if he happens to belong to a particular church, has no right to worship God according to the dictate of his own conscience; and they go a step farther and say that, because of his religious sentiments, he shall be disqualified to hold office. And this proscriptive, intolerant and unconstitutional doctrine is held by the Whig candidate for Governor, Mr. Pollock, who is a member of a "Know-Nothing" Lodge, and has taken an oath to carry out their views, and must do so or violate his oath if elected to the Gubernatorial office!

Can it be that such a monstrous doctrine will find any favor with the intelligent voters of Pennsylvania? We do not believe it. We the candidate that he is about to take a serious are sure no Democrat will be found arrayed and solemn obligation, and also tells him that against the Constitution and the civil and re- there is nothing in that obligation derogatory ligious rights of any portion of our citizens; and we have too much respect for the honest or of the land. Upon the faith of this assurportion of the Whig party, we mean those will sanction an attempt to strike down the of our revolutionary sires.

Another Screw Loose!

J. W. FISHER, Esq., of Columbia, offers himself as an Independent Candidate for the State Senate. Heretofore the 'Squire has been looked upon as one of the leading and most reliable Silver Grey Whigs in that section of the county, who was always willing to endorse any nominations the city dictators would make. The Whigs might go farther and fare worse by not electing him.

We have read with much satisfaction a beautiful and appropriate Address, delivered by Governor Bigler, on the 26th of June last, before the Harrisburg Female Seminary, at the close of the scholastic year.

We have also seen a Catalogue of the Seminary, from which we infer that the Institution, which was commenced in 1849, and incorporated by the Legislature in 1853, is in a highly prosperous condition, and well worthy the support and encouragement of the public at large. The educational departments are conducted by Mrs. Anna Le Conte, Principalassisted by Misses Hannah B. Bradley, Mary JANE PARTCH, and others. The branches taught are English, German, French and Italian with Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Mr. J. F. Huber is mistaken, so far as the "Intelligencer" is concerned. We did not charge that the "Citizen," alias "Know Nothing" organ, is owned and controlled by Messrs. Darlington & Hiester. We did not mention the latter gentleman's name. But we did intimate, and we now repeat our belief with more confidence than ever, that it is owned by Mr. Darlington, edited by Mr. KLINE, and is under the control of the former, who is doubtless cognizant of all that appears in the filthy sheet; for it is well known that the proof sheets are read in the Examiner office, and that, too, by the writer of the editorials-Mr. J. F. Huben's card to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty.

The New York Times, by some means un known to the public, obtained a copy of this document which has recently been ratified by the Senate, and published it on Saturday, 23d ult. It gives citizens of the United States in common with British subjects the right to take fish of every kind, except shell fish, on the sea, coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and of the several Islands thereto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance and the Democratic party, really I feel I ought from the shore, with permission to land upon the coasts and shores of those Colonies and the Islands thereof, and upon the Magdalen street, 3d door north of E. King, and di- Islands for the purpose of drying their nets any meaning at all, it is, that Campbell's and curing their fish.

The following are the articles to be admitted between the United States and the British

Colonies, free of duty: ill kinds; coal, pitch, tar, turpentine; ashes; and sawed, manufactured, in whole or in part; inwrought burr or grindstones; dyestuffs; flax, ured tobacco; and rags.

as free to American citizens as to British subjects. In return for this concession the Brittrayed at the election by dishonest men, and because the right to navigate Lake because the party, itself the victim of betrayal, ish are to have the right to navigate Lake Michigan, with their vessels and crafts, and the Government of the United States further engages to urge upon the State Governments to secure to the subjects of her Britanic Maof equality with the inhabitants of the United

The British Government can suspend the right of navigating the St. Lawrence to citizens of the United States, by giving due notice to our authorities. Our Administration, in that event, can suspend the Canadian reciprocity arrangement.

And it is further agreed, that no export duty, or other duty, shall be levied on lumber or timber of any kind cut on that portion of the American territory in the State of Maine, watered by the river St. John and its tributaries, and floated down that river to sea. when the same is shipped to the United States from the Province or New Brunswick.

ART. 5. The present treaty shall take fect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and by the rovincial Parliaments of those of the British North American Colonies which are affected by this treaty on the one hand and by the Congress of the United States on the other; such assent having been given, the Treaty shall remain in force for date at which it may come into operation;months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to th other of it wish to terminate the same, each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other, at the end of said term of ten years, or at any time afterwards.

The Secrets of the Order.

The Pennsylvanian has been ferreting out the dark doings of the Know-Nothings, and laying them open to the scorching rays of light. It is no joke. The Sun, the organ of the order in the city, takes it to task, and says: "One thing is very certain out of three either the Pennsylvanian is a wag

some Judas with thirty pieces to do the dirty work for it. Which of these is the fact, we shall not put our neighbor on the confessional by inquiring.

This is responded to as follows:

1. That we are waggish and practising oke upon our neighbor. We have already said hat we assert the truth and defy contradiction from any reliable respectable member of the order. Our friend knows full well it is no joke, at least to him and his Know Nothing Mayor and candidate—that it may be a pretty

rough saw is quite possible. 2. That we are a member of the order, and are guilty of betraying their secrets—he knows we are none of them-nor do we, or will we keep about our establishment any man who is bound by so unlawful an obligation to violate the laws and the Constitution of the land. 3. That we have procured some Judas, with

thirty pieces, to do the dirty work of divulging these secrets. This is also a mistake; but as we said before, the wise ones in the Whig party who created this order in the vain hope that they could do by it that which they have failed to do by their previous associations with unconstitutional organizations, should have been careful and not have taken in amongst them any honest men. It is only "traitors" who seek the dark and hide their political creed from the light. Remember, Know-Nothing friend, that after the first oath taken by the candidate for initiation, which is an oath of secrecy, your presiding officer assures to himself nor in violation of the laws of God, ance, he is induced to take the oath prescribed who are not seeking office, to believe that they by the order. He believes what you tell him. Imagine his surprise when, as he proceeds in

Constitution and destroy the proud fabric of the order, he finds that the very essence of freedom erected by the patriotism and wisdom your institution is in direct conflict with the whole of our government. What honest man does not recoil at the knowledge that there is organized in our midst a set of men whose aim is to break down the free institutions of the land? How naturally he falls back upon his oath to the constitution, and how indignant he feels at the duplicity you have practiced upon him! What does he acknowledge to be his first duty? Why, to repudiate and nore in this charge of betrayal than at first sight appears. It amounts to a very strong implication of an admission of the truth of all we have asserted. It is not true, there is no betrayal-and if it is a betrayal there, must he truth in all we have said .- Jeffersonian

> First Onth taken by Pollock, on entering the Ante-room of the Order. "You do swear by Almighty God, the searcher of all hearts, that you will not reveal or divulge any of the secrets of this order which you shall hear or see, and so you shall answer to God at the great day."

> The "Know Nothing" organ has hatch ed up a table purporting to be a list of office holders under the U.S. Government—in which a large preponderance is given to foreigners. This is a lie manufactured out of the whole cloth, and Mesers. Darlington & Kline know it to be so. But this is the way, they attempt to gull the readers of their delect-

Book Notices, &c.

"GUARDIAN," for August, is well sto interesting articles from the pen of t The People's Journal, for August, is a very at

we number, and embellished with any number of superbengravings. The Journal is published monthly, by Albred E. Beech, 86 Nassau street, N. York, at \$1 per annum—each number containing 32 pages beautifully printed on the paper, and profusely illustrated with engravings. It is intended to be an illustrated record of Agriculture, Mechanics, Science and Useful Knowledge, and richly deserves an extended public patronage. serves an extended public patronage.

U.S. DEMOGRATIC REVIEW.—The 2d number of the 3d volume of this ably conducted periodical, has made its appearance, with the following table of contents, viz: Abolition and Sectarian Mobs, Drop the Curtain, The Missouri Prohibition, Ode to America, on Festus, Lunacy, Unfortunates; Ma Normandie, Sydaney Smith, Weariepen, the Poets and Poetry of Ancient Greece.

Published by Lloyd & Brainard, 80 Nassau street, N. Y., at \$5 per annum.

Mr. Tyler's Letter.

We take the following extract from a letter of ROBERT TYLER, Esq., published in the Philadelphia Argus, in reply to a "Know Nothing" article in the Evening Bulletin. Mr. T's communication has great force and ability, but its length prevents us from inserting it entire. The extract we subjoin is to the point exactly, and fully exposes the duplicity of modern Nativism:

As regards the sapient correspondent's sec ond main proposition, in which he charges a corrupt coalition between the Catholic church not to make a reply. He refers to the case of Judge Campbell as being strictly in point, but nevertheless fails to present a support of the allegation. If the charge has ination first, and subsequent appoint ments, were the result of a political standing or negotiation between the Demo-cratic party and the Catholic Church. But the gibberish of a madman or idiot .-Grain, Flour and breadstuffs of all kinds: Who conducted the negotiation and effected nimals of all kinds; fresh, smoked and salted the arrangement? By whom, when, and where meats; cotton, wool, seeds and vegetables; undried fruits, dried fruits; fish of all kinds; produced fruits from the first field fruits. ducts of fish and all other creatures living in the water; poultry, eggs; hides, furs, skins or tails undressed; stone or marble, in its crude against him. No one could deny that he had or unwrought state; slate; butter, cheese, tal- always been a sound and useful Democrat to ow, lard; horns, manures; ores of metals, of the best of his ability, and his official qualifications had been backed by the Democratic imber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed State Convention, and by numerous profession al endorsements from individuals of eminence firewood; plants, shrubs and trees; pelts, wool; throughout the State who had a right to speak fish oil; rice, broom corn and bark; gypsum, authoritatively on the point? And the corground or unground; hewed or wrought or respondent knows that immediately after his defeat, by the treacherous defection of certain nemp and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufac- Democrats, the position was openly taken ev erywhere, (without any particular interest for The navigation of the St. Lawrence is to be Judge Campbell as an individual) that he ought to be appointed Attorney General by Gov. Bigler, because the party had been be

required the vindication of its discipline not only as a matter of party necessity. reference to a great principle that had been insulted in his person. I have reason to be lieve there was no particular intimacy at the jesty the use of the several canals, on terms time between Gov. Bigler and Judge Camp bell, but he yielded to a request preferred, or the grounds I have described, prominent men, and all of the prominent journals of the party throughout the State. proper motive to the President and those who may have advised with him in the selection of

Judge Campbell for the office of Postmaster Jeneral is equally groundless-I will not say qually malicious and false. General Pierce is, I believe, a Presbyterian in his religious views; and although many may suppose they have reason to find fault with his acts, no one as any reason to question his sense of honor. Vhen Gen. Jackson appointed Roger B. Taney Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Inited States, at a time too when more Catholies voted the Democratic ticket than either before or since—a great man to a great office there was no one wicked or foolish enough to prefer a similar charge against him. he charge might have been presented with

ust as much truth and force.

Here is a charge that concerns the honesty and patriotism of a great party—the integrity dignity of a Christian Church, and the honor and truth, both moral and political, of number of our most distinguished citizens? It should not have been preferred, unless caby overwhelming pable of being sustained proof. But the author of it disdains the pr tion of a single fact. It is true, a majority of the Catholic citizens in the State voted fo Judge-Campbell, but the same men voted with eagerness for the rest of the ticket, though all the nominees were Protestants. The same men had voted the Democratic ticket, in all probability, for five or ten, or twenty years before. Is it fair then, to allege that their votes were given to Judge Campbell, merely because he was a Catholic. Can it be denied that a large and influential body of Democratie Catholies in the city and county of Philadelphia, opposed his nomination, or that the Whig Catholies, in a mass, opposed him at the polls, just as deliberately and decidedly as of the Catholic vote-without reference to any "invisible leadership"—has been Democratic, and he is just as well informed that there has always been a respectable body of Catholic

forty or fifty years ago, is precisely the state of things now. But having written thus much n vindication of my party from calumny, flame. The authors and leaders of the movement have no more real fear of Catholic than hey have of Protestant adopted citizens. It ally suits their purpose to include in this thing partly as amusement, but principally as business. The politicians are engaged in in as a means of making a Fillmore or esidential party for '56. The discordant pieoald opposition in the Northern States are all agreed to break down the Democratic party irst, but they differ as to future proceedi ome desire, such as Messrs. Seward. Greely Weed & Co., to cut loose from the Southern Whigs altogether, and to make the next Presidency a purely Northern movement, and thus mended. o precipitate the crisis of Emancipation or

Federalists or Whigs in the country, and what

was the condition of things, in this respect,

Disunion. The friends of Mr. Fillmore, as vell as those of Mr. Clayton, have all along perceived that they have no manner of chance n a purely free State party, Hence they insist on a National Convention, and a Southern representation in it, and all the old issues have which a subsequent and more complete peru ing disappeared upon which to effect such an arrangement, they have cunningly resorted to this anti-Catholic and anti foreigner agitation, with the view of constituting an American Union for Presidential objects. It is no bac idea-considered merely as a spoils and office making machine; but it is my solemn conviction such a party can only succeed it the sac-rifice of the Law the Constitution and American Liberty. The Daily Register, speaking of an ad

dress recently issued by the Democrats of Philadelphia, on the subject of a division of the "It reviews the legislation School Fund, says: giving a part of the fund to sectarian schools or religious societies, and shows that the now obnoxious parts of the late school laws were passed in 1836, 1838 and 1849, by Whig legslatures and approved by Whig Governors. The document is a spicy one in many of its details and shows clearly that the Whig Committee had forgotten a few things in the his tory of its party.

The Pennsylvanian is publishing series of able articles in favor of the "Retrocession of the Several Districts [of Philadelexpose this treason in our midst—and is it wonderful if he does it? But there is much ical Elements." The writer's expose of the phial into their Original Corporate and Politmunicipal government, and the vast increase of taxation under Mayor Conrad's administration, cannot fail in making a deep impression upon the minds of that community, and cause thousands of the citizens to regret that ever consolidation was adopted.

Another able Address has been issued by the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee—but, owing to its great length, we are compelled to omit its publication in the present number of the Intelligencer. It shall appear next week.

School Books.—We are gratified to learn that the "National Series of School Books," published by Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., is idented in the schools of this city; and that many of these works are about to be introduced in the schools of Lancaster county .-We call the attention of friends of Education to the advertisement of these books in our columns; the enterprising Publishers having authorized us to give notice, that the President and Secretary of each Board of School Directors, in the several townships of this county. may obtain copies of their text books for examination, free of cost, by addressing Messrs.

MURRAY & STOEK, Book-sellers, Lancaster. The President of the U.S., upon leaving the Capitol, on Saturday afternoon, was grossly insulted by three ruffians-said to he Southerners. They asked him to take a drink which he declined, when one of them threw He was arrested promptly, but discharged at the request of Gen. Pierce. The men were in-

Benton's Thirty Year's View.

The first volume of Col. Benton's work, describing his experience and observations during a period of thirty years in the United States Senate, has been published by Messrs. Appleton & Co., of New York. It is a very legant large octavo volume. The editor of the New York Evening Post, who has exam-

ined it thoroughly, speaks of it as follows: This, we believe, is the first American book written by a native of a slave state which can make any pretensions to a permanent place in the literature of our country. Jefferson's genius, culture and experience, qualified him write for posterity, but he was content with working for them and writing for his contemporaries. The 'Notes on Virginia,' his most onsiderable literary performance, though em bellished with passages of literary merit, and displaying powers of description, of reasoning and of statement of the first order, were neve designed as anything more than a desultory compilation of facts and figures about his native state and country, thrown together not so much for the instruction of his own countrymen as to dispel a portion of the profounde ignorance of Europeans in relation to American affairs. The book was out of print before its illustrious author died, and is now rarely to be found except in old libraries and auction

Marshall's Life of Washington, which is the most voluminous work yet written by an American slave holder, is no longer read. If it bears any traces of its author's powers of mind, it is in the depths of dullness chich he explored, and the rigor with which be has excluded every feature of interest which might reasonably be looked for in a life of Washington from the pen of one of his most intimate and eminent friends. As one of the earliest biographies of one of the most remarkable of men, Marshall's book may continue to occupy a place upon the shelves of our public libraries, until the edition now in print is worn out. If it is ever reprinted, it will not be out of compliment to any permanent literary or historical merit which the work pos-

Edward Livingston's Criminal Jurisprudence was prepared for and partly at the pense of a slave state, but he was a native of of New York, and had achieved his full mental stature long before he became a citizen of Louisiana or was known to the country as an

Calhoun's "Essay on Government" has fallen dead from the press, and has entirely failed to attract any attention beyond the political circle of which during his life, he was the cen We cannot learn from the European press that a single copy has ever been read the other side of the Atlantic. Though the work possesses many traces of its author culiar talent, and may be read hereafter b the diligent student of political science who is ambitious of leaving nothing upon the subiect unread, it has no more title to a perma nent place in the literature of the country than Brougham's Political Philosophy or Sic ney's Discourses have to a permanent place in e literature of Great Britain.

Legare was a laborious student, an accom lished linguist and a tolerably successful e ayist; but both he and his writings are alendy forgotten, though he is scarce ten years The slave states have produced many other writers who have won the temporary a miration of their countrymen as biographers poets, novelists and essavists; but we canno name one whose writings have any chance of being read fifty years hence, except, perhaps om a curiosity like that which induces pe ple sometimes to preserve the furniture and do mestic untensils of their ancestors, to mark the orogress which the world has made in civil

ration since they departed.

The slave States of America have exhibited great talents in the field, in the forum and in the council chamber; but in authorship they can hardly be said to have added anything to the fame of their country. Thomas Hart Be ton, a native of a slave State, has proved the first exception; for by pretty nearly the unanimous adjudication of all parties and classes of his countrymen, he has produced a work which possesses a literary power and vitality able to form against him, than the city quite independent of the historical value which recessarily attaches to the recorded experience the following are the twenty-four countries are the following are the twenty-four countries. of one who was for thirty of the most eventful and would run a saw upon us, it is guilty of scoundrelism in betraying secrets entrusted to the custody of his honor; or it has secured some Judgs with thirty pieces to do the dirty.

The literary execution of this work, the sim plicity of its style, and the unexceptionable taste which tempers all its author's allusions to his contemporaries, have been the subject o universal admiration. The well-known fear essness of his character-his fierce energyhis contempt for all indirect methods of complishing his ends-his temptation to em-It is partly a religious and partly a political movement. But while I admit there is a vast leal of smoke, there is after all now like. brace the opportunity which this work afford during his long and active public life; all prehension lest the writer's retrospect of hi senatorial life should be somewhat distemper ed by its contemporaneous partialities, animosities and prejudices.

The appearance of the book has dispelled

this apprehension, and though its merits have been very generally and quite elaborately discussed by the press during the brief two months that it has been before the public, its freedom from those defects which would naturally be poked for in a work written by a statesman about the political controversies in which he himself took an active part, has been unive sally recognised and almost uniformly con

Our general estimation of this work is ready familiar to our readers. It was our privilege to publish voluminous extracts from it in the columns of the Evening Post during the year preceding its appearance in a volume and we then stated the favorable impressions sal of the work has confirmed.

The "Thirty Years' View," like the Thirty

Years' War of Thucydides, has one element mmortality, of which it cannot be deprived. t embodies an experience which no person ut the writer enjoyed. Had Benton died be fore commencing this work, it would have een impossible for the loss to have been re It is likewise the best handbook of practical democracy to be found in print. It embraces a survey of our political history during the

ssttlement of the most important issues volved in the great problem of popular sove eignty in America.
It was during his thirty years' senatorship that the divorce of bank and state was accomplished, resulting in the establishment of the ndependent treasury, and in breaking up the corrupting alliance between the friends igh tariff and of a large surplus revenue. It was during the same period that our gr ernment successfully contested the right claim-

ed by foreign nations to impress American It was during the same period that Congre abandoned the "American system" and all protective tariffs, except as incidental to reve-

It was during the same period that the enormous extravagance of the present Whig mocratic party took its stand against all internal improvements by the general government, except for national objects—rivers of national character, and harbors yielding revenue. It was during the same period that the pre tended right of a state, or combination of states, to secede from the Union received its

> It was during the same period that the demperatic party planted itself in distinct opposi tion to the agitation, abolition or extension The adoption of a policy for the payment of

the national debt by a corresponding reduc-tion of the public taxes, and the establishment of a sound currency upon a basis of unfluctu-ating and ascertained value, to the exclusion of irresponsible and fraudulent paper money were also the offspring of the thirty year ton participated. Upon all questions he tool a leading part, and uniformly advocated the policy which was ultmately sustained by the country. In no other place can be found full and compact a statement of all the grea principles of public policy with which the mocratic party has been identified since the election of President Jackson; and hereafter it will be convenient to turn to these pages, to see whether the party professing to be om those great principle cratic has departed f here so distinctly and sometimes so eloquently

The extraordinary popularity of this work, which has, thus far, exceeded that of any work of its cost, in this or any other country, has not surprised us. We have for years been in the habit of remarking the wonderful eageran egg and hit the President on the head. ness with which the least word that falls from Mr. Benton's lips or pen are caught up by the press and the public. His most casual remark upon public affairs if it finds its way into a newspaper, is sure of being quoted from one Philadelphia, on the 17th inst.

end of the country to the other.

We doubt if there is another man in the nation whose speeches and writings, whether brief or elaborate, whether upon private or upon public affairs, are sure of so large and so eager a body of readers. Part of this interest springs undoubtedly, from the prominent political position which he has always occupied, part from his strongly defined indi-viduality, but chiefly from the certainty that whatever he writes or speaks will bear the im-press of his athletic intellect and heroic char-

Mr. JONATHAN DORWART, of this city, has the agency for the sale of the work in Lancaster county.

From the Pittsburg Morning Post the Gubernatorial Election--The Game of Brag.

EDITORS OF POST: - As an old and observing nocrat. I see no cause to be frightened a the desperate game of brag again played by the Whig leaders to deceive their rank and file before the election, which they manage to do year after year, thereby causing many of their followers to lose thousands of dollars by their repeated misrepresentations, for the Democrats are compelled in self-defence to cover their iles when offered. 4 Their bragging in 1851 hat Jouhston was to lead Bigler some 20,000 ilso, a year after, that Gen. Scott was to lead en. Pierce from 30 to 50,000, is of so late a date that every one may remember that Bigler's majority over Johnston at that election was about 9,000, and Pierce's over Scott nearly 20,000. The principles that these bragadocia leaders talk so much about is whittled so small a point, that the principles of any f the isms that they are now connected with, ompletely overthrow theirs. And notwithtanding a few weeks ago they appeared to have themselves inflated to almost the bursting point, yet I will venture to assert that after he votes have been counted in October next, hey, as heretofore, will tell us with much anparent pleasantry, that they were fully aware that the democracy would beat them from 10 to 15,000, but as leaders they were bound to bray largely to keep their green ones to the sticking point. However, in the face of all heir present buoyancy, which by the by has comewhat cooled latterly, I will venture the

diction that the votes of the Democracy next October will more than bear me out the following estimates, and that a profitable investment might be made by any Democrat who has the money to spare, only for about three months, by betting one hundred dollars on each of the following divisions, taking them collectively. The counties arranged Democratic gave Bigler majorities in 1851 and those under Whig gave Johnston major First Division.—The six Democratic counties Venango, Clarion, Clearfield, Westmore

majority for Bigler, than the six Whig coun ties of Allegheny, Lawrence, Butler, Bedford Eric and Potter will give to Pollock. Democratic counties Armstrong, Cambria, Centre, Luzerne, Co lumbia and Susquehanna will give more of a najority for Bigler, than the six Whig cour ies of Washington, Indiana, Somerset, Blair, Huntingdon and Union-will give for Pollock Third. The two Democratic counties of Third. The two Democratic counties Berks and Monroe will give Bigler more of majority, than the two whig counties of Lar caster and Lebanon will give for Pollock. Fourth. The two Democratic counties of Montgomery and Schuylkill will give Bigle nore of a majority, than the two Whig cour fies of Delaware and Chester will, give for

land, Fayette and Greene will give more of

Fifth. The Democratic counties of Wayne, Per ry and York will give more of a majority for Bigler, than the three Whig counties of Dau-phin, Adams and Franklin will for Pollock. Sixth, That one-half (twelve) of the follo ing twenty-four Democratic counties, all having given Bigler majorities in 1851, not in-luded in the above estimated divisions, and which completes the whole number of State, [Forest not included in the count,] will give Bigler more of a majority, in defiance every combination that Whiggery may be able to form against him, than the city and The following are the twenty-four counties ofered to:—Northampton, Pike, Carbon, Lehigh, Bucks, Cumberland, Tioga, Bradford, Lycoming, Northumberland, Montour, Wy-oming, Fulton, McKean, Elk, Crawford, Mercer, Beaver, Sullivan, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Jefferson, and Warren. The above estimate includes all but twelve Democratic counties, whose majorities will largely swell those already claimed for Bigler. A JACKSON DEMOCRAT.

Bridging the Mississippi.—According he information of the Boston Advertiser, a ew obstacle has been presented to the bridgng of the Mississippi at Rock Island, by the Rock Island Company. The Mississippi at Island of Rock Island, which is several miles ong, and contains seven hundred acres of der the general law of Congress granting a right of way to railroads through the United States public lands, unless such lands are actnally occupied hy custom houses, navy yards, channels, for the purpose of forming a connection with the Mississippi Railroad. But recently, after the bridges have nearly arrived at a state of completion, the island has been to, the Supreme Court are not only claimed by the War Department as a military the southern end of the island. This fort was occupied as long as there was any use for it, and then, a number of years ago, abandoned. Now, however, the Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secetary of War, maintains the claim of the War Department to the island, and refuses to sell lease on any terms, the right of way. Mr. Davis has further sent an officer to the island vith instructions to remove the trespassers from the spot. The Company, however, are etermined to persevere in the construction of the bridges, unless they are forced by the Secetary of War to give up the work.

A PARALLEL.-There is a striking parallel etween the action of the opponents of Denocracy now, and the opponents of Democraey in the days of the Hartford Convention. This parallel is remarked upon by the Vermont

Patriot in the following truthful terms: The Hartford Convention was called, among ther things, 'to check the encroaehments of the slave power," which it was said the purchase of Louisiana was intended to advance and which Mr. Jefferson and the Democratic arty were accused of secretly aiding. And his was to be done by the formation of a grand ECTIONAL NORTHERN PARTY, whose object was treason to the States and dissolution of the nion. The Northern men who favored the Convention denounced their Southern party friends, and cutting loose from them, attempted a magnificent coalition of all parties to carry out their treasonable schemes, under the specious pretext of checking the advance of he slave power, and meeting the overwhelming influence of the South in our national councils. What is the difference between the axi

gin, the objects, and the pretexts of the old and he new Federal parties? None at all! Now s then, disappointed office seekers and bro ten down party hacks and their leaders; traitors, tories, fanatics, infidels, atheists, the tools; the pretext, the slavepower and the influence of the South; a sectional party the instrument and a dissolution of the Union the object!—The instinct of the men,the material, the tools, the pretext and the object are identically the

THE SCHOOL FUND .- The Whig State Cenral Address takes ground against a division of the School Fund for sectarian purposes, alleging that such a thing is to be apprehended. This is modest, very modest. It is a fact, that the Secretary of the Whig Central Committee that issued that Address roted for a division of the School fund. It is a fact that George Darsie, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, voted for the same measure. It is a fact that both Governor Ritner and Governor Johnston, whig governors, approved the measure. It is well, after this display of morbid desire, that whigs should emblazen on their banner an opposite idea, supported by an inuendo that the school fund was in danger by the

democrats .- Jeffersonian. The Democratic State Central Commit tee is to meet at the Merchants' Hotel. in

The Last Hours of the Session. Confusion worse confounded—Sam. Houston helping matters along—The Minnesota Investigating Committee—Col. Forney Trium--Col. Forney Triumphantly Sustained—Attempt to prolong the Session—The New York Murder.

WASHINGTON, July 3-5 P. M. ing hours of the session are closing with the usual noise, bustle, excitement, con usion and disorder. Most of the appropriation bills have to be retouched and revised the House or Senate, and minutes are as valuable now as days were a few months ago. In order to expedite business, Sam Houston is holding forth in the Senate about Texas in general, and Commodores in particular. Is this a sweet exemplification of the ruling passion (to waste time) strong, not exactly in death, but in the dying moments of the ses-

This has been a proud day for Col. Forney, for his character for honor and integrity has been fully endorsed and nobly vindicated by approparion. The democracy of chester, in approparion. the representatives of the people. The Minnesota Investigating Committee made their report this morning, in which they fully exonerated Col. John W. Forney, Clerk of the House from all censure. The valiant Col. Hunt, of ouisiana-for what motive the Lord only knows!-then moved that Col. Forney be expelled from the House !! The yeas and nays were called, and out of a body composed of two undred and thirty-four members. sixteen members were found voting to sustain Col. Hunt's motion. After the persevering slanders of the Whig and Abolition members, only a corporal's guard could he raised for the work of malicious destruction! Sixteen members—all told!! As a matter of curiosity, their names should be preserved. Here is the

Messrs. Abergrombe, Bennett, Carpenter, Cox, Flagler, Grey, Hill, Hunt, Letcher, Millson, Parker, Powell, Stuart, Wheeler and

The Minnesota land bill was repealed abso-

lutely by the House, by a vote of 105 yeas to Owing to the late period of the session, the reciprocity treaty cannot be carried into effect for the want of the necessary appropriations. so also in regard to the President's recommendations as embodied in his message to the Senate on our relations with the Spanish Gov Francis Burt, Esq., of South Carolina, has

been appointed Governor of Nebraska. The appointment is an excellent one in every re pect. Mr. Burt at present occupies the post of Third Auditor of the Treasury. An attempt will be made in the Senate some

time this evening to prolong the session until Monday next, at noon.

Governor Reeder is in the city. He leave or Kansas on the 1st of October. The New York murder causes considerable excitement in Washington. Both Dr. Graham and his victim, Col. Loring, are well known here. Col. Loring held the office, at the time of his death, of Receiver of Public Lands a Bernica, California. No less than nine appli-cations were made to the Secretary of the Inerior, this morning, for the vacant office .-For, of Pennsylvanian.

FANATICISM .- "The Constitution of the U States was solemnly burnt on the 4th of July t Farmingham, Massachusetts, by the Aboliionists, amid the loud applause and rejoicings These are the indiif the assembled crowd. viduals who resolved to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence with funeral ceremonies. We do not know any set of men who have greater cause for mourning that those imbued with such miserable fanaticism.' Philadelphia Ledger. So say we. A set of men who lives in this

country, claiming the privileges of citizens, and asking the protection of law for themselves and property, to solemnly burn the Constitution of the United States, to show their detestation of it, proves clearly that all the fools are not yet dead. Fanaticism, like a cancer, is eating up the once patriotic feelings of the people of Massachusetts, and producing in its stead political, as well as moral, rottenness. When such men as Parker and Philips, two as crazy fanatics and unmitigated humbugs as the world ever saw, rule the people of the State what can community expect from them. on the 4th of July, but just such an act a burning the Constitution! And these are the men with whom the Whig party of the country associates and sympathises! These are the men who desire to abolish slavery, by burning the Constitution of the Union! justice had her due they would be consigned to the lowest depths of infamy.—Butler Her-

THE SUPREME COURT .- The Miners' Jour nal, speaking of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in Barr's case, says "all the Philadelphia papers," including the Ledger, "denounce it." Not quite so fast, neighbor.
The Ledger does no such thing. Some newspapers may think it proper an d decent to de this point is divided into two channels by the | nounce the Court, and endeavor to show its action inconsistent, but every lawyer knows that its decision was founed upon a correct in terpretation of the statutes, and that the disand. The island belongs to the United States | tinction it makes between proceedings under and the Rock River Company proceeded, un- the Sunday law and proceedings under the license laws is not only good common sense, but strict legal justice. The business of the Supreme Court is to interpret law, and interpret it strictly, not to make laws. If the law is not sufficient in all cases to reach a public they always had for a sufficient remedy—they can apply to the Legislature and have a law passed which will accomplish the object deired. All the denunciation of, and appeals bad taste, but in very bad judgment, for it they have any of the effect for which they are reservation. It seems that during the last intended, the tendency is to weaken that res war with Great Britain, a fort was built on pect for the law and those who administer it which is the best safeguard to the citizen of his civil or political rights. The Mayor ma have considered it proper, under the opinion of an inferior Court, to bind tavern keepers over for keeping a disorderly tippling house when they open their taverns on f this is not law, the Supreme Court is bound o say so, and show the true legal remedy, as they have done. If it did not do this it would e derelict to its duty, and deserve to be im peached before the Legislature. With Legislature action always within reach, there is With Legis necessity for straining the statutes, or giving them a construction which will operate or pressively upon any portion of our citizen At the next session of laws may be adopted as will effectually pre vent the sale of liquors on Sunday—that is, a majority of the citizens of the Commonweal are in favor of such a prohibition.-Public

JUDGE POLLOCK'S POSITION.—In an article upon Judge Pollock's position on the Nebraska question, the Pittsburg Commercial Journal. a leading Whig paper, says:

"We published yesterday a letter from Judge Pollock, which ought certainly to be satisfactory to the opponents of that measure. His position on the Nebraska question is all His position on the that can be required by the most devoted friend of freedom. Recall his words:

"Slavery can have no legal existence in those territories either by the act of Congress, or inder the false pretence of "popular sovereignty."
We do not recollect to have seen the letter

in question, but if Mr. P.'s position is a correct one, and if as he says "slavery can have no legal existence in those territories," what in the ame of common sense is all the agitation against the Nebraska Bill based upon? If slavery can't have a legal existence there since the passage of the new territorial bill, we are at a loss to comprehend how that bill was such a terrible blow to the cause of freedom. According to Judge Pollock's logei the condition of Nebraska and Kansas with reference to the slavery question remains entirely unchanged by the new Territorial Bill; for while the prohibition which has been abolished could certainly have done no more than make slavery illegal there, Judge Pollock contends that ever since its repeal, slavery still can have no legal existence in those regions. It is plain therefore that if Judge Pollock's judgment in the Nebraska question is sound, the hue and cry about the extension of slavery is all a humbug. All that legislation could do upon the subject would be to make slavery illegal, and that he contends already has been done, despite the new bills. Our opponents may take which ever horn of the dilemma suits them best, either that their nominee is a "Know Nothing," on this subje their well feigned agony about slavery extension is all gammon.—Pennsylvanian.

The election in North Carolina, it s thought has resulted in the election of the Whig candidate for Governor, Mr. Dockery.

Congress adjourned sine die on vesterday morning-after a session of eight months.

Chester County in Motfon! The Democrats of Chester met in County Meeting, at West Chester, on Tuesday last.— The meeting is said to have been very large and enthusiastic. A number of spirited and patriotic resolutions were unanimously adop-

ted, amongst which are the following: Resolved, That the selection of WILLIAM BIGLER by the late democratic convention, as the standard bearer of the democracy in the present gubernatorial contest, meets with our most hearty approval. His entire administration has been eminently democratic, unselfish, and devoted to the best interests of the whole people of the State. His frank and manly course upon all great questions—his action in relation to the Erie difficulties,—his vetoes of bad legislation—his bold opposition to the encroachments of incorporations, and his success in bringing about a radical reform in omnibus ommon with their brethren of the State. hail his re-nomination with delight and pledge him the united vote of the democracy of the county.

Resolved, That the qualifications of the Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, for the office of

Judge of the Supreme Court, to which he has been nominated, none dispute. Long experi-ence as a Judge, well established legal abilias well as in social life, are the qualities which fit him for the office and insure his election.

Resolved, That in the choice of HENRY S. MOTT, as the candidate for Canal Commis sioner, the Democracy of the State have done justice to the "Old Tenth Legion" of the forth by placing in nomination one of her cherished and favorite sons, and we will prove our fidelity to her interest, and her unwavering democracy by his triumphant election on the second Tuesday of October next.

Resolved, That as true Republican Democrats we can have no sympathy nor associa tion with any secret or bath bound organization for political purposes, whatever name it may assume, especially one whose object is to proscribe any portion of our people; but we go now, as always, for that exalted philanthropy, which proscribes no man for opinion sake, discriminating neither for nor against any on account of religion or birth, but inviting to our American Republic the oppressed and downrodden of every nation, as their safe refuge om tyranny, and the home for the freemen of the world!

Special Message of the President in Reference to the Boubardment of Grey-TOWN.—The President's special message in reply to the call of the house for information in eference to the bombardment of Greytown, occupies about seven colums of the Union, and is accompanied by the dorrespondence between Mr. Marcy, the secretary of state, and Mr. Borland, minister to Central America, in reference to the outrage committed on the latter, he correspondence between Mr. Marcy and Mr. Nabin, the instructions of the secretary of the navy, and Mr. Dobbin to Cap. Hollins. and the official report of the latter relative to the bombardment. Mr. Dobbin instructed Capt. II. only to demand apology and reparapproves of the ation, but the department approves of the course which he pursued. The correspondence shows other gross outrages committed upon the American flag and American citizens, than the outrage upon Mr. Borland, and is a full vindication of Captain Hollins' conduct.

WASHINGTON, August 2.

The Reciprocity Treaty was confirmed by a rote of thirty-six yeas to eight nays. Messrs. Cooper, Brodhead, Pearce, Pratt, Clayton, Foot, of Vt., and Wade voted in the negative. Mr. Mason, of Va., proposes to-morrow t bring in the ten million bill for the acquisi-tion of Cuba, as an amendment to the Army Gen. Houston will oppose it, and the re

sult is doubted.

The House adjourned early in consequence of a conflict between the friends of the Land raduation and River and Harbor bills. The prospect is bad for both.

Two or three hundred Consuls, Postmasters and Army and Navy promotions were passed

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS.

35 The Whig County Convention will meet in his city to-morrow. There is fun phead! CONTRACT .- Messrs, Kau'z & King have receiv d the contract for the Millersville and Safe Harbon ike, at \$20,000. They will commence operation

FIRE.-The barn of Mr. Kick Ewing, in Little Britain township, was destroyed by fire or Sunday evening week—supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Mr. E's loss is about \$2500—on which there was \$1000 insurance. Two valuable horses, about 1000 bushels of wheat, and a large quantity of hay, were consumed.

The Volksfreund commenced its 47th year on Tuesday last, and 37th under the editorial management of Mr. Bear. Hereafter it will be conlucted by John Bear & Sons.

THE LATE ROBBERY .- It will he remembered by our readers, that Mr. Malone a railroad con-tractor of this city was lately robbed of a large sum of money at a hotel in Philadelphia. The thief or thieves, as we learn, proceeded to New York with the money, which they exchanged for gold on Friday last, and at once sailed for Southampton. The proprietor of the office in which the money was exchanged, suspecting that all was not right, telegraphed to the officers of the Lancas-ter Bank, the bills being on that institution, when the track of the thieves was discovered. measures could be taken for their arrest, they had sailed for England. They will be followed The amount obtained was \$4000 next steamer. The —Inland Daily.

At a meeting of the School Directors of this city on thursday evening last the following per sons were flected teachers: Male Teachers, Mr. Davis, Rev. Drisdule, Messrs.

Preston, Rowe, Twining, Nourse, Miss M. Gill, Miss A. E. Eberman Miss O'Donnell, Miss S. Smith, Miss A. Smith, Mrs. N. Mailey, Miss S. Smith, Miss A. Smith, Mrs. N. Mailey, Miss S. Musser, Miss Magee, Miss White, Miss D. Miller, Miss B. H. Hoffmeir, Miss C. A. Eberman, Miss Sampson, Miss C. Wenger, Miss Diller, Miss Gillespik Miss Boyd, Miss Hassard, Miss Rakestraw, Mrs. C. Reinstine, Mrs. Eicholtz, Mrs. Moore, Miss Benner, Miss A. H. Cromwell, Miss H. Mayer. Miss Markee, Miss Vogdes, Miss Walker, Miss Jeffries, Miss Brooks, Miss Steigerwalt.

Leaving Mr. Rowe's present station open.

"Miss Russell's

"Miss R. Voight's Those Ladies being unable to be examined by ne County Superintehdent but will do so before next meeting of the board, which will be on the 11th of the present month.

CAPT. SANDERSON :- DEAR SIR :- There is a miserable faction among us endeavoring to create political capital, by pretending to fear a division of the Public School Fund, for the benefit of our of the Public School Fund' for the benefit of our Catholic citizens in such districts wherein they may have a majority of tax-payers.

Now we all know that there is no such question before the people, and no partyjasking or expecting any such division. But for lear of it transpiring at some unexpected moment, the "Know Nothings" of Marietta are determined to take "time by the forelock," and buckle on their armor, as may be seen by the following extract from an advertisement in the Mariettian of August 1st;

"NOTICE TO TEACHERS."—"The Board of School Directors of Marietta District are desirous to engage the services of five competent Protestant Teachers, to take charge of the schools of

An editorial also gives a rather glowing descrip-An editorial also gives a rating giveing descrip-tion of the new features about being introduced into the future management of the Public Schools under the piesent board, without the slightest "note or comment" on the new feature of it being a requirement, that all candidates for examination

"note or comment? on the new jeaurs of it being a requirement, that all candidates for examination must per force be Protestant, or teach protestantism. Now, Mr. Editor, what do you think of this outrageous assumption of power? What is the object, and at whose instigation? Is it merely an outburst of prejudice in those would-be Solons; the requirements of a secret association of Church Burners, or in consequence of an order from our new County Superintendent of Public Schools? I designed making application for one of the schools myself, but not being a member of any religious body, nor having any particular predilections, (not having sufficient hypocrisy to undertake the implied course of psalm singing and long prayers, nor the moral courage to force the doctrines of one denomination upon persons belonging to another,) I, of course, cannot be an applicant with the most remote hope of success.

I had always understood and believed, any citizen to be entitled to teach in the Public Schools who had the necessary qualifications to impart a general education, independently of all sectarianism; and that religious exercises were never intended by the spirit of the 'School law' to be introduced in our schools by any denomination

roduced in our schools by any denomination whether Jew or Gentile. whether Jew or Gentile.

As our County Superintendent is a resident of Marietta, it will be interesting to know whether this has been done with his saiction, and whether

this has been done with nis sanction, and whether he grants his certificates to teachers upon these ferms, instead of ability. I hope not, because it is his duty to impeach this Board of Asses for their illegal action, and have another appointed who may be at least supposed to "Know Something." Whether he will or not, remains to be seen. In

the mean time I remain,
Yours truly,
DOREGAL TWR., Aug. 4, 1854.