

FOR GOVERNOR: WILLIAM BIGLER, of Bradford County.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT: JEREMIAH S. BLAKE, of Somerset County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER: HERBY S. MOTT, of Pike County.

Office of the Intelligencer. In Kline and McClure's Buildings, Duke Street, 8d door north of E. King, and directly opposite the east entrance to the New Court House.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Lancaster County Agricultural Society (containing a Premium List) on the first page. We have been compelled necessarily to leave out for this week a number of other advertisements to make room for it.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC FREEMEN OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

In accordance with the Resolution of the County Committee adopted on Wednesday last, you are requested to assemble in the several Wards of the City, and Boroughs and Townships of the County, on Saturday the 22d day of September next, and there to elect not less than three nor more than five Delegates to represent each District in

A GENERAL COUNTY CONVENTION, to be held on Wednesday the 6th day of September following, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the house of Jacob Lutz, in North Queen Street, in the City of Lancaster, to settle a ticket to be supported by the Democracy of Lancaster County at the ensuing Election.

The several Township Committees are requested to give early notice in their respective districts, of the time and place of meeting for the election of Delegates.

By order of the County Committee, H. B. SWARTZ, Chairman.

LANCASTER, August 22, 1854.

Delegate Meetings.

The Democrats of the N. E. WARD will meet at Miller's Tavern, E. Chestnut street, on Saturday evening next, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock, to settle a ticket to be supported by the Democracy of the N. E. WARD.

The Democrats of the S. W. WARD will meet at the public house of Adam Troy, in Orange street, on the same evening, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock.

The Democrats of the S. E. WARD will meet for the same purpose, at the public house of F. Fitzpatrick, South Queen street, on the same evening, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock.

BY ORDER OF THE WARD COMMITTEES.

The Democrats of STRASBURG, Pa., will meet at the public house of William E. Schaeffer, on Saturday, Sept. 2d, at 8 o'clock, to settle a ticket to be supported by the Democracy of the County at the ensuing Election.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Delegate Elections.

The primary meetings for the election of delegates in the several wards, boroughs and townships of the County, will take place on Saturday next, at the usual time and places for holding such elections. See call of County Committee.

The County Committee were divided in opinion as to the expediency of settling a regular Democratic ticket—hence a majority of the body thought it best to issue a call for a Convention, and thus refer the subject directly to the people. The delegates will come together with a full knowledge of public sentiment in their respective districts—and will, therefore, be prepared to decide the question in such a way as a majority of the party may direct—either by nominating a full ticket, or a part of a ticket, or no ticket at all.

In view of their great importance at this juncture, we hope our Democratic friends will turn out in their full strength at the elections on Saturday, and elect such delegates as will faithfully and honestly carry out their wishes on the subject. It is all-important to the Democratic party that nothing should be done by which its present flattering prospects in this County would be blighted—It is for the people themselves, through instructions to their delegates, to determine the question in the premises. Their will is our law in relation to the matter.

Judge Blake's Letter.

The Democratic candidate for the Supreme Bench, Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLAKE, with that stern and lofty independence and integrity which has always marked his character, has declined to answer the question put to him by the State Temperance Convention, asking his opinion of the constitutionality of the Maine Liquor Law. He says, among other reasons for his refusal, that the law having been declared unconstitutional by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and the eight Judges in Michigan being equally divided on the question, he cannot, consistently with his sworn duties, prejudge the case, by giving an opinion until after the arguments of the objectors shall have been heard. He says further, that if he were obliged to answer this question, he might, with the same propriety, be asked to pledge himself in advance in all suits concerning cities, corporations or individuals.

The Judge thus concludes his able and satisfactory letter: "I acknowledge the obligation of a candidate for political or representative office to make his opinions known. But it is the duty of a Judge to keep himself uncommitted until he has taken a solemn affirmation (separately) by the laws of Pennsylvania, to an oath that I will support the Constitution. This vow I mean to keep; and that I may keep it the better, I will make no other, which can, by any possibility, interfere with it."

"The Truth well Spoken." Unfortunately for the American cause, there are too many men advocating it who are totally destitute of honesty and patriotism—Self aggrandizement and advancement is all they care about. To accomplish this, they are ready to do anything, however dishonorable, however destructive they may be to the furtherance of American principles. To them principle is nothing—a great moral and political cause is nothing—the permanent and the petty of free institutions are worthless, in comparison with their personal vanity, interest and ambition—American Citizens.

Verily, this is the honest truth, it will word of it; but little expected it from the quarter it emanates. We always believed the leaders in the Know Nothing ranks to be a set of broken down political hacks who had lost all influence in the party to which they respectively adhered, whose only motive was to grasp the spoils of office through this secret political machinery; but we did not anticipate a confession of the kind from the "American Citizen," the Know Nothing organ of this city. It is to be hoped, now that the "Citizen" has made a clean breast of it, that this band of conspirators against the Constitutions of the State Nation, will be unable, any longer, to deceive their know nothing and simple minded followers.

The following communication is from the pen of one of the most intelligent, sagacious and able Democrats in the County—and his suggestions are well worthy the serious consideration of all our Democratic friends. If wise counsels prevail at this time, the good effects will be felt in the party for years to come. Whether our correspondents is right or wrong in the policy he suggests, is for the people to determine at the Delegate elections on Saturday next.

For the Intelligencer.

Ma. Error.—An old Democrat permitted to say, through the columns of your journal, that an experience of five and twenty years in the politics of Lancaster county, abundantly satisfies my mind that we have much to lose and nothing to gain by settling a full Democratic ticket in the present campaign. Indeed, the history of the last twenty years proves that it is a suicidal policy, and only calculated to ensure to the benefit of our opponents. The Whig party is at the present time torn and convulsed with dissensions from the centre to the circumference of the county—and hundreds, say thousands of them are in open revolt against their city leaders and dictators. The shameless bargaining and corruption manifest in their recent County Convention have opened the eyes of the honest portion of the party to the necessity of putting a check to such profligacy—and multitudes are now anxious to see an Independent Ticket, composed of good and pure men of both parties. Whig and Democrat, brought into the field for the purpose of beating down the corrupt system referred to. This feeling is not confined to one branch of the Whig party, but is largely participated in by both, as may be seen by the numerous resolutions passed at the County Convention.

What, then, Mr. Editor, is the true policy of the Democratic party? Clearly not to settle a full Democratic ticket—in fact, to settle a ticket at all; but to meet that portion of the Whig party above referred to, in a spirit of compromise, and unite upon an Independent Ticket, made up of good and honest men of both parties. This ticket, if elected, will not only be in good faith at the polls, such a ticket will undoubtedly be elected, and thus our Democratic friends will get a portion of the office which they have been unjustly excluded, with one exception, for a quarter of a century.

But should the County Convention, which is to assemble next week, nominate an out-and-out Democratic ticket, it will be looked upon as an unkind act by our Whig friends—as a disposition to have every thing or nothing—It is not necessary to have the effect of driving them back into the ranks of their own party. Such a course will result in certain defeat to the Democratic County ticket, and will also seriously weaken our vote on the State ticket—while it will serve to again consolidate and strengthen the Whig party in the County.

Do sincerely hope, Mr. Editor, that our Democratic friends throughout the county will look at this matter in its true light; if so, I have no doubt they will instruct their delegates to the County Convention to oppose the issue of a ticket at all.

TRIE POLICY.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.—It is seldom we find anything in the New York Tribune, so much to the point as the following. The Editor is speaking of the ridiculous warfare which a new and dangerous organization in this country is trying to carry on between Protestants and Catholics, and the pretended fear which some profess, that Catholicism and Republican Governments are antagonistic. He says: "Truth compels us to add that the oldest Republic now existing, is that of San Marino, not only Catholic, but wholly surrounded by Protestants."

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The Principles of Know Nothingism. Last week and the week before we copied from the Pennsylvania some of the oaths and obligations taken upon entering a Lodge of Know Nothings. The following, which is extracted from the Richmond Examiner, lets the reader yet further into the secrets, &c. of this modern political-jesuistical organization.

These publications prove that the two cardinal points of their faith are bitter and unrelenting hostility to all Foreigners, and Catholics, naturalized as well as unnaturalized. Any man who is willing to conceal the truth of this exposition, it would be found in the section of the Know Nothing Mayor of Philadelphia in refusing to appoint any foreign-born citizen to office no matter how worthy he may have been, nor what may be his religious opinions—and in the additional evidence furnished more recently, of excluding all Catholic teachers, female as well as male, from the public schools of Philadelphia; indeed, so far has this system of proscription been carried, that even those who are known to have Catholic relatives have also been requested to seek other situations. Thus begins the war of sects in the United States; and while infidelity is permitted to occupy high places and pour its poison upon the public ear, the believers in a particular form of religion are ostracized from every office under the government.

Where is such a course to end? and who will foretell the disaster, which may befall America, if this system of proscription, if such anti-republican doctrines once prevail in the politics of the country.

But to the article from the Richmond Examiner: "I also promise and swear that whenever I may vote at any election, that vote shall in all cases be given for native born American citizens only, and that I will ever seek the political rescue of such men who are good and true members of this Order."

"I also promise and swear that this and all other obligations which I have previously taken, I will never violate, and that I will never be a party to the violation of any such obligation. I also promise and swear that whenever I may hear the sign or see the signal of distress given by any brother of this Order, I will not neglect to give him the relief at the peril of my own life."

"I also promise and swear that I will ever contribute my means, in such sums as I can spare without personal inconvenience, to the support of the Order, and that I will never be a party to the violation of any such obligation."

"I also promise and swear that I will never participate in any of the benefits or advantages thereof, and that I will never encourage, countenance, uphold, recognize, or be a party to any such benefits or advantages, or to any such recognition or countenance of such benefits or advantages."

"I also promise and swear that I will never be a party to the violation of any such obligation."

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My left hand upraised toward heaven, my right hand grasping the flag of my native land, and sincerely promise, declare and swear that I will never be a party to the violation of any such obligation."

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Letter of the Rev. John Chambers. Messrs. Editors.—During a recent visit to the Bedford Springs, I was favored by some of the most kind friends of Temperance in the State, and invited to address the people of Bedford on the importance of inducing every friend of humanity to vote for a prohibitory law at the next election. I was cheerfully complied with the request of these gentlemen, and I had hoped that I had discharged the duty imposed upon me to the satisfaction of all parties.

I regret to observe, however, that my remarks on that occasion have become a topic of newspaper discussion, that my words have been misquoted, and my motives impugned. I deem it thus to others as well as myself that the truth should be known.

My recollection is, that I urged upon the people of Bedford that occasion the importance of the temperance reform generally, and exhorted them to vote for a prohibitory liquor law at the next election. I expressed the belief that the whole question was involved in the resolution allowing the people to vote for and against a prohibitory law, and that the real friends of temperance should direct their attention to that point, and that only, I declared myself in favor of the law, and that I would not hesitate, as I repeat now, that I believe either of the distinguished gentlemen would carry out that will if put in a form consistent with the terms of the Constitution.

I did say that Governor Bigler was too good a Democrat to resist the will of the people, and that I had every confidence in his decision to arrest the evil of intemperance. I have never corresponded and personal intercourse with him, that he held the doctrine that the will of the people should be binding so far as related to the subject of temperance, and that he would yield his right to judge of the constitutionality and justice of a law when he believed it would not be for the benefit of the people, and that he would not hesitate to do so.

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Proceedings of Court. The August term of the Court of Quarter Sessions commenced on Monday the 19th inst. The following cases were called for trial: The People vs. John Chambers, for a conspiracy to defraud the Bank of the Commonwealth. The People vs. John Chambers, for a conspiracy to defraud the Bank of the Commonwealth.

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