JEREMIAH 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 street, 3d door north of E. King, and directly opposite the east entrance to the new Court House.

County Committee Meeting. The Democratic County Committee of Lancaster will meet at the public house of EMANUEL SHORE Queen street, in this city, on Wednesday, the 16th of August, 1854, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of great importance will be prese of the action of the body.

lancaster, August 1, 1854 COUNTY COMMITTEE. Cocalice E.-Col. A. Ream.
Cocalice W.-Col. J. Reinhold.
Constoga-Adam Kendig.
Constyoy—John H. Smith.
Dongal R.—Jacob Spiese.
Dongal W.—John Gross.
Drumore—John Hastings.
Earl—James Darrow.
Earl Earl—Geo. Duchman.
Earl West—Henry Kaffroth
Ephrata—Dr. H. Reemsnyder ata-Dr. H. Reemsnyde bethtown-B. F. Bear. beth-L. R. Hibshman.

Fullon—Oliver Caldwell. Stratburg top.—Jacob Nef Hempfield E.—H. Hoffman. Satisburg-Thos. B. McIlval Hempfield W.-Dr. A K. Rohrer Sadburg-Samuel Slokum City.—W. W.—H. Blickensderfer. Washington—Dr. A. Bitner The County Committee.

We hope every member of the Democratic County Committee will endeavor to be present, at the meeting to morrow, as business of the present campaign, will necessarily come before the body.

The second Address of the Democratic State Central Committee will be found on our first page. It is a truthful and powerful revision of the public career of Governor BIGLER. and also notices, with great force the merits of Judge Black and Col. Mort, the other nominees on the State ticket. We commend the Address to the careful perusal of all our read-

Will Gov. Bigler be Re-elected? To be sure he will, maugre all the predictions and hopes of the opposition. And why should he not be? With a clear majority of over twenty thousand in the State, the Democratic party can elect any candidate they may be inclined to set up. And what has Governor BIGLER done, since his elevation to the Gubernatorial office, that should have the effect of driving a single Democrat from his support? We know nothing, and should be obliged to his enemies if they would point out any act of his which, all things considered, deserves the loss of a single Democratic vote. Has he not heen faithful to the interests of the Common wealth, faithful to the pledges of his inaugural address, and faithful to his party? and is he not one of the most laborious of all the Executives we have ever had? Then why, we ask again, should he not be continued for another term in the office he has filled with so much dignity and ability? We apprehend there can be but one answer to this question from the honest men of all partie is in favor of his re-election

from the general harmony and unanimity in the Democratic party. 'Tis true, that here, in Lancaster, and two or three other places, some little disaffection has manifested itself; but that is as a drop in the bucket compared with the great mass of Democratic voters. But, we confidently expect large accessions to our ranks from those who were formerly arrayed in opposition. There are hundreds and thousands of Whigs throughout the State who, now that the benefits resulting from Governor Big LER's administration are beginning to be felt and seen, are disposed to "let well enough alone," and continue the reins of government in his hands. The dissatisfaction, too, that has existed amongst Democrats in certain localities is rapidly disappearing—even in old Westmoreland the party is once more united, and not a spark of disaffection now exists in the western part of Pennsylvania. The same feeling predominates in the centre, and at the north and south; and by the time the election arrives the Democratic party from one end of the Commonwealth to the other will act as a unit in support of Messrs. BIGLER. BLACK and Morr, the nominees on the State ticket.

But we base our calculation on his election

Our Democratic friends, therefore, need not be alarmed at the insane and reckless boastings of Know Nothing Federalism. The candidate of the pie-bald factions will be so far distanced on the second Tuesday of October. by the "Raftsman of Clearfield," as to completely astonish and dumbfound the motley crew who are opposing his re-election.

The Lager Beer Bill.

The objection to this bill (which the Governor has not yet signed), does not consist in the fact of its compelling venders of beer, ale. porter, and other liquors to apply to the Court of Quarter Sessions for a license; but because it gives to the county Treasurers the authority to grant licences to reailers of foreign and domestic goods to sell such liquors by the quart or otherwise.

The acts which the Governor signed, and which apply only to the counties of Chester and Tioga, simply require venders of beer, ale, porter, &c., to apply to the Court of Quarter Sessions for a license, and so far they are similar to the above-mentioned bill; but they do not give the County Treasurers of those counties authority to grant licences to retailers of foreign and domestic goods to sell liquors by the quart or otherwise, and this is it which constitutes the great difference between these acts. Is our neighbor, Uncle Jacob, satisfied?

Our opponents—we have no name for them as a party-have in this political campaign abandoned all the great issues which have heretofore separated them from the Democracy, thus tacitly admitting that our party was right and their's was wrong. Where now is their National Bank, their Protective Tariff. their opposition to the Veto Power, and many other similar supports upon which they heretofore based their claim to public confidence? All gone—not even alluded to-swallowed up in the one idea of opposition to men born upon a soil foreign to our own! Opposition to the severe, and they will yet witness the triumph WHITE FOREIGNER and love for the AFRICAN, of the measure at the next session of Congress now seem to be the only things worthy their for which they have been so earnestly contend attention, and upon these they hope to build up a party strong enough to control the destinies of the Commonwealth.

The Whig County Convention, on Wednesday last, passed a resolution in favor of Judge Pollock, but entirely omitted to endorse the nominations of their candidates for Supreme Judge and Canal Commissioner!-What is the cause of this omission? Are Messrs. SMYSER and DARSIE to be traded off very much like it.

The Homestead Bill.

To the Editor of the Union:

As chairman of the committee in the House of Representatives who reported the Homestead bill, I have received many-letters expressing an earnest desire for its passage, and for information as to the real state of the question. In answer to such inquiries, I beg the privilege of publishing this letter in your

The first session of the thirty-third Congress is closed, and our favorite measure remains still to be carried. After having twice passed the House of Representatives by a decided vote, and apparently having a majority of friends in the Senate, that body has been pleased to postpone it in favor of other measures. It remains upon the Speaker's table, and will come up again for consideration, in the House of Representatives, early after the neeting of the next session, when it must be emodelled and restored to its original hometead features.

It is true that the Senate professed to have donted the House bill with amendments: but that which, according to the title of the bill. s but accidental and subordinate to the Homestead, has usurped the place of the principal, the benefit of States and railroads; and but in the most subordinate and limited degree beneficial to the actual settler.

The provision of the eighth section of the oill, as returned from the Senate, allowing "every head of a family, or male person, o the age of twenty-one years, to enter a quarter section of unappropriated public land," is upon the condition of payment according to a raduated scale of twenty-five cents per acre. But even this encumbered grant is narrowed and restricted by the privileges conferred upon States of pre-empting the whole of the publie lands within their limits, and also by the privileges conferred upon railroad corporations or wealthy contractors.

Should a State choose to purchase the lands within its limits, and raise their price, she can rreat importance to the party, connected with do so, which, you will perceive, would negative the rights of the actual settler, unless the State Legislature should choose to adopt the legislation of Congress, and, by re-enacting it, restore those rights to the settler. Should a State, by chartering corporations for the construction of railroads, or by contracts with individuals, secure the grants of 7,680 acres mile thereof, she has the power under this bill extent. To what a degree this may be carried, in these days of bold speculation and reckless financiering, it is not difficult to coniecture.

The settler, therefore, is under the control of the States in the first instance as pre-emptors, and, in the next place, under the control of the States, in connection with railroad corporations, which makes the privileges or favors that the settlers shall enjoy entirely dependent upon the control that speculative interests, or, on the other hand, the principles of just legislation, may exercise over the State legislature.

special war to wage against grants to railroads Their hostility is confined in the conflicting osition in which works of that character are placed by the Senate bill to the actual settler. to his great injustice and disparagement.

Very little sagacity will enable us to foresee what would be the result of the Senate's provisions in behalf of railroads, should they become a law. Who does not know what a scramble would ensue in the land States session of the lands, of which that which has been carried on in Congress would be but a magnified reflection? Who does not see the innumerable charters which under the influence of log-rolling in the legislatures would be brought forth to absorb for railroad purposes all the lands in those States, to the utter exclusion of the settler, which would cause imimmense quantities of bonds to be spawned over the country, make the competition for money unparalleled, and increase the rates of

interest to an unprecedented extent? The starting of so many immature and impracticable schemes, by creating a fictitious demand for labor and the necessaries of life. would be most pernicious in its influence: little by little the gigantic bubble would continue to swell and glisten till it burst, and bankruptcy in its most stupendous form would be the sequel. This is no picture of fancy, but one with which the American public are, in

fact, unfortunately too familiar. It will be thus seen that the settler, in the general contest for the public lands which has been lately going on within our Capitol, has been lost sight of, and the claims looked upon as unworthy of consideration.

While the popular branch of the national egislature has reflected fairly the opinions and wishes of the people, in the other and more remotely responsible branch these opinons and wishes have failed of recognition.

But it has ever been so. Great movements to obtain the establishment of popular rights at the hands of power have always had to work their way slowly against class interests, prejudices, and the efforts of foes to encumber them with odium. These influences are permitted to obtain for a while, even with those whose unbiased judgments would acknowledge the justice of the measures, and receive their enactment with cordial welcome. It is known to those acquainted with the leading events of the past half century how long, and with what apparent success, measures of salutary reform were resisted by the British Senate long after they had received the sanction of the Commons. My allusion is more partic ularly to the reform in the elective franchise and to the legislation for the amelioration of the corn laws. In America we have seen how long and bitter was the warfare before the friends of democratic principles were able to obtain an a oandonment of the system of high duties, and also before the custody of the national treasury was secured in the hands of the government agents only after two suspen sions of specie payments had demonstrated its necessity

I would, therefore, have the power behind the throne-an enlightened public opinion, which is greater than the throne itself-to speak out, in tones bold and loud, like that which so long sustained Cobden in his opposition to the Lords, and finally enabled him to carry in triumph one of the most beneficent nessures of which the history of legislation bears record. This is the conduct which the present exigency demands. Let not past failures discourage our friends, but rather let them stimulate to greater struggles for success The friends of the Homestead bill should per ing-a measure which is based in justice to the settler, which is founded in a wise policy for the nation, and which no measure can sur pass in the glory of its merits.

> I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. DAWSON.

A CONGRESSMAN ROBBED .- Hon. F. McMul len, a member of Congress from Virginia, was robbed of \$18,000, in Hanover county, while for the Native American candidates? It looks on his way home from Washington on Tuesday last.

Judge Pollock a Know Nothing. WASHINGTON, August 5, 1854.

To the charge made over and over again says the Pittsburg Union, against Judge Pol-LOCK of having joined the Know Nothings, the Whig papers of Philadelphia, where he was initiated, are dumb as statues. They try, indeed, to turn the thing into ridicule by saving that Gen. Cass, Judge Douglas, & Gov. BIGLER tried to become members, and were refused admittance. But this kind of small deception and trickery will not suit the occasion. The question is a serious one, and not to be triffed with. These distinguished Democrats, like

the party to which they belong, have taken open, direct, and manly ground in opposition to this anti-republican organization. The party in Pennsylvania took the earliest occasion to enter their protest against every attempt to proscribe a citizen of the Republie, because of the accident of his birth, or of his religious convictions. Where, let us ask, have our opponents taken their stand against this dangerous and corrupting association? Look at Philadelphia, and what do we behold?-Why, a Mayor, the son of an Irishman, proclaiming to the thousands who assembled to hear him, that no man, not born on this side of the Atlantic, could be trusted, even in the most subordinate public place under the city and makes the Senate bill, in fact, a bill for government. This is the main idea of this new order of oath-bound Know-Nothings-indiscriminate proscription of all who differ from their religion, and of all who were born upon a foreign soil. This organization Judge Pol-LOCK has been charged with joining. The time of his initiation, the place and circumstances have been frequently pointed out, and

> phia have pretended to deny the charge. The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, determined to probe this organization, and expose all it can gather from its midnight conclaves, publishes the following article: "6-15-8.

neither he nor his political friends in Philadel-

TEERTS HCRA DNA HTNIN FO RENROC TSAE HTRON.

As this is Know Nothing language, we deem it to be our duty to explain to our Democratic readers what it means; for from what we have learned of the nature of the order and the blasphemous character of the oaths taken and proceedings had during their initiations, we are satisfied no Democrat, who has any respect for himself, after becoming fully acquainted with its object and character, can belong to that or-

der.

The explanation of the above figures and characters is this: 6 is six month or June; 15 is the day of the within 12 miles of the line of road, for each month, and 8 is the hour in the evening. The next line giving the place is read backwards.

James Pollock, joined the Know Nothings of restricting the rights of the settler to that on June 15th, at 8 P. M., at the "North Eas corner of Ninth and Arch streets."

By whom was he conducted there? By Robert T. Conrad, Mayor of Philadelphia, and Samuel Allen, High Sheriff of Philadelphia. Beautiful employment for two high functiona-ries of a large and wealthy city, and one who aspires to the high position of Governor of The characters by which we are informed

of the place and time when Judge Pollock joined this intelligent order will also enlighten is as to the mode and manner of calling their meetings. It is done by a written notice, never sent through the post office, but delivered to the member or his wife in person. This otice contains the time and place written in the same manner as above explained, and on The advocates of the Homestead have no occasions when business of great importance is to be transacted, the notice also contains: piece of white paper about 14 inch square, folded diagonall

The mode of giving public notice of a meet ing is by posting on the corner, on a lamp or sign post, a piece of waste paper about three iches square, folded diagonally and opened so as to leave the creases. Any member of the order seeing this makes inquiry of some member by asking him "where am I wanted? interrogated knows, he tells, the member interrogated knows, he tells, if not, they both go in search of some one "bookin a very short time all the posters.

order, and in Philadelphia have never been out up but twice. The first occasion was when here was a public meeting in relation to the School Bill under consideration at the last ses sion of the Legislature. The other was in re lation to a meeting giving an expression of opinion when a certain Foreign Ambassador was in Washington.

is called for any purpose at any particular hour, to have a sufficient number of Know-Nothings present in advance of the appointed When they meet thus under call to control meeting, as soon as the doors are opened they rush in and get possession of the seats. They then get the sign, which is by opening th right hand, the thumb inclined into the palr of the hand, and the little finger extended above the others a little, then drawing the edge of the hand over the forehead as though in the act of rubbing off perspiration and le ting the hand fall carelessly by the side.

IF You're Coming, why don't You Come ALONG ?-If it really was the intention of the Whigs, says the Harrisburg Platform, that their candidate for Governor, Mr Pollock, should stump the State, and challenge Gov. BIGLER to meet him before the people, it is high time now that such intention was carried out. Gov. BIGLER has given the challenge, make, or has no connection with the various isms of the day, they should at least signify to the people what they really intend to do. It comes with an ill grace from them to talk of the impropriety of candidates for Governor going through the State holding political meetings and exciting the community. They were the first to commence the system, and they ought not to be the first to back out. The people are anxious to propound to Mr. Pol-LOCK a few questions touching his late conduct, and there could be no better place to gain an answer than in a public meeting composed of ment to the Union and the principles of the Constitution, are paramount to the dogmas of faction, and that their candidate is above all onnection with any other party than "Old Line Whiggery."

We hope the Whig press will call on their andidate to come out and define his position. It does not look well for Whig editors to be cracking up their candidate for six weeks at one stretch, and then back down without a vord of excuse.

What say you, neighbor Darlington?

"THE PLATFORM."-This is the title of pirited little Democratic campaign paper, isued twice a week, at Harrisburg, by A. Boyd HAMILTON, Esq., on the following terms, viz :

Single subscriber, copies (single address) 4,00 5,00 A portion of the sheet will be published in

We are again indebted to WILLIAM H. Velsh, Esq., Private Secretary to Mr. Buch-NAN, for London papers of a late date. The semi-annual interest on the State

ebt was promptly paid, by Joseph Bailey, Esq., State Treasurer, on the 1st inst. So much for the charge of mismanagement brought against Governor BIGLER's administration by the more reckless of the Whig press.

The steamship Empire City, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York, on Friday, bringing the California mails 400 massengers and over a million dollars in gold.

The U. S. Navy Yard Foundry, near Washington City, was destroyed by fire on Friday last.

Judge Poliock and the Whigs The letter of Judge Pollock to certain gentle men in Sullivan County has been aptly ed "a legal and political curiosity." I

maistent with each other. For instance, he assumes that an act of Jongress, passed in 1820, fixing the Missouri ine, should and has the power to determine the local policy of the territories, so far as restes to slavery, regardless of the will of the cople or the power of the local government. In this he clearly recognizes the right of Con-gress to legislate on the subject; and we wish ne reader to bear this important fact in mind. In another part of his letter he says, "Congress has no power to establish, directly or infirectly, by positive act, or by permission, inder the plea of non-intervent slavery in ates." This any free territory in the United States. s simply denying to Congress any power to egislate on the subject, and is in direct conflict with the preceding position. We agree, that Congress has no power to "establish by positive act slavery in a free territory." o not agree that Congress has not got the power to do any thing on the subject—to

doctrines and its political bearing certainly present a difficult problem. It contains a

ariety of distinct and dogmatical assertion

which, unfortunately for the author, are not

agree that Congress cannot permit the people tion. The only way therefore, that Congress could carry out Mr. P's doctrine would be to preserve the territories a wilderness to keep he people out of them. But what is still more singular, Mr. P., in the same paragraph, alleges, that an other act of Congress, similar to that of 1820, or the same act re-instated, would "necessarilly exclude slavery from those territories, and the unconditional manumissi of slaves then there could not be regarded as legal or moral wrong to any party.' he claims for Congress the highest degree of legislative authority, and avows a doctrine antagonistic to the teachings of the preceding paragraph. We can see no possible way of reconciling these positions with each other Surely Judge Pollock will not contend that the power to create and to destroy the institu-are not identical—that the power to create may proceed from one source and that to desom another. That Congress could establish and not abolish the institution or

But he says that Congress cannot permit slavery "under the plea of non-intervention."
Henry Clay and Daniel Webster thought otherwise, for they both voted for the organizing the territories of Utah and New Lexico, containing precisely this principle of non-intervention in reference to slavery. Again he says, "slavery can have no legal

existence in those territories either by act of Congress or under the false pretence of popular sovereignty."

The inquiry is at once suggested to the mind, then why all the clamor against the Nebraska bill? If slavery can have no legal

existence in those territories, under the laws as they now stand, of course it will not go there. But the Whigs and Abolitionists say it can and will go there. The Whig Press say that Congress has legislated slavery into those territories. Mr. Pollock says Congress has no such power. Who is right, the Whigs "slavery enters or Pollock? He says that if those territoties it will be there without author ity of Constitutional law, and in violation of all law." The Whigs and Abolitionists generally assume that the law of Congress has authorized it to go into these territories. is clear that some body is befogged. But, in all candor, we would enquire, what does Mr Pollock mean by assuming that popular sover eignty may be a false pretence. does not mean to say that the will of the people of a territory or a State expressd in reference to the institutions under which they live is a false pretension —that it is an assumption of power which theydo not possess. We are unwilling to attribute to him such an unjust sentiment, and yet his language will bear no other construction. If the power to establish slavey, or abolish it, is not in the people and the local government, it can have no existence on the face of the earth, and all clamor on the subject should cease. Mr. P. denies the power of Congress and the pretensions of the and then settles the whole question that slavery cannot extend into the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. Hereafter therefore, when the Whigs give vent to their virtuous indignation on this subject, we shall promptly in-

tunate in assuming that popular sovereignty might be "a false pretence." It was that power which abolished slavery in Pennsylvania, and vet the authority has never been disputed. If man than himself should be Governor, he would not contend that the pretence was not real. If it should demand a prohibitory li quor law, will he say it is a false pretence. It is just that absolute sovereignty which can make or unmake local institutions—can accept one public man and reject another. It is the legitimate source of all governmental power, simply the principle of self government, the was a time when British Statesmen and American Tories regarded this doctrine as a false pretence, but we had hardly supposed, that at this time in our history, any man could be found hardy enough to declare such

sentiment. But we have done with this rich letter for the present. It is one of two or three we have seen from the same source, and we think they indicate too clearly that Mr. P. is willing to "stoop to conquer," and contain some dence that he is a "KNOW NOTHING some subjects .- Bedford Gazette.

The Temperance Movement. The Prohibitory County Committee held as adjourned meeting in this City on Saturday, and if the Whig party has no concealments to and passed the following preamble and resc

WHEREAS, It is all important to the inter ests of Prohibition that the full vote of all who are opposed to the present odious license liuor system should be brought out "For a Probitory Liquor Law," at the ensuing Octobe election, we, the representatives of the friends of Temperance in Lancaster county, convened County Committee, do hereby resolve:—

1. That we do not deem it expedient to cal convention of the friends of Temperance to he purpose of nominating an independent

2. That every friend of Humanity is hereby earnestly urged to use all honorable means his power to redeem Pennsylvania from the all parties. It would be an admirable opportunity for Whigs to show that their attachnstructed to take immediate measures to or zanize an efficient sub-committee for his town hip, ward or borough, which shall be calle ogether as soon as possible to devise measure for the furtherance of the cause—to attend to the collection of funds, the distribution of tracts and other documents, the arranging of public meetings, the assessment of voters and such other measures as may be reco

by the County Committee 4. That the officers of this Committee have power to purchase tracts, employ speakers, print and distribute our Address and tickets, nd to transact such other business as th

mergencies of our cause may demand. Resolutions were also adopted directing the officers to employ, if possible, Mr. VAN WAG-NER with his "Big Tent," also a German Colporteur for the northern districts, and to invite clergymen, lawyers, and other public truth on this great question.

It will be seen by the above resolutions tha the temperance men do not intend to place an independent ticket in the field, but will direct their efforts to carry the county in favor of Prohibition on the general question in Octo-

Commodore John Downes, of the Navy, died at Boston, on Friday last, afte a briefillness. He entered the service in 1802, and, at the time of his decease, was the third oldest Captain in the Navy-Commodores Stew art and Morris being his seniors in commis

United States Senators.—In Massachi setts, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, N. Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Indielections will each choose a U. S. Senator.

Pollock's Know Nothingism. The West Chester Republican, in commer

Know Nothingism, pointedly and truthfully

We have been disposed to look upon Judge Pollock as an honorable gentleman, who had in his zeal and love for the Whig party, connted to be the sacrifice for that part present campaign; but when we see him turn his face towards the city of Philadelphia imnediately on the receipt of the news of the election of Conrad, the Know Nothing Mayor, and when there unite himself with these Protestant Jesuits, we are forced to the conusion that there is something radically wrong n the constitution of the man. If he had gone to that city to unite himself with an onorable society whose views of political pclicy were open as the day, no exception could be taken to the step. He could then have openly planted himselfupon the platform of openly promulgated principles, and if they were worth sustaining he certainly had enough ability to commend them to the good opinions of his fellow citizens. But this, unfortunately for his previous reputation, is not the case. He connects himself with a body of men without knowing what he is expected to do, or say, or believe. He steps into the darkness with but a single idea in his mind, and that is here are votes to be gained which may pos-

ably give me some ren ote chance of be overnor of the free old Commonwealth of ennsylvania. Without some hidden strength f this kind, my prospects are utterly hopeless. am a mere sacrificial offering led out by the am a mere sacrificial offering led out by the disruptured Whig party, to be placed as another victim on the Democratic altar. And yet all these things will avail him nothing, there is a Mordecai sitting at the gate who the people will still sustain; and the representative of the new phase of Jesuitism wil have to swing from the political crossbeam which has been carefully erected for another. Already are the people issuing a bold and manly condemnation against the new order It has even at this day passed the zenith, and the waning star will go down, and be lost in the clouds of popular indignation, almost in the hour of its appearance in the orient. The order of Ignatius Lovola was driven forth, and xecrated by every nation of Europe, where liberty and equality was nothing more than a mere fiction—an unsubstantial dream. How much rather then should every sovereign man tial, practical workings of liberty, put his foot firmly down on, and crush out this new organization, which is totally unworthy of having gained a foot-hold on these shores, sa-

red to the holiest aspirations of the exile, fly ng from the rigorous tyranny of foreign des TALKING OUT BOLDLY .- The lion hearted De ocracy of Clarion county are preparing with cal and earnestness for the coming contest.-They are determined to administer to the fag ends of all factions now opposing us such a relacke as will long be remembered. The edior of the Olarion Democrat, who is thoroughacquainted with the tone and tendency of ablic sentiment in that county, who makes

ılar vote, says: "We are sincere in what we say, and we edict that Gov. Bigler will have the major given to Judge Knox, which was 1426!-Ve give this as our count, provided the vote is large as it was last fall, and we have good pason to helieve that it will be much in d, and in proportion to the increase, we add

is calculations with great care and circum-

pection, and is rarely deceived as to the pop-

A large portion of the population of Clario county consists of men whose fathers, too thoroughly imbued with the principles of republicanism to live beneath the sway of the he wide and stormy Atlantic to make their iomes here where the hand of welcome was extended—where equal rights were guaran eed to every man who became a citizen i accordance with the constitution and law

The doctrines of Know-Nothingism, to which the Whig party now look for success These posters are very seldom used by the der, and in Philadelphia have never been at up but twice. The first occasion was when the posters are very seldom used by the Mr. Pollock for thus spiking their only gun.

But we think Mr. P. was peculiarly unfortunate in assuming that posterior of public responsibility, and would be the property of the pro scendants, would decinre the wast to fill any position of public responsibility, and would mark them out as objects of distrust and suspicion to their fellow citizens. For this reason, the Whig party, at the coming election, will receive a terrible scourging in Clarion county, and we are confident that the majoriy for Bigler there will not be less than 1500. -Pittsburg Union.

> WASHINGTON'S POLICY, OPPOSED TOTHE POLI-CYOF THE NATIVE AMERICANS .- The following extract which we take from the Weems' life of Washington, clearly proves how much the policy of Washington, in regard to foreigners was opposed to that of the "Native Americans and Know Nothings" of the present day. It is a fact well authenticated, that the cruelty and barbarity of the Hessians who were brought to this country to fight against our liberties, were the results of the ill-grounded dreads and fears which had been excited in their minds by the vile misrepresentations of us by the British. After the battle of Trenton, large numbers of them were taken prisoners, and Washing ton immediately determined to disabuse them of the great errors into which they had fallen Accordingly, from the moment they fell into his hands they were treated with the utmost hu manity and tenderness, and were visited by the Dutch farmers from the country who conversed with them in their native language.-They were much gratified with the attention paid them, and at length our Dutch farmers proposed to them to quit the British service and become farmers. At this the Hessians

> paused a little and said something about parting with their country. " Your country'!" said the farmers, "fellows! where is your country? You have "no country. To support, his pomps and pleasure your prince has torn you from your and for 301. a-head sold you 'slaves to fight against us, who never troubled you. Then leave the vile employment and come live with us. Our lands are rich. Come help us to cultivate them. Our tables are 'covered with fat meats, and with milk and Come sit down and eat with us like brothers. Our daughters are young and beau-'tiful and good. Then show yourselves worthy "and you shall have our daughters: and we will give you of our lands and cattle, that "von may work, and become rich and happy as we are. You were told that General W 'ington and the Americans were savages and would devour you. But from the momen you threw down your arms, have they not been as kind to you as you had any right t

"O YES!" cried they, and a thousand times "more kind than we deserved. We were told the Americans would show us no pity, and "so we were cruel to them. But we are sorry for it now, since they have been so good "us: and now we love the Americans, and will never fight against them any more!'

This was the plan which Washington adopted to remove from the minds of the poor deluspeakers of this city and county, to co-operate ded Germans their ill-grounded dread, and with the Committee in spreading light and hate of the Americans, and most admirably did it succeed, for within a short time there after hundreds of them deserted the British to join the American standard, until at length they were not trusted to stand as sentinels.

> The Late Elections. IOWA has gone, as usual, for the Demo

rats by a large majority. NORTH CAROLINA, which was in doub

for several days, comes out right side up. The for Governor, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature-thus securing two U. S. Senators.

MISSOURI looks bad. The quarrel in the Democratic party has resulted in throwing the State into the hands of the Whigs and Know Nothings. Kennett, the Whig candidate for Congress, in St. Louis district, is elected ana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and California, over Col. Benton by about 1800 majority.the Legislatures to be chosen at the ensuing. The Whigs will have a majority in the Legis-

The Case of Dr. Luchenour.

The Whig press are again catching at straws. ng upon Mr. Pollock's connection with They are now denouncing Governor BIGLER. without stint or measure, for releasing from prison Dr. Lachenour, convicted several months ago, in the Northampton County Court, of conspiracy to defraud, and sentenced to pay fine of \$2500, and undergo an imprisonmen of three months.

The Democratic Union, has had access to the record in the Secretary of the Commonwealth's office, and gives the following statenent of facts, which completely takes the wind out of the opposition sails: Dr. Lachenour, with James Stevenson, and

two other persons, were indicted for conspira-cy. Being tried together, they were all found enced to three months imprisonment in the county jail, and a fine of \$2500. The others were sentenced to onger periods of confinement in the peniten-

The only evidence of Dr. Lachenour's participation in the conspiracy was in the testi-mony of his co-defendant, Stevenson, who had think no harm can result from giving it publicity turned states' evidence. If we are correctly informed, the only facts testified to by him were, that he saw Lachenor through the window at Dear Sir—Enclosed I transmit two dollars, for of Fields. These facts were contradicted by several witnesses.

But the objection to Stevenson's testimony was of a much more controlling character, and we think should have excluded his testimony entirely. He was a convict from the western nitentiary, having been tried and convicted Washington county for conspiracy, the same offence with which he stood charged in Northampton county. Now it certainly seems strange to us, that the testimony of a convicted felon, who was otherwise shown to be of toriously bad character, should go to a jury. But we are informed the court admitted his testimony, and decided that the fact of his conviction should not be given in evidence to

affect his credibility. If this be law, it is surely more worthy the age of Jeffries than he nineteenth century.

The court, in its charge, virtually admitted testimony against the insufficiency of the Lachenour, and appeared to act on it, by osing a much more lenient punishment. we also been informed that

e prosecution admitted that he could not

ave been convicted on a separate trial. So much for the facts, as we have learned them. The pardon was pressed by a very arge number of the most respectable citizens of Northampton county, men who would not ntentionally, we think, mislead the Executive. We are told that the Hon. James M. Porter, Hon, Richard Broadhead, Garrick Mallory Esq., certainly one of the ablest 'lawyers, of he state, and who was concerned in the cause Peter Baldy, Esq., district attorney, the shelf iff of the county, the editors of the of the Argus, and of the Whig, and a very

large number of others.

The boon granted, after all, is but a small one, there being less than a month of his term of imprisonment remaining. As to the fine and costs, the Furmer is mistaken. There is no remission of the fine, and the Executive has no power over costs. still liable for the fine and costs, because the pardon does not remit the fine, nor was it so ntended. A mere pardon does not carry sion of a fine, unless it is exressly set forth.

constitution gives the governor the power to "remit" fines and grant "pardons." He may do either, or both; but granting the one does not necessarily include the other. If Dr. Lachenour is worth the money, we see nothing in the way of collecting it, if the people of the county desire it.

Public Laws.-Among the laws of a public nature, passed at the last session of the Legislature, we find the following which are of in vrannical governments of Europe, crossed terest to Justices of the Peace and Consta-

> An Act relative to the duties of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace. Sect. 1.—That from and after the first day July next, the Aldermen and Justices of

the Peace of the several counties of this Commonwealth, shall be required to return to the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace of he respective counties, all the recognizances entered into before them by any person or ng charged with the commission of any persons charged with the commission of any crime (excepting such cases as may be ended before an Alderman or a Justice of the Peace thirder existing lines), at least ten days before the commencement of the Court to which they are made returnable respectively; and in all cases where any recognizances are entered inless than ten days before the commencement of the sessions to which they are made returnable, the said Aldermen and Justices are required to return the same, in the same manner as if this act had not been passed. Ap-

Pay of Constables for attending elections. By an act approved March 31, 1854, Consta-bles are allowed one dollar per day for attending general and township aid out of the County Treasury.

Supplement to an Act to alter and amend the Fee Bill, passed February 22d, 1821. That the tenth and eleventh sec tions of the Act entitled "An Act to alter and repeal the fee bill," passed the twenty-second day of February, 1821, are hereby repealed o far as they affect Justices of the Constables of Mifflin, Allegheny, Erie, Washington, Lancaster, Dauphin, Chester, Lebanand Redford counties; and the fourteenth nd fifteenth sections of the act of 28th day of Norch 1814 entitled "An Act establishing a ee bill," are hereby revived so far as they reate to the said counties. Approved May 6,

An Act relative to the revival of Judgments before Justices of the Peace.
Sect. 1.—That from and after the passage Sect. 1.—That from and after the passage of this Act, no execution shall be issued on a judgment rendered before a Justice of the Peace or Alderman, after five years from the rendition of such judgment, unless the same shall have been revived by seire facing. the rendition of such judgment, unless the same shall have been revived by scire facias or amicable confession. Approved May 5, 1854.

ASHAMED OF THEIR COMPANY.—The Know-Nothings have been openly repudiated by Whigs in Philadelphia. See the following resolutions passed by Whigs at a late meeting neld at Nelson's Hotel:

Resolved, That whereas extraordinary efforts have of late been made by certain parties in this community to dissolve the great Whig party into sections of a dangerous and destructive character; and whereas such sectional parties have now boldly declared their great bject to be the proscription of all citizens not of their own organization, or not born on the soil, or who do not worship God according to their peculiar notion; and whereas the late municipal election has fully developed a deep-rooted secret organization, the object of which is the transferring and committing of the Whig party blindly to the support of the persons and principles of such secret order—
It is therefore resolved by the Convention that Whig Associations shall be formed in every ward of the city, for the purpose of reorganizing the Whig party on the good old pure and enlightened principles of Henry

Clay.

Resolved, That whilst the said Societie pledge their unbounded support to every pure and untainted Whig, they pledge themselves not to vote for any person for a political sta-tion who is willing to proscribe his neighbor, either for his religious opinions or the place of

Resolved, That the members of said Asso ciations will give no support whatever either for the nomination or election of any person who they have good reason to believe belongs to any secret political organization whatever Resolved, That the refusal of any nominee to answer whether he belongs to any other political organization, and to explain what are its principles, shall be held sufficient for the said Whig Association not only to take such person's name off the list of nominees, but to deposit their votes in opposition to him

Judging from the fact that the ticket formed by the Whig Convention of this county has the name of a "Know-Nothing" at its head for Judge of the Court, we incline to the opin-Democrats have elected their candidate (BRAGC) | ion that the Whigs of the Old Guard have not yet repudiated their Native American allies.

> A bloody riot occurred at St. Louis on yesterday week, (election day) between a portion of the Irish and Native population. It portion of the Irish and Native population. It commenced by a fight between an Irishman and American, in which the latter was stabbled. Some fifty groggeries and groceries, kept by Irishmen, were destroyed, and several lives were lost. A large military force had to be called out before the riot could be suppressed. About \$30,000 worth of property capable of reconciling the differences of constitutionality and expediency.

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS. The P. M. General has appointed R. W. PATTERSON, Esq., P. M. at Quarryville, in this county, in place of George W. Hensel Esq.

II Mr. R. R. Franks, has been appointed con ductor on the passenger trains between Philadel-phia and Harrisburg. Mr. F. isan obliging and genlemanly officer, and hisap pointment was approbation of the travelling public. Honse Stolen On Wednesday night of last

week, a black horse, of middle size, six years old, with a star on his torehead, was stolen from the pasture field of Mr. Stauffer in Leacock township. DEATH BY LIGHTNING M. John Hinnershitz of West Cocalico, near Shæneck was killed by lightning on Wednesday two weeks. He was at work in a field spreading manure, when a thunder storm arising he sought shelter under ditree near by. From the appearance of the body it would seem that the unfortunate man had placed himself with his back against the tree, and in that position received the stroke which terminated his life

The following is only one of several letters of a similar kind that we have received within the Mount Jor, August 1 th 1854.

which you will please consider me a subscriber to the Intelligencer, and send it regularly to the fol-lowing address—Mount Joy, Lancaster co. Pa.

Through the kindness of Mr. Leader, of this place. I had the privilege of examining the columns of your paper for some time, and I here say that I am highly pleased with the course you pur-sue and with the principles you advocate; and here let me ask, what true Democrat can be otherwise Here I feel inclined to branch out and say a few words in regard to the present character of the Whig party as it now exists in the forms of Abo litionism, Native-Americanism, Socialism, Know Nothingism or in some other loss excresence of bigotry, selfishness and taction, but time torbids. However, you may expect to hear from me as

can find time

For the Intelligencer.

CAPT. SANDERSON :- Dear Sir-In the Lancaster "Know Nothing" of the 5th inst. some jaundiced correspondent under the cognomen of "Anti Papal Power," overflowing with gall and venom, reminds me of similar blindness in screents. caused, as some folks assert, by an extraordinary accumulation of poison during certain seasons from the striking right and left, at every and any from the striking right and left, at every and any object supposed to be within reach. After endeavoring to annihilate the great Democratic party, by alleging its sale to the Pope—asserting that our Country is ruled by Irish Catholics; calling Judge Campbell an Irishman, besides much more froth and moonshine, he exposes, through his ignorance, one of the great secrets of their order. The "Know Nothings" pretend that their hostility is only to Foreigners holding office, while we contend their war of externmation is only against Catholics, both native born and adopted. The only objection ever offered against Judge Campbell's ly objection ever offered against Judge Campbell's uppointment, was becase he was a Catholic, al-though native born. Their whole action and as-sociations prove that they value a raw Irish Orange man, as entitled to greater privileges than a native, who worships God in a different manner. native, who worships to a fina american manner. In proof, we will quote from his own language to see how the "cat jumps;" he says: "Where are the educated Germans, polite Frenchmen, sturdy Englishmen, and other Republican and Protestant foreigners that should be in office I Echo inswers, where ?" There is no objection to Protanswers, where ?? Iners is no objection to Protestant foreigners holding office. Oh in no, but he says distinctly that they should be appointed. We might here ask where Republican Englishmen are expected to come from; when we all know England to be the most Anti-Republican Nation upon earth, who have never spared their "British Gold"? n endeavoring to overthrow every Republic of nodern times by secret emmissaries and hired defamers like their subject Orr, (the self kyled Angel Gabriel) and his Know Nothing friends, who are hired to traverse the country to incide mobs and riots, burn churches, murder our citizens, and rove to the world that our Model Republic is unable to enforce the laws, and her Constitution
must be broken and condemned by these oath
oound, secret societies throughout the land.
He makes another contradiction, where his eelinks" bubble and "bust? overflow their shal-"spelinks" buple and "pread but into a half yard of "powerful" soap-suds all in a row, with capital letters at the head, just as if "Anti-Papal Power" was a "pote," wherein he tells us to be brave, and not burn churches. [tark!]

"Americans, hear! the wise, be brave, Rise, to conquer, and to save; Rise to save our bleeding land

From the rampart, and the brand."
These, if that "Power" has not strength enough overthrow Popery itself, I don't 'Know Nothing.' Perhaps, as church burning was the deat Maine, and die the same death, and under the great excitement and agitation at the thought, squeezed out the vertical line of capital letters.

It is amusing to see from the "Citizen" how bitterly they feel their disappointment in not securing the abolitionists to their ranks—just as if they, after struggling for years to relieve suffering humanity from bondage—would in the face of their principles, nite with a body of political thicksers who are doing their utmost to reduce a potton of their white brethren, and Christian worshippers, into a hondage morally and politically little better than bondage morally and politically little better than the negro slave. Becaused Mr. Stevens, true to his principles of opposition to all secret societies of whatever nature, after using his utmost exections against Masonry for years, which, although a be-nevolent order, he was fearful of becoming a powertul engine in politics, dertainly it cannot be ex-pected that now, (even if he is a Whig,) he must renounce his old feelings and join a secret oath bound society who, avow their purpose to be po-litical. Yet for this he is most vilely denounced and

litical. Yet for this he is most vilely defigured and abused by these low-bred, irresponsible hirelings of "British Gold," so much so, as to almost create a suspicion that perhaps. Thaddeus Stevens is an Irish Catholic after all.

The Citizen lorgets the "boot was on the other leg" a couple of months back, when it fawned upon the asme party they now despise, and curried lavor by most despicable lick-spittle imagnable. This paper says: of Junel 17th, "Except the single item of slavery (the continuance of which, or at item of slavery (the continuance of which, or at least the extension of which, results from the implacable emity of Irish and German laborers to the negroes, as illustrated by the selection of the Irish Militia to keep down the American people at Boston lately; by the Irish and the Joreign voices for every pro-slavery candidate for Congress, &c.,)

the United States at Farmington, Massachusetts, on the 4th of July! This admission by the suspid editor of the Citizen is rather unfortunate for their cause, as proof that our adopted citizens are a much better and more patriotic class, than many

who was the mob composed of, unless it was what they call "Americans!" and why were the Irish soldiery called out to enforce the laws 7 Simply because overy naturalized citizen has sworn obedience to the laws of our country, and to cherish obedience to the laws of our country, and to cherish and protect our glorious principles of Liberty; while a large number of our "Americans" are sworn to undermine the very foundation of these laws and principles; secretly raising questions of religious proscription and persecution, most expressly torbidden by our Constitution. Now when this body of Know Nothings publish to the world (in addition to their sworn vongeance) their sympathies for mobs, law-breakers and murdetersthey denounce a body of courageous and honest citizens, for answering the call of their country promptly and surely, and merely doing their duty, citizens, for answering the call of their country promptly and surely, and merely doing their duty, by enforcing the laws they have sworn to protect.

Cannot every good and well disposed citizen see the necessity of turning his honest face orgainst this race of mid-night sneaks, who fear nothing so much as day-light; and that they may be known as "Know Nothings," none but the most deprayed and worthless among them will admit their identity.

Yours truly,

Country August 8

COLUMBIA, August 8.

THINGS FORGOTTEN BY KNOW NOTHINGISM. When King George of England, during the Revolutionary war, demanded forty thousand men of Ireland to send to America, the Irish Parliament peremptorily refused to vote men or money. Although the Know Nothings nay forget this, Franklin said America would

uot; nor will she. When Catholic Carroll, of Carrolton, signed his name to the Declaration of Independence John Adams said it was worth "half a million." Know Nothingism considers it a re-proach to associate, in 1854, with Catholics in the quiet and peaceable enjoyment of the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience; but it forgets that Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Hancock, and Henry considered it no reproach to consult with Catholics about the liberties of the colonies and of

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.-President Pierce in vetoing this measure, says his judgment is opposed to a general system of internal imrovements. He remarks further: "I shall onsider it incumbent on me to present to the present Congress, at its next session, a matured view of the whole subject, to endeavor to define, approximately at least, and according to my own convictions, what appropriations of this nature, by the general government, the great interests of the United States require, the constitution will admit and sanction, in case no substitute should be devised capable of reconciling the differences of both