ly extravagant sensations and realizations lasted for hours. At last night came and I laid me down to sleep. How sound I slept! How I dreamed glorious dreams at first, and towards morning horrible! horrible dreams! I tremble even to think of them now, and when I awoke, with parched tongue and trembling limbs, I sought the water pitcher. I drank every drop—it was not enough—more, more water! O, how I trembled. My companions gave me medicine, chafed my limbs and bore me to a bath. Two days passed before I was myself.

With the intention of making a harmless experiment, my companions had put what they supposed a small dose of that subtle Indian drug, *hasckish*, into my wine, but they had given me an over dose, and nearly poisoned me fatally. It was a serious joke and they sadly regretted it. Nothing save a powerful constitution enabled me to survive its effects, which, even in India, where people are accustomed to its use as the Turks are to opium, daily proves fatal.

James Pollock a Member of the Know-Nothings.

James Pollock, the Whig candidate for Governor, is a member of the Order of Know-Nothings. He joined in Philadelphia, on the evening of the 19th of June, and made a speech on that occasion, in which he gave in his adhesion to all the monster doctrines of that unconstitutional organization. James Pollock, on entering that secret order, Swore, 1st. *He would not vote for or appoint to office any man who was not born in this country.*

2d. *He would not vote for or appoint to office any man who believed in the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, whether born in this country or elsewhere.*

3d. *He would not vote for or appoint to office any man whose father was not born in this Country, and a believer in the Protestant religion.*

These are the facts with regard to Mr. Pollock. Will he dare deny them? They are susceptible of abundant and convincing proof. The time, the place, the circumstances in connection with the admission of Mr. Pollock are all known in this city. The members of the Know-Nothing organization claim him as their candidate, and as a member of their order, in full communion with all its proscriptive ideas. If Mr. Pollock is elected, instead of the State government being conducted on the broad, open basis of the Constitution, and the equality of men under that sacred instrument, the directing hand will be controlled by the *oath of a secret society*, proscriptive in its character, and based upon the boldest and most ultra doctrine of religious persecution. Mr. Pollock is sworn to deprive one portion of our fellow-citizens of their equality of rights because they do not worship God in the same manner that he does; another, because they were not born upon the soil of this country; and still another, because their fathers were not native to the country, or may have been believers in a particular religious faith. This is new doctrine to be preached on the soil of old Pennsylvania, and attempted to be forced on her citizens by means of a sworn secret society. How will the honest yeomanry of the interior relish such an attempt to make aliens of their children, and ostracise them from the benefits of civil and religious liberty? The Star-chamber of England, and the Inquisitorial institutions of other countries, are justly reprobated by all lovers of the rights of conscience; but how do they differ in practical consequences from the order of Know-Nothings.—To be sure, they deprived a man of life as well as liberty. That was a feature of the same barbarous age in which their organizations existed. The same spirit that leads a man to take an oath to proscribe another on account of his religious faith, will induce him to burn him at the stake, and the Know-Nothingism of 1854, of which Mr. Pollock is a member, is identical in all its features with the most barbarous crusaders of the middle ages.

For the purpose of courting success, the Whig party and its candidate, Mr. Pollock, have affiliated with this society, and are bound hand and foot to its bloody car. Mr. Darsie, the Whig nominee for Canal Commissioner, is not a native of this country, and hence he is to be superceded by Mr. Spicer, of the Native American State ticket, and a member of the Know-Nothings. In this manner the ticket is to be prepared for the allied forces. The question, therefore, for the citizens of Pennsylvania to decide is, shall the fire of religious persecution be lighted in this old Commonwealth, and its laws subjected to the blighting influence of a sworn secret order? Shall the ballot box and the jury room be polluted by the presence of a spirit alien to the genius of our free institutions, and paralysing to all the best and dearest interests of freemen? Shall our Legislative Halls be converted into Star Chambers, where the religious opinions of a portion of our citizens will subject them to the *auto de fe* of Know-Nothing vengeance? Shall the supreme Bench be invaded by this demon, and the administration of our laws subjected to its fell and pestilential purposes? All these questions are attempted to be silenced on the part of the Whigs with the cry of Anti-Nebraska, and the advance of slavery by the establishment of the principle of self-government in the Territorial governments of Kansas and Nebraska.

This, however, will not satisfy the people. They ask from the Whig candidate, Mr. Pollock, an admission or denial of the fact of his attachment to the Know-Nothing organization. *Governor Bigler is not a member, nor did he ever make an application. Mr. Pollock is a member.* We have given the time and place of his admission—the oaths taken by him, which are openly at variance with the Constitution of the United States and that of the State of Pennsylvania; and we now ask the citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania if they are willing to aid in electing him to the office of Governor of this State? It is for them to decide.—*Eve. Argus, Phila.*

The Post Office Department.

There is no Department of our Government in which the whole people feel a deeper interest, or which requires in its administration, a greater degree of practical business talent and Statesmanlike sagacity, than that of the General Post Office, extending with its branches, as it does, into every neighborhood, throughout our vast extent of territory, and constituting the only general and reliable medium of either commercial or friendly intercourse, between the inhabitants of different sections.

The present administration found this Department in debt and disorder; but the Hon. James Campbell, than whom we have never had a more industrious, thorough, and useful P. M. General—sided by his able Assistants—has proved himself equal to the task of restoring it to good condition again; and we now hear, on all hands, the ready admission, that the affairs of the Department have never been administered with more signal ability than under its present distinguished head, in whose character, business capacity, firmness, and energy—the three great prequisites to success in statesmanship—stand out in bold relief, chalenging universal admiration.—*Owego Gazette.*

☞ The steamer Illinois has arrived at New York with the California mails, and $977,000 in gold dust.

Montrose Democrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENN'A.

E. B. CHASE & ALVIN DAY, Editors.

Montrose, Thursday, Aug. 3, 1854.

Democratic State Nominations.

For Governor,
WILLIAM BIGLER,
OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

For Judge of Supreme Court,
JEREMIAH S. BLACK,
OF SOMORSET COUNTY.

For Canal Commissioner,
HENRY S. MOTT,
OF PIKE COUNTY.

Wood for Sale at this Office.

We have on hand a quantity of good seasoned wood, which we will sell on reasonable terms. Those of our friends who are in need of this article, will please give us a call.

For Sale.

A fine one horse covered carriage, nearly new; also a new plated harness, latest and best style of workmanship. Very cheap.—Apply at this office.

Democratic Standing Committee.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Susquehanna County, are requested to meet at the Franklin Hotel, in Montrose, on Saturday, August 12, 1854, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of business. A full attendance is requested.

The following named gentlemen compose said Committee:

C. L. Brown, Montrose.
Jos. Jameson, Bridgewater.
M. S. Handrick, Springville.
D. D. Warner, Bridgewater.
S. B. Chase, Great Bend.
H. P. Robins, Bridgewater.
Chas. Tingley, Harford.
J. L. Merriman, Franklin.
R. O. Miles, Brooklyn.
A. G. Hollister, Dimock.
J. D. Murphy, Silver Lake.
A Lung, Rush.

C. L. BROWN, Pres.
Jos. Jameson, Sec'y.
August 2, 1854.

The News.

A correspondent of the Pittsburg *Post* classifying the counties of the State, puts down the county of *Montrose* among those likely to give a Democratic majority! We should like to know by what Act of the Legislature our Borough has been made a *county*. Is not this *news?*

The Supreme Court of this State has recently decided that the selling of liquor on the Sabbath, by a licensed keeper, is not of itself punishable as a disorderly house, and that a license confers no right to sell on the Sabbath. Unless such house shall be disorderly, the vender must be punished under the act of '94 for following a worldly employment.

Col. *Forney* has been acquitted of all blame before the Committee of investigation of the lower House of Congress on the charge of altering the Minnesota land Bill after it had passed.

The cholera seems on the increase all over the country. About 100 deaths from it in Philadelphia last week, and over 200 in New York. It is spreading South and West rapidly. The total mortality in New York last week about 1000. Philadelphia, about 500.

Ex-President Fillmore's brother died recently at Saint Pauls, Minnesota. We chronicled the death of his only daughter last week.

A fire broke out in Jersey City Sunday afternoon last, destroying property to the amount of from two to $400,000.

John Tucker—of Philadelphia, President of the Reading Railroad has failed to the amount of $1,000,000.

Congress is hard at work to get ready to adjourn to-morrow.

Hon. Augustus Drum has been re-nominated for Congress in the Westmoreland District. Good! He is true on Nebraska—he fought it like a brave soldier, and worthy the sterling Democracy of his District.

Farmers look here!—Cut wheat green,—as soon as it is set in the milk, and salt it well in the mow or stack. This will kill the weevil, destroy its eggs in the grain, and you will have none of the insects to trouble you the next year. Remember this, for we have high authority for its efficacy, and then it looks reasonable.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin have decided the Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional. What will be the consequence of this? We would publish the decision but find it too long now. They affirm Judge Smith's opinion below.

☞ A correspondent from Pike sends us an intolerable long letter, some of which *we* could read and some we could not. The substance of his letter is that he takes exceptions at our support of Governor Bigler, and, we suppose desires us to support Mr. Pollock. "This healthy change in the tone of our paper" he expects to see soon! We think he will be awfully disappointed in his expectations. "A healthy change" indeed! Why, friend B. is wild, positively mad,—and it cannot be the cause Agrippa assigned for Paul's madness—"much (political) learning." He has got his head twisted—got it in a *double* twist with silly, ridiculous, and groundless assumptions, facts misconstrued or but half told in truth and the rest in falsehood, dug up by such licensed liars as the Editors of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, Bradford *Argus*, and others nearer home; and, calls these, *charges* against Governor Bigler. O! friend B., how honest, but how deceived! We fear your whole heart is sick, your political health has lost all tone, so that, like the person who saw and fired at what he thought were three pigeons on a tree, but which turned out to be nothing but three lice on his own eye brows, you think you see a ghost of monstrous deformity in our paper, and in Governor Bigler, but instead of its being in our paper, it is that awfully deformed, protean-shaped carcass of faction-bound Whiggery, on which that political louse, James Pollock, is feeding, which you have got in your eyes. Now B. you are too clever to get fooled in that style. Why you talk like a veteran Whig of twenty years. What has got into you? You talk about the Montrose *Democrat* supporting the Whig candidate for Governor, and at a time when the Whigs are more odious in their doctrines than ever in the past! Why the man that talks in that strain and calls it "a healthy tone," has turned Whig and wonders why all creation is not with him, is crazy politically, or is worse than a fool in reason. He had better send his next lecture to the Bradford *Reporter*.

Seriously, we have not yet defended Gov. Bigler in too strong terms. The course pursued by the Whig press of the District has called it out, and we suppose will continue to do so. It is not in our disposition to sit by and see a friend, though we should not agree with him in some things, lied down and destroyed without defense, and if our correspondent knew Gov. Bigler as well as we know him, and would get his head out of that sorry twist that Whiggery has got it into, he would see as clearly as we do how ridiculous he is making himself, mumbling the stale tune of Whig falsification. We shall notice some of those things, which he calls charges, probably next week.

Gov. Bigler and Nebraska.

Occupying the position which we voluntarily assumed from the moment the clause, repealing the Missouri Compromise restriction, was introduced into the Nebraska territorial Bill, we have everything to lose by any popular endorsement which that Bill may extort from the ballot-box. Hence, personal considerations, saying nothing of principle, would lead us to resist in all its shapes, all attempts to procure from the popular will of Pennsylvania, at the approaching election, a favorable expression for that repeal. On its final passage in the House of Representatives, a majority of the northern Democrats voted against it, and in every election since held in a northern State, the repeal has met the most decided disproval by the people. We take it that the friends of the Bill in all quarters have now come to the conclusion, that all attempts to wring from the sentiment of the north an endorsement of the measure, will eventuate in disaster and ruin. Certainly unless total blindness to events and their causes darkens the judgment, no man can now believe that the north, or any State of the north, will ever sustain that Bill as it passed Congress and became a law. If any such men there be, they cannot remain deceived much longer, for the fall elections will as surely dispate the allusion as that they shall be held; and when the veil shall then be lifted from over the field of the slain, all doubt as to the sentiment of the north on this question will be chased away from the minds of the most skeptical,—will vanish like the shadows of morning.

Governor Bigler, as yet, has taken no public position on this question. The Convention which put him in nomination, against the most determined effort, refused to endorse the Bill,—refused to make it an issue in the canvass,—refused to incorporate it into the creed of the democratic party,—refused to forsake the doctrine of adherance to that Compromise, which it has held more than a third of a century,—refused to abandon its ancient doctrines and give the lie to all past professions. That refusal of course leaves the organization of the party, and its nominees uncommitted on the Bill,—untrammeled by committals in its favor, unless they have been foolish enough to do so on their own responsibility. That Governor Bigler has never given, and never will give such a committal, we have no doubt.

Governor Bigler is not a factionist, nor do we expect he will lend himself to the work or encouragement of faction, but we do expect, and we have a right to expect, that he will take such a position on this question before the people of the State, as will be consistent with the doctrines of his past life, and rescue the democratic party from the impending distruction which imprudence has reared in its pathway. We support Governor Bigler, and we firmly believe, not without reason, that he will never endorse the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He cannot do it, as we believe, consistently with his past doctrines,—he cannot do it consistently with the broad and unequivocal endorsement which he gave the adjustment of 1850 as a final settlement of the slavery question, never again to be opened by Congress, for by this Act it has been opened with more than usual bitterness and violence. We know that Governor Bigler, after his nomination by the Convention, said to those persons who were present and determined that the Convention should pass resolutions in favor of the Nebraska Bill, —"*gentlemen, if the convention pass such resolutions, it must nominate another candidate, for I will not endorse and run upon such a platform.*" We know that he said this, for he said it in our presence, and with an emphasis that put to flight the efforts of those to whom it was addressed. And was he so short sighted as not to see, that his only safety in running as the champion of that Bill would be to do so as the candidate of a convention which had put him in that position? Would he not have chosen to take the influence which an endorsement of the Bill by the convention would have given him, had he determined to go to the people and advocate the justness of the measure? Certainly so, for he then could have endorsed the Bill because the convention imposed it upon him, rather than from his own convictions.

But what has the election of Governor Bigler to do with this Nebraska Bill? Can his Administration affect it one way or the other, or has it any legitimate business in the canvass? We wish to discuss this matter fairly, and we wish the people to understand and act upon it fairly. We answer, it has just this to do with it, and no more. The opponents of that Bill have a right to ask that the moral influence of the election, carried by their votes, shall not be heralded as a triumph of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the opening again of the slavery question, against which the Democracy of the whole country have stood pledged in the strongest and most solemn manner. This is what they have a right to ask, and, so far as we know, is all that Democrats opposed to that Bill do ask. They find no fault with the administration of Governor Bigler.—That it has been sound, wise, honest and democratic, all are free to admit. They desire not his defeat,—they would cast their votes against him only when driven to the wall, and then in sorrow, not in anger. They would not hold him responsible for the sins of Stephen A. Douglas, unless he voluntarily assumed those sins, and sought to construe their votes into an endorsement of them, or refused to place himself in a position which should of itself place a different construction upon them.

The only question then is, will Governor Bigler take such a position, before the people, as that the moral influence of his election shall not go to sustain the wanton and unnecessary outrage perpetrated upon the country by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and thus give aid and comfort to the disturbers of the peace and harmony of the country, in the terrible struggle which that repeal has brought upon us? If he shall take such a position, the Democracy of Pennsylvania will be a unit, and will draw him closer than ever to their affections, justly regarding him as their salvation in the hour of peril and dismay.

We do not pretend to speak "by authority," as the organ of the Governor, but we do pretend to speak what we know,—what has fallen under our own observation. We know that Governor Bigler never has endorsed that Bill, and that he looked upon its introduction and passage with displeasure. We know, and so does every one else who has ever talked or corresponded with him on the subject, that he regarded the adjustment of 1850 as a full and final settlement of the slavery controversy, and as pledging Congress and the country to resist any further intervention with the subject,—that he has said and will say in the most public manner, that had he been in Congress he should have opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—in that Bill,—sustaining only the passage of a territorial Bill in the usual form, leaving all questions of the repeal of the Missouri line, by the Act of of 1850, if any should arise, to the courts where they belong. This was Governor Bigler's opinion, in public and private with reference to the passage of that Bill, and we are not without the best evidence, if our declaration shall be disputed, to sustain what we say. Our Member of Congress, true to the sentiment of the Democracy of his District, and a majority of the Districts of the North, opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise on the same ground, and is sustained by all parties. Why then shall Governor Bigler be condemned?

By reference to another column of our paper to-day, it will be seen that Governor Bigler contemplates addressing the electors of the State, upon the questions at issue, in person. Those curious to know his position on any question, will have ample opportunity to learn it from his own lips. We see then no occasion for alarm, apprehension, or hasty committals on the part of any man professing to be a Democrat. He can hear for himself, and, then if the Governor shall force him to endorse Nebraska by voting for him, he can make up his mind and vote accordingly.

For maintaining this position ourselves, we have been denounced by the Whig press, from one end of the State to the other, as "*inconsistent.*" Yes "*inconsistent*;" because we have opposed, in all its phases, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and have refused to join the natural and instinctive foes of every democratic principle on earth, we are "*inconsistent!*" It amounts then to this, —that when the Whig party, ambitious of power, and reckless as they ever have been in what manner it shall be obtained, shall choose to profess allegiance to *one* principle which we advocate, then must we forsake all other principles and our party obligations, and join with their motley and corrupt combination of *isms*, or we are "*inconsistent!*" Such inconsistences we prefer to those more awful ones, of joining hands with a party whose ism-tenets are the abhorance of every manly virtue, and inconsistent with every principle of right and justice. Though Governor Bigler should take the extreme grounds of a Douglas in favor of Nebraska, yet could not we, with our notions of *consistency*, support Judge Pollock. We could not support a man who stands oath-bound to a secret political organization, whose first article of faith proscribes our fellow men of their civil rights and liberties, because they profess a different religion from our own. We could not support a man or a party, who says to our neighbor in effect,—"I am the keeper of thy conscience, worship thou the God I worship, and as I worship, be it the living God, or a block or a stone, or you shall be an alien among men, and shall be beaten with the rod of my power!" We can not, with our notions of consistency, strike hands with a party in support of a man, who would thus pull down the pillars of constitutional freedom and republicanism, and involve our free and happy country in all the blood-red excesses of an intolerant, unrelenting religious persecution and strife. This alone would keep us out of the Whig party, saying nothing about other issues, for it would be far more "*inconsistent,*" with our notions of Democracy, to support Mr. Pollock on such a platform, than Gov. Bigler and Nebraska. And, when it comes to that, if come it shall, when we must choose for consistency's sake, an anti-Nebraska candidate, then will we advertise and vindicate our consistency, by voting for and supporting Mr. Potts, the candidate of the Free Democracy. Never will we commit the worse "*inconsistency*" of supporting the Whigs, in their present attitude of odious and abhorrent allegience to the most wicked and unconstitutional dogmas, that can be advocated in the light of American republicanism.

☞ The aggregate imports at the port of New York, for the current year up to last Saturday, are $97,433,467, against $100,440,867 same time last year.

A Word of Caution.

We have a word of caution to our fellow Democrats which we hope will be received in the same spirit it is given,—and as coming from an impartial observer of political events. We say impartial, and we believe we feel so, for we can say with the utmost sincerity that we have no personal or political interest, above that of any other citizen, in the present political affairs of our county. We have received from our people all we have ever asked for;—have returned the trust which they committed to our care, we believe, unstained with our dishonor, or their disgrace. We ask no more, and would only labor now to effect desirable results.

Last Tuesday we came in possession of the following:

Notice.

The citizens of Susquehanna county who are in favor of united action by men of all parties, to oppose all further aggressions by the slave power, are requested to meet in Mass Meeting, at Montrose, on Monday evening of August Court, to consider as to the proper course to be pursued in the ensuing State election, and to consider *the propriety of nominating a ticket for County offices.*

From whence came this notice, and from whence proceeds the necessity of its promulgation? Who are its authors, and their objects are what? We suppress the names signed to it, for the present, and direct our article at the root of the tree. We find on the face of the paper, and among its signatures, evidence of its paternity, and we hesitate not to say, that while the mass of those who signed it are perhaps honest and did so without reflection, the whole scheme is a foul and dishonest political fraud,—concocted by designing Whig politicians, and perhaps some sore-headed Democrats, to bring about certain objects foreign to the avowed purpose of the call. We know the Whig, and can name him, in the councils of whose brain it originated,—we know the professed Democrats who bore him company and "gave him aid and comfort," and a beautiful trio they are. If we desired to destroy and render powerless all opposition to the Nebraska Bill, and "all further aggressions by the slave power," in this county, we know of no way so effectual to accomplish it as to carry out that call, hold a Convention in advance of the regular Democratic party, and join hands with the Whigs in the nomination of a mongrel ticket, professedly on the Nebraska issue. Let that be done, and the man is very short-sighted who cannot see that there is an end to all further effectual opposition of that kind. Let the masses of the people see, that the opposition, by those they regard as leading men, instead of being a noble, unselfish and patriotic sentiment, is nothing more after all than a clap-trap to catch votes, and help certain men into office, when it is not and cannot be an issue, and that people will turn in very disgust from the contest that invites such shameless demagogueism and bad faith. And they ought to do so. They ought never to sustain at the polls, that kind of unscrupulous trifling with their own warm and just political impulses.

We say then that the men who are behind this movement in the western part of the county, are either very short sighted, or care not for that object which they profess to wish to promote, only that it shall place them, or their friends in a snug county office. This done they have made Nebraska *pay* well.—Those who are Democrats, we will believe were short-sighted and signed without reflection, while the others, including especially the young man who drew it, a Whig, we have not so much charity for. It is a plausible plot on the part of our dear Whig leaders, to dupe Democrats and make Nebraska *pay*, by creating disturbance in the democratic party where no cause for disturbance exists. This is the high and exalted aim of Anti-Nebraska whiggery, and all they care about it, if possible, *is* to break down the democratic party and elect Whig county officers, and this notice is the first act in the scene. No Democrat who values his manhood, his principles, his integrity to his professions of hostility to the exactions of the slave power, —no Democrat who expects to be sustained by his party, and to render himself worthy of its support, will be caught in such a scheme.

Nor can such a scheme succeed. We do not speak of it because we fear its results. It would take the Whig vote, and here and there a scattering Democrat, who ought to have been in the Whig party ten years ago. But the solid Democrats of Susquehanna,—the Democrats from heart and principle, could never be affected by any such move. Were we a candidate, we should prefer that such a combination should be formed, for the very face it wears is so horribly disgusting and odious to the sober and honest sense of the people, that we should fear not its success. But we are no candidate,—we desire honest action in the present crisis of political matters, and we will frown upon any attempt to pervert the honest sentiment of the people of this county to the mere ignoble, selfish, and unworthy purposes of electing certain individuals to county offices. Those Democrats who are opposed to Nebraska because they think it the popular side, and because they suppose they can use it, with the Whigs, to help themselves into office, are not wanted in the great and unselfish Anti-Nebraska party of the country, and had better go to the embrace of Whiggery at once. They place a mean estimate on the entelligence of the people when they suppose they can practice such impositions upon them successfully, and thus give the best evidence in the world that they have become Whigs at heart.

We repeat, there exists no cause for disturbance of this kind this fall, and those who make it therefore have other purposes in view than serving the anti-Nebraska sentiment of the county. The democratic party here, are earnestly and honestly determined against the repeal of that Compromise, and will so manifest it in their convention, and by their nominees, and those who would join with the Whigs in any such move, will strike the deepest blow possible at the very cause they profess.

We caution Democrats how they embark in any such undertaking. Be not deceived by the professions of the Whigs in their unscrupulous designs. They care no more for Nebraska than they do for honesty. To elect a county Commissioner, or a member of the Legislature, they would turn the free men of this county all over to the tender mercies of the slave driver's lash. Let Democrats stand by their organization and its nominees,—stand by their principles and maintain them; and those of the Whigs who are honest will go with us,—those who are not will bargain, buy and sell, pander to the worst prejudices and meanest objects of every base and ignoble faction, if perchance they may obtain a little morsel of loaves and fishes.

The Temperance Issue.

☞ We invite any responsible friend of Mr. Pollock, the Whig candidate, to point to any official act of Governor Bigler, that has been at variance with the interests of the people at large.—*Montrose Democrat.*

How about that Beer Bill that got into his Excellency's breeches pocket? Wouldn't it be well to label that pocket "Bills stuck here?"—*Tioga Agitator.*

Remarks.—This "about that Beer Bill," Mr. Editor, that it could not affect the cause of temperance one way or the other, unless it should be disastrously, for it simply takes the power of granting licenses from one tribunal and gives it to another, in many cases, while in others it would operate to give license to a class of traders (merchants) who have not the right of selling under our present license laws. The manner of its passage, the last night of the session, we explained some time since in our paper, and cannot do it again, and whether the Governor will sign or veto it we don't know; but this we do know, that if we were in his place we should veto it, and we have voted in the Legislature for every Bill that has ever been before it to suppress in any manner the evils of intemperance.—The zeal of some men would condemn the Governor for vetoing a Bill licensing everybody to sell and drink, if it only had for its title, "An Act to suppress the sale of intoxicating liquors."

To what extremes of falsehood and misrepresentation are these reckless Whig Editors driven, in their determination to destroy the reputation of Governor Bigler, and unite all factions against him. But a short time ago they represented that he had the Bill which submits the question of "prohibition" to a vote of the people in his pocket. Driven from that by the record, showing that he had signed it, they then said it was the Bill familiarly known as "Buckalew's Bill" which he had refused to sign. That Bill we then published with the Governor's signature attached, and after a few weeks the brazen dastards find public opinion upholding the Bill and sustaining the Governor in signing it, and they then come out and publish it themselves, call on the people to execute it, and even pronounce it "about as good as the Maine Law!" But the Governor must be lied about, and they then hunt up this miserable, dirty "beer bill," which, if it should become a law, would stench the whole air with its indiscriminate license, and endeavor to bring public odium upon him for not signing that. He has got it in his pocket say they. Well, all good men, who have any regard for temperance, will pray him to keep it there till the next Legislature, and then to send in his veto.

Now we have a shot or two for these false-hearted mendicants for the temperance vote. Why did every single Whig and Native, professing to be in favor of a prohibitory Liquor Law, vote *against* the prohibitory Bill offered by Mr. Ellis of Adams county? Ah, there is the rub! When that Bill was before the House, every Whig-Native voted against it who professed to favor a liquor law. Least we should be contradicted we will give their names from the journal.

Messrs. Abraham, Baldwin, Ball, Bigham, Chamberlin, Cummins, Fletcher, Gwin, Herr, Hills, Hummel, Hunsecker, Hurtt, Maguire, McCombs, Miller, Parke, Porter, Poulson, Simonton, Stewart, and Strong.

Twenty-two out of 26. Whig and Native Members of the House, voting with the anti-prohibitory men, against a constitutional and stringent prohibitory law, when, as the journal shows, had they voted *for* the Bill it would *have passed by a vote of* 49 *to* 45!—and yet these men come forward and ask temperance men to trust to their care the temperance cause, in this State, by placing them in power! How span this awful gulf?

But why did they vote thus at a time when the Bill would have passed and been settled forever? The answer is at hand, furnished by one of these same Whig-Native temperance members from the city of Philadelphia, who stated on the floor of the House after it was defeated, that they had got things now just as they wanted them, and in his abundant joy exclaimed, "we have got that hobby to ride another year and we will lick Bill Bigler with it next fall!" These are unpleasant facts for our Whig friends, no doubt, but they cannot be contradicted, and develop the actual state of political and moral degredation into which they have fallen. Here was the sincerity of their friendship for a prohibitory law, proved. When they saw it would pass with their votes, they voted against it, that they might "have the hobby to ride another year, and lick Bill Bigler with next fall." What have honest and sincere men to say at such political villany? Has the Editor of the *Agitator*, sailing under his piratical flag of "no-party" become satisfied with the answer to his question?

Governor Bigler has signed all Acts to promote the temperance reform that have been presented to him, and we think the Whigs had better show a little clearer looking record themselves before loading him with any more abuse on that subject.

Manly Letter from Gov. Bigler.

The Whig papers did not know their man, says the *Reading Gazette*, when they insinuate that Governor Bigler would try to avoid meeting the people on the "stump" during the approaching canvass, to give an account of his stewardship. It will be seen, by the following manly letter to the Chairman of the State Central Committee, that he is ready and willing, at the call of his friends, to address his fellow citizens, upon the political questions of the day, whether great or small, State or National. He is prepared either to speak at meetings of his party friends, in the usual way, or to meet Judge Pollock before the people, without distinction of party, and discuss with him the points at issue between the parties they respectively represent. What more do the Whigs want? They have been, for some time, loudly proclaiming that Judge Pollock was about to "take the stump" as their champion. Will they now bring him out, to confront Gov. Bigler, and let the people hear what he has to say against the public acts of our worthy Executive, or in support of his own claims to the Gubernatorial chair? Truth has nothing to fear from free discussion; and therefore we trust that Gov. Bigler's readiness to undertake the controversy, will find a corresponding disposition in his opponent.

Executive Chamber,
July 6, 1854.

J. Ellis Bonham, Esq:

Dear Sir:—The manner of conducting the Gubernatorial canvass has I observe, become a topic of newspaper discussion, and I have deemed it proper, on that account, to place my views on the subject in the possession of the State Central Committee.

You will remember that when travelling the State in 1851, I deprecated the "stumping system" as liable to manifest and weighty objections. That I embraced it more as a matter of necessity than of choice. The opponents of the Democratic party had commenced the practice in 1848, and then again in 1851, and there seemed to be no alternative left but to meet them in their own chosen way. A similar alternative may be again presented. Indeed, if the opposition press is to be regarded as good authority, Judge Pollock, one of the most prominent and talented of the opposing candidates, has already determined to canvass the State by holding a series of puplic meetings.

The Committee will, therefore, regard the democratic candidate as subject to the pleasure of his friends, as far as the performance of his official duties may permit. I shall most cheerfully meet and address my fellow-citizens, touching the present aspect of political affairs, at such times and places in the State as may be deemed proper.

I have no opinions to disguise on any subject to be in the least affected by the election of a Governor—am willing and anxious that each elector should understand, as far as possible, the effect of the vote which he is about to cast. Beside, my official acts are matters of public concern, and in passing upon their wisdom, justice and policy, the people have a right to all the facts and information that can be thrown before them. I shall, therefore, stand prepared to account for my stewardship by speaking to our party friends in the usual way, or if preferred, by meeting Judge Pollock before the people without distinction of party, and discussing political topics past and present, State and National, great and small. This I am willing to do to the extent of my spare time and limited abilities, and during the continuance of my health, which, thank God, is now excellent.

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

Letter from Prof. Richardson

Harford University, July 28, 1854.

Mr. Chase, Sir—I send you for publication a report of our proceedings at Harrisburg which I trust will be of interest to your readers.—The Secretary of State spoke in the highest terms of your efforts in behalf of the "Bill," and we shall expect your decided personal and editorial aid for its developement and success. Its friends are *very* sanguine.—When I get documents from Harrisburg I shall hope to avail myself of the kindly proffered room in your paper to converse with my employees &c., and perhaps a little friendly chit chat with the children. I find we shall not get the *certificates* from the Department, and the teacher's reports in time for many of the summer schools. We hold a State Teacher's Institute at Pottsville on Tuesday next. By my return I hope to have the teacher's reports so as to get them to those schools which do not close too soon.

Yours,
W. RICHARDSON.

School Convention.

Pursuant to a call of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, a Convention of County Superintendents met in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on Wednesday the 12th of July, at 10 A. M.

Hon. C. A. Black, Secretary of State called the Convention to order, and H. L. Dieffenbach Esq., Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools, read over the list of Counties, when about forty members answered to their names.

Mr. Black then stated the object of the Convention, viz: to deliberate upon the best means of securing efficient action under the new School Law, and suggested that an organization be made, independent of the State Department.

On motion of Prof. Richardson, Dr. Geo. Smith of Delaware County, was unanimously elected President of the Convention. J. W. Barrett of Lycoming and David Wills of Adams were chosen Secretaries.

On motion Hon. T. H. Burrows was invited to take a seat in the Convention and participate in its proceedings.

On motion of Prof. Richardson, a Committee of five were appointed to prepare business for the action of the Convention.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Richardson, Burrows, Gow, Stoddard and Gibbons as the business Committee. On motion the Committee were granted leave to sit during the sessions of the Convention, and instructed to report at their earliest convenience.

On motion of Mr. Gordon—*Resolved*, That the Superintendent of Common Schools be respectfully requested to make such communications and suggestions to this Convention from time to time, as to him may seem proper and calculated to promote the business of the Convention.

Prof. Richardson, chairman of the Business Committee, reported the following subjects for deliberation, and recommended the appointment of a separate committee upon each division,

1. Grades of Teacher's Certificates.
2. Mode of examining Teachers.
3. Grades of Schools.
4. Visitation of Schools.
5. Teacher's Institutes.
6. Best mode of co-operating with Directors.
7. Best mode of securing co-operation of parents.
8. Uniformity of Books.

On motion the subjects were considered separately and the first division after discussion was adopted—and the remaining divisions in order without discussion.

On motion of Prof. Richardson—*Resolved*, That the Standing Committees of this body consist of three members—except the first, which shall have five members.

The chair thereupon appointed Messrs. Stoddard, Richardson, Gow, Futhey and Gibbons as the Committee on the first division or "Grades of teacher's certificates." The Convention then adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

Afternoon Session.—Minutes of morning session read and approved. The *Chair* announced the following as the Standing Committees.