Excitement at Easton.

Gov. Bigler has pardoned Dr. Lachenour, one of the "Easton conspirators," whose case made so much noise a few months back. The Northampton Farmer, a Democratic paper which carries Gov. Bigler's name at its mast-head, speaks of the act as follows:

Our town was thrown into the most intense excitoment on Tuesday last, by the intelligence hat Gov. Bigler, by a pardon, had released Dr. Luchenour from imprisonment and remitted his fine! Never, upon any occasion, or from any cause, have we witnessed such unanimity of condemnation of an act, or so deep and hearty anathemas evoked upon the head of the man who committed it.

The people of this community feel it to be an outrage upon the Court and the Jury who patiently sat for three long weeks, affording this man every opportunnity of proving his innocence of the foul charge of conspiracy -of robbing, by the most infamous means, an imbecile, weak old man of his moneythat every principle of law which individuals and communities look to for protection from the hand of the assassin and the foul conspirator, has been trodden under foot by Gov. Bigler, in thus releasing this man from the righteous judgment of the law which had been imposed upon him.

We call upon the people to pause. Governor Bigler may be able to justify this act, by the facts and circumstances presented for his consideration, which we think he is bound to make public. Nay, we-demand that he make them public, for if he refusesit he does nothing to convince the people of this country, that he was justifiable in interfering with and setting aside a verdict and sentence which nineteen-twentieths of our citizens considered right and just, he will find, that in despite of all the efforts of those few Whigs whose friendship and support he has secured by this act, the people will pronounce such a judgment upon him at the even by a Governor.

If Gov. Bigler is satisfied that Dr. Lachbe held-the Governor must extend his clemency to them, and not suffer them to remain there until " after the election"-the time at which it is said, he has agreed to liberate them. It would not only be just, but good policy, for they are democrats and will deposit in the ballot box an article which he will be very short of in this county unless he takes some effectual means of satisfying the people that he is justifiable in what he has already

Two poor young men were sentenced to six months imprisonment in the county jail and fine of \$50 and costs. Their time expired. They were unable to pay the fine, and were kept there for three months on account of their poverty. Our Commissioners, ting the atter inability of the prisoners to pay

-that they were only an expense to the countv. Governor Bigler treated the Commissioners with silent contempt—he never even noticed them. In the case of this millionaire, in opposition to the will of the community, al- perance? Because, as Mr. Chase well knowsmost to a man, the Governor remits the fine one Lager Beer shop will damn more half-grown just due as the penalty of this man's crimes, These accursed dens are debauching the rising genand refusesto give us any thing in justification, cration, and converting every community into a or even in explanation of his course. These things will not do, and Gov. Bigler will thus foothold. Look around you, you who live in large find it before he is many months older.

If Governors have the power to thus set nside and render nugatory the doings of our of the denizens of your lanes and alleys? We have Courts of Justice-If a Governor can with impunity, trample every principle of law and Justice under foot, then we say, abolish our courts, do not call our citizens to serve for so little importance by the friends of Gov. Bigler? weeks as jurymen-hand offenders over to the Governor, and let him deal with them according as his interest or his prejudice shall

THE NEBRASKA TEST .- Some of the Administration presses in other States seek to produce the impression that the Nebraska differ without dividing heir forces. The party, sets its foot down against any such shift. It says:

"The Nebraska bill is a Test of Democratic Orthodoxy.-The majority have spoken, and in this country the majority must be obeyed. It is not necessary that an administration should say what is or what is not a test of faith; but the will of the majority of the Democratic party is no less potential in making a principle a test and in constituting that princible an article of the Democratic creed.

THE CANVASS. - The Democratic leaders are trembling with anxiety in relation to the rash promise of Governor Bigler to meet his present law for nearly two years, we cannot see that opponent on the stump, during the fall cam- this bill grants any new privileges. We publish the paign. Will he be able to get off with only bill in another column, that all may judge between one or two speeches at one or two places? it and the present license law. This is now the question. We trust that Judge Pollock's friends will insist upon the full redemption by Governor Bigler of his promise. The campaign will open, if report speaks rightly, in the western part of the State, in about two weeks' from this time. Pollock's first fire must drive the Governor out of the bushes on the Nebraska question. -Phila. Register.

MAYOR CONRAD, of Philadelphia, has held the kéeper of a public house for trial; for selling liquor to an intoxicated man who died in consequence of such intoxication. The necused offered in defence that he was not at home when the liquor was sold, and that it was sold by his bar-tender. The Mayor replied that his absence would not avail to screen him, as his bar-keeper, acting as his agent, made him responsible.

A Punonscor Indean was treated to ten or fifteen glasses of liquor by some lumber. men near Oldtown, Maine; a few days ago; and was afterwards flound slead. The jury did not know what killed him? did not know what killed him?

THE AGIFATOR

FOR GOVERNOR. JAMES POLLOCK of Northumberland. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

GEORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny. FOR SUPREME COURT. DANIEL M. SMYSER, of Montgomery.

IJ Hon. G. A. GROW will please accept our thanks for Census Report of 1850, and other valuable docu-

II Has the editor of the Agitator, sailing under his piratical flag of "no-party," become satisfied with the answer to his question?—Montrose Demo-

The above is the winding up of a three-quarter column answer in the last Democrat, to our inquiry as to the beer bill that stuck in Gov. Bigler's pocket

which inquiry was made some weeks ago. Let us examine Mr. Chase's answer, and then an

swer his question at the head of this article.

First, then, the editor of the Democrat is informed that we shall not permit him to lead away from the question at issue by flinging upon our shoulders the sins of the Whig, or Native American parties. We belong to neither, are responsible for the acts of neither, shall defend neither, and shall discuss nothing under this present head, except that " dirty beer bill," as he calls it. When this is done, we will answer his question.

We know that the Lager Beer bill passed late in the session, and we also know what our contemporary says he he does not, that it was intended to advance the cause of Temperance. If, as he very justly observes, it simply lodges the power to grant licenses to beer shops in another tribunal, there is abundant evidence of design in it. What was the design?-what the virtue of the change? Why. instead of permitting the County Treasurer to issue beer licenses ad libitum, it threw around the traffic ballot-box, as will convince him that the ver- an additional precaution-obliging every applicant dicts of our juries, and the sentences of our for the glorious privilege to vend Lager Beer, to pre-Courts, are not to be trampled under foot- sent himself before the court of Quarter Sessions, with his petition setting forth that the proposed shop was necessary to the convenience of the public, cnour is innocent, if he has been shown that that the petitioner had ample accommodations for the verdict of the jury was erroneous-or the man and beast, that he was sober and of good resentence intolerable, why did he stop where pute among men, and this certified to by twelve rehe has - why does he suffer innocent men to spectable members of community. But Mr. Chase be incarcerated in a State Prison-why not would represent that this bill does not successfully liberate those men? If he is justifiable in contemplate the suppression of these hot-beds of pardoning one, he is in pardoning all, and the intemperance and its hideous consequents. Is this people will demand it of him. Petitions are fair? If the pocket-vetoed beer bill does not aim already in circulation—a public meeting will at, and provive in a degree for the suppression of the Lager beer traffic, then why is the power to grant licenses for inns and taverns lodged in the Quarter Sessions, and surrounded with restrictions? Why is it not lodged with the County treasurer?-Now, our contemporary knows just as well as anybody why this power to license taverns is not given into the treasurer's hands, as it is in regard to beer houses, for he is by no means an ignorant man in regard to these matters; yet we will answer the question: It was because Intemperance was discerned to be a great, a stupendous and aspiring evil; and as a means to keep it in check, lawmakers determined to place the traffic in the hands of respectable men. Now as the number of respectable men who would wish to engage in such a miserable, dirty traffic, might well be estimated as small, those lawmakers did not hit so wide of the mark after all.

Now Mr. Editor, if your friend, Mr. Bigler had signed that "dirty beer bill," we submit that the cause of temperance would have been materially advanced; for not more than one in fifty of the present number of beer houses, could have been legally li-

But why would it have advanced the cause of tem--robs the county of \$2500-which was her boys, body and soul, than ten respectable tayerns. Pandemonium, wherever the law has given them a villages and cities; who keep your Lager beer shops? Are they not among the vilest, and most degraded looked for ourself, and know that your answer must be-" yes!" Then why is this beer bill, striking directly at the suppression of these dens, deemed of Shall we answer this, also?-Because the Lager beer traffic is principally confined to the foreign population, and the foreign vote is essentially necessary to secure Mr. Bigles even a respectable minor. ity. This is why the beer bill is hissed at by the

friends of Mr. Bigler-will Mr. Chase deny this? His assertion that the second section of this bill extends the privilege to sell liquor to a class of merbill is not a test measure in the ranks of the chants now debarred, seems not to have any found-Democracy; but one about which they may ation in fact. On the contrary, the bill provides that a class who do sell, now, shall be debarred hence. Washington Union, the national organ of the forth if this bill becomes a law; and Mr. Chase, who was Speaker of the House at the time of its passage and whose name is signed to the bill, should have remembered better. Under the present law, licenses to sell liquors by the quart may be issued to any man who will pay the fifty per cent. on a license of class 8,7 But this "dirty beer bill" provides that no person shall receive a ligense to wholesale liquors unless he shall rank, and be ranked a member of the fourteenth class by the appraiser of mercantile taxcs. And the licensee must sell goods other than liq-

uors, sufficient to place him in the 14th class. Now, since the Democrat editor is a legal gentle man porhaps he will point out the section so obnoxious to the charge of license extension. Having been favorably placed to observe the working of the

But if Gov. Bigler has any serious objections to the bill in his pocket, why, in the name of common sense, did he approve a bill of exactly similar provisions, so far as beer is concerned, to take effect in several towns of Tioga County? Shall we answer for the Democrat? Because Mr. Bigler knew that Tioga was, and is, a temperance county; and that he would risk nothing by so doing. This, every action of Mr. Bigler's shows to be the policy he has adopted in regard to the important questions of the day-a withholding of his opinions until the fatal "Tucsday" shall have come and gone, bearing him as we sincerely hope, away from the place he has in

Should our friend have occasion to name our calling again, we hope he will not designate it as piracy as we have a greater thirst for knowledge concorning Mr. Bigler's principles than for the blood and gold of our fellow mon. Any information in real and a choice variety of other readable matter. This gard to his principles, or his political proclivities, | monthly is invaluable to the mechanic and the faror his opinion of the much abused goose question

Temperance Matters,

WELLEBOROUGH, PA:

The Philadelphia daily papers are hitting away

WELLEBOROUGH, PA:

The Philadelphia daily papers are hitting away

The Philadelphia daily papers are hittin is quite severe in some of its remarks. Here is a good argument from that paper:

"Now, we have it distinctly stated that the act of 1794 prohibits the sale of liquor on Sunday—that the License Law grants no right interdicted by that act, nd that a tavern keeper has no more right " to do and perform workly employment or business on the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday," than any other person. If, then, the law of 1794 offers no right or privilege, by what right does the licensed tavern keeper sell liquor on Sanday? He evidently has none, and is directly amenable as the man who has none, and is directly amenants as are man who sells without a license—or in other words, keeps a disorderly tippling house. If the act of 1794 offers no protection, and grants no license for selling liquor on Sanday, what is more clear than that every man, licensed or unlicensed, is equally culpable if he sells on Sunday, and is equally liable to conviction?"

The Register, in commenting upon the above, says hat Temperance men on the Bench would have so casoned; but that the Supreme Judges are not just y chargeable with treachery in deciding against remperance and good order, as they never pretended to be friendly. One thing is evident: The Su. prome Bench is to the Judiciary, what the Senate s to the Legislative department of our Government ing company with the ferrule and dunce block of other days. Rev. H. W. Beecher should include them in his judgement of the Church-which he described as "lumbering behind Reform like the baggage waggons of an army!" But the Supreme Bench and the Senate are still farther behind-like stragglers and skulkers in the rear of the baggage. waggons.

The Register has some excellent remarks concern ng temperance matters, as connected with the coming election, as well as with the recent decision is the Omit case;

houses may be indicted and that temperance men may go steadily to work to elect good and true men on right issues and clear pledges, to the Governor's chair, the Legislature and the Bench-and also to procure an overwhelming vote for the Prohibition Law in October."

We endorse the sentiment of the above in full. Our Temperance brethren in Northern Pennsylvania, must not let their brothren in the southern counties get the start of them. Let us begin here in Tioga and put the laws we have now in force; let us observe the letter, as well as the spirit in its execution; and in the meantime, let the strength of the Temperance party be husbanded for the coming struggle. The approaching contest between Order and Disorder, is not to be a fair and open-handed struggle: the Temperance element is far the more powerful, estimating its power by the universality of its diffusion; but the strife is to be one of principle with an immense aggregated capital, directed and applied to the perpetuation of the second greatest curse that ever descended to darken the homes and desolate the hearts of the children of men. There is no disguising this startling truth, nor should it be disguised. The friends of Prohibition must go up to the polls prepared to dispute the field, not with numbers, but with a mighty consolidated interest, whose agents will leave no stone unmoved that stands in the path of Success. We have no fear for the result in Tioga, but the larger the majority in this County, the more we shall have to help a minor. ity elsewhere. There should be no delay in propontion, no trusting implicitly in the cloudless skies that o'ercanopy us now. Pray for success, but pray with your war harness on, and never forget that sterling truth-"God helps those who help themselves!"

We give another extract from the Register touch. ing the duty of Temperance men, and hope every reader will ponder well the importance of the point urged therein-which we have seen no where else

"One word now to temperance men. They will not like it, perhaps, but they will pardon us for saying it: They are making a great mistake in relation to the election of Judges of the Supreme Court.— Those Judges are elective; they have the power to nullify any Prohibitory Law that may be passed; and it is all important to voters to know their opinion on the principle of the constitutionality of the Prohibitory Law. Voters have a right to know this. It would not be proper to ask a judge how he will de-cide in a particular case; whether he will charge in favor of John Smith or Thomas Thompson; but it is proper to ask him whether the right of search is constitutional. The present candidates for the Supreme Court declined answering, and we are sorry preme Court occurred answering, and we are sorry to say, the late Temperance Convention approved that course. As a delegate, we voted with the mi-nority. Let the temperance men elect a Legislature will pass a Prohibitory Law, and a Governor who will approve it, it will avail nothing if enemies occupy the bench of the Supreme Court."

We freely acknowledge the force of the Register's reasoning, but hardly think any man will be found decisions, by determining as to the constitutionality of a Prohibitory Law.

ASPARAGUS COFFEE. Baron Liebig has discovere that the seeds of the asparagus plant contain a priniple that he calls taurine, which is identical with hat of the coffee berry, and that when free from the pulp, dried and roasted, and made into a beverage in the same way, it cannot be distinguished from good coffee. Will some of our country friends try it. It may open a new source of wealth for this ountry.— Tribune.

We are inclined to think that the asparagus, now so good and healthy a subject for table greens, in case the Tribune's call should be answered, would occome a fruitful source of headaches, hysteria, and nervous disorders without end. Coffee is a powerful stimulant, and upon the nerves of one not accustomed to its use, it has an effect very similar to that produced by alcoholic liquors. It is thought very nutritious by a large proportion of its consumers, but take away its usual accompaniaments-cream and sugar, and how much more nutritive would it be than tansy bitters?

After all, parhaps it is well to raise one's headache stuff, then there will be less danger of supping boan soup for breakfast and calling it "superb Mo-

GRESE, CATS AND BACHELORS .- The following paragraph we clip from the regular report of the proceedings of the Connecticut Legislarure, on the 27th

Bill to tax geese, cuts and bachelors, taken up Mr. Harrison was opposed to the provision taxing bachelors. There was a tax laid already upon a goose, and any man who had lived twenty-five years without being married, could be taxed under that section. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

The Profie's Journal, published by Alfred E. Beach, New York, is one of the most valuable scien. tific periodicals published in this country. The August No., has fifty-two splendid engravings, a list of all the patents issued for the month ending June 30, mert: \$1 per year. 1 30 30 50 11

IF Brother Roynolds, of the Carbondale Trans. crist, may rest assured that the hand of tellowship his so freely extends to us, is as freely accepted. We can work shoulder to shoulder in the cause of

Just a lew Words.

Having examined the files of the Eagle for a few months past, we are not at all surprised to find its worthy editor terribly puzzled to decide in what "Independence" consists. Being charitably inclined, we will try to help him out. We must be brief, as space will not admit of any extended elucidation of subject with which the public are generally ac-

First, then, to us, Independence seems to consist in speaking out boldly what one considers to be the truth, and in a rigid adherence to principles, rather than to men and parties, and a straitforward performance of duty, without reference to-" What will the world say?"

Second, an independent newspaper must necessa rily in degree be the exponent of the views of its editor. He has his standard of Right and Wrong, the Democratic State Convention. The edand if it is tolerably correct, he will be patronized. Third, for the exclusive benefit of our unfortunate neighbor, we will state, that an Independent paper cannot be Neutral nor can its editor sit astride the fence, as he does, when important questions are being agitated. He must be found on one side or the at Indianapolis none were offered because it other-always there. And when he gets wrong -awfully old fogyish. Both are away back, keep he must come out like an independent man and own

Fourth, we fly the whig ticket at our mast-head ecause, as we distinctly stated in our first number, we are anti-Nebraska to the backbone and every one of the men on that ticket have spoken out boldly, in opposition the Slave power; not because they are Whigs. We go in for a reduction of the tariff laid on Free Labor by the Slave power, and a system of internal improvements, having for their object the rendering of the area of free soil as long and as road as the green earth. We cannot support either of the men on the Democratic ticket, because they "We trust that the \$4 fine will be rigorously in-flicted; that licenses will be revoked under the stat-ute; that liquor sellers may be punished for selling to intoxicated persons; that keepers of disorderly

Destruction of Greytown. SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

This Quixotic tilt of our wonderful administration gainst a defenceless town, arose from the action of our Minister, Mr. Borland, who, rifle in hand and a bully's threat upon his lips stood between the police of that town and a fugitive from justice. For this unwarrantable proceeding, he was detained on shore one night. To avenge this terrible insult, Commander Hollins, of the Cyane, deliberately destroyed the place by fire. We below present a digest of the spirit of the Press, prepared expressly for our readers:

The N. Y. Express says:

"The disgraceful affair at Greytown, as it becomes better understood, excites here-as we see it does at Washington-sentiments of indignation and disgust. Our national flag has been dishonored by a performance to which, we thank Providence, there is no parullel in our annals, and the like of which, we carnestly pray, we may never be called upon to record again." And the Tribune:

"We shall perhaps be fold that the insult to Mr. Embassador Borland was ground énough for this terrible stretch of vengeance. As if such a blackguard as Borland, a man whose only other official acts the Government has disclaimed and consigned to merited oblivion, could by any possibility be insulted up to that point! We apprehend that the common sense of the American people will not be deluded into the idea that the acts of seeming incivility offered to this travelling ambassador, who with rifle in hand, stands op to protect homicides against lawful arrest, were of a nature to require even an apology.

And the Journal of Commerce: "There are many besides ourselves, who will doubt the wisdom of proceeding to such extremities as the bombardment and burning of the village; especially as a considerable portion of the loss of property will fall upon our own cilizens. Considered as a naval achievement, the act confers no honor."

And the Herald:

Assuming that the demand made upon the own was just, yet, even then, the public, we think, will agree with us in the opinion, that he refusal of San Juan to comply with their demands, afforded no adequate justification for the punishment inflicted upon the place. The civilized world will require to know if those demands were really just, before it can listen to any apology for the barbarity of the willing to inour the charge of giving extra-judicial act, or relieve the perpetrators from the odi- at Worcester on the 20th day of July curum that rests upon them."

And the Times:

"We suppose-hard as it is to do so-that we must take it for granted that the act of equal to three times the number of representhe Cyane was the work of the Administration, until it is disowned. If so, and if the eral Court, to attend a State Convention at Administration is seeking to put the capsheaf upon all the measures that our people has ever been forced to endorse for its blundering, misplaced and ambitious rulers, it need do no more. To die in the act of con- in order to promote the cause of resistance to summating a noble victory has always been esteemed the crowning glory of heroes. Let the Administration die now, and its monument will never be overtopped."

And the Courier & Enquirer: "We forbear to anticipate, since we cannot deprecate the horror and indignant scorn with which the news of this sweeping and barbarian vengeance will be received by the civilized world. We cannot but shrink from the just judgement of disgrace which the monbrought upon us, along with the Administration of Franklin Pierce."

The Washington correspondent of the Na. tional Democrat says:

"But one sentiment is expressed, in regard to the conduct of Captain Hollins, and that is extreme indignation. Captain Hollins, however, you may rely upon it, only acted in accordance with the orders of the Govern. ment here. It is they, and they only, that must assume the responsibility. Solon Borland who has been summarily avenged, I understand, will not return to his mission. He the United States Senate."

The N. Y. Leader, a hold toned, able independent paper, hits away thus:

"The feeble Republics of South America themselves by experimenting upon our furbearance. But your unarmed, undefended, little towns, "that haven't got no friends," Humanity without quarrelling about minor issues. may as well be careful how they trifle with these questions, we unhequatingly say that it the nerves instead of the judgment.

magnanimity than could have been expected

by its most ardent admirers. It has felt obliged to thresh somebody, and it has taken one of its size!"

THE PEOPLE ON NEBRASKA. Picked up for the Agitator. BY PASTE SCISSORS, ESQ.

The Louisville Journal says :- The Ne

braska law has no strength in Indiana. A few Democrats in that State pretend to be in favor of it, but they are only office-holders, officeseekers, and the obsequious followers of officealready referred to several Democratic anti-Nebraska meetings in Indiana that rebuked itor of the Evansville Journal says that he has not heard of the first successful Democratic Nebraska meeting in the State. He says :- " The Nebraska meeting at Lafay. ette voted down Nebraska resolutions; and was known they were to be soled-down there. Nowhere in the State has the party been able to get up an out-and-out Nebraska meeting." The editor makes mention of several large Democratic and anti-Nebraska meetings that have just been held, and speaks of several

calls made for other meetings of the same sort. Iowa,-The Anti-Nebraska men of Des Moines county held a Convention at Burlington recently and nominated a full County and Legislative ticket, composed of most worthy and competent men. The Burlington Tel. egraph, a paper edited by Democrats, but independent in politics, says of this new movement:

"The people have a plain duty before them. A reorganization and fusion of parties is taking place all over the country. The same motives which prompt such a course elsewhere are found to exist here in an eminent degree. 'The old issues are dead' and the people are tired of cliques and disgusted with their management. For once, we are all Whigs and all Democrats; and for once, and to the great displeasure of old managers, both Whigs and Democrats have the independence to think and act and speak for themselves. Long may they wave! and long may they assert their right to keep their own consciences and to manage their own affairs,"

MINNESOTA. - The New York Tribune has an account of a convention of the friends of freedom in this territory, held at St. Anthony, on the 4th inst. A series of resolutions were adopted, denouncing the Nebraska Bill, declaring that its principle applies to Minnesota as well as to the other territories, and calling on the people of the Free States to unite against the schemes of the Slave Power. The Convention, which was large and enthusiastic, adjourned, after appointing a Provisional Committee, to mature a plan of organization, and call meetings at discretion.

W. E. Bebb, formerly Governor of Ohio, now a citizen of Illinois, writes to the Tribune as follows:

"You may rely that the North has at last resolved to stand by the right. If we are wise, we can carry every State north of Mason and Dixon. Even Illinois will not sustain Douglas. We have, you know, four Whigs, Washburn, Norton, Knox and Yates. Wentworth and Bissell dare not go against us. Richardson cannot be returned from that Yankee Quincy District; so we will have seven of the nine. Whether the two Allens can be sent back from Egypt (Southern Illinois) remains to be tried. The people there say not,"

NOT AT ALL SURPRISING. - Abolitionists will remember the shocking remark made not many years since by a popular and eloquent Southern Divine, that "he would as soon buy or sell a slave as a leg of mutton." The man who uttered this brutal sentiment was Rev. W. T. Hamilton, D. D, of Mobile, who has lately been detected in a crime so foul that a clean tongue shrinks from even naming it. He has been driven not only from the public. but even from the society of the "respectable" slaveholders, whose crimes he has so often sought to justify from the Scriptures.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN STATE CON-VENTION .- The Provisional Committee, appointed by the Convention of the People held rent, call upon the Republicans of each of the towns and cities of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, to elect a number of delegates, tatives to which they are entitled in the Gen-Worcester, on Thursday, the 7th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for State officers, and to take such other actions as may be thought proper, to the Slave Power.

A correspondent of the Lancaster (Pa.) Whig says: Extraordinary efforts are being made here by "the powers that be," to send a large body of men to Kanzas to securse that lovely country to Slavery. The friends of freedom must by no means relax their efforts; the crisis is an important one, and I trust the association in your town will exert itself for this great cause, that they will increase and extend their influence. In all strous political corruption of the times has probability the President of The Union Emigration Society, the Hon, John Z. Goodrich will visit Harrisburg in a few days. I trust he will be warmly and cordially received.

A COLORED MAN IN OFFICE.—Hon. Ed ward Jordan, for many years editor of the Morning Journal at Kingston, Jamaica, was recently chosen Mayor of that city. He had previously held a seat in the Legislative Council and filled many other honorable offices. He was elected Mayor because he was thought to be the only man in the place whose administrative qualities and weight of character were adequate to an importanc crisis in public city, at the request of the neighbors, when a is now in Arkansas, canvassing for a seat in affairs. He accepted the office only after the most urgent solicitations.

PENNSYLVANIA .- The Indiana Co. Clar. ion of Freedom, an independent Anti-Nebraska paper, is better satisfied with the position may assault our merchantmen, and amuse of Judge Pollock, the Whig candidate for Governor, than that of the other candidate. The Clarion says:

In regard to the position of Mr. Pollock on

Monday night Vines of all kinds paid ruinous flows be a perpetual memento to all such."

But the New Bedford Mercury gives the slave power, the extension of Slavery, and winter fires.

The Administration has shown more dressed to him by a committee appointed at an Anti-Nebraska meeting in Sullivan county, Mr. Pollock says: "I regard the passage of the Nebraska bill as reckless and ill-advised -a wanton breach of national honor and plighted faith, and an undisguised attempt to extend the institution of Slavery over territory now free." He also says: "I am in favor of reenacting that portion of the Missouri Compromise which prohibits Slavery in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska," His whole letter is favorable to the cause of human liberty. He also says: " If Slavery enters holders and office-seckers. A large majority these Territories it will be not only without auof Indiana is against the law. We have thority of constitutional law, but in violation of all law." This language is plain and unequivocal on the Slavery question.

The Beer Bill that sticks in Gov. Bigler's Pocket.

No. 1., an Act for the better Regulation of the Vending of Spirituous and Malt Liquors.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, no person or person or persons shall sell or expose to sale any beer, ale porter or other mait liquors without a license for that purpose, first had or obtained from the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county, in the same way and subject to the same rules and regulationg as regards the licensing and keeping beer houses, and the payment of the license fees to the Commonwealth, as are now applied by law to the keepers of inns and taverns.

SEC. 2. That from and after the passage of this act, no license shall be granted by the treasurer of any county, to any person or persons to sell spirituous liquors by the quart or otherwife, unless the person or persons so applying for such license shall be retailers of foreign and domestic goods, wares and merchandize, other than spirituous liquors, entitled to be classed equal with the fourteenth class, and have been thus regularly classed by the appraisers of mercantile taxes.

SEC. 3. That any person or persons vending spirituous or malt liquors without a license for that purpose first had and obtained according to the provisions herein before provided, and any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be subject to the same penalties that are now by law provided against the keepers of unlicensed tippling houses: Provided, That this act shall not be construed to apply to the brewers of malt liquors or the manufacturers or rectifiers of spirituous liquors for wholesale purposes: Provided, That the applicants for license under this act shall not be required to give notice thereof by advertising in the newspapers of the proper county; and said courts shall have power to grant said licenses at any term at which petitions may be presented: And Provided, That nothing in this act contained, shall change the classification of venders of spirituous and malt liquors in the city and county of Philadelphia, or reduce the amount of the license fees thereof.

E. B. CHASE, Speaker of House. M. M'CASLIN, Speaker of Senate. Free Democratic State Conven-

At a meeting of the Free Democratic State Central Committee, held in Philadelphia, August 1, the following resolution was adopted: "That a Free Democratic Mass Convention be held at Harrisburg on the 30th day of August, inst., to consider the policy and duty of the Free Democratic party in the present political crisis, unless there should be a people's Mass Convention for those opposed to the aggressions of Slavery as proposed at mectings lately held in Tioga County and elsewhere, called about that time, in which event the free Democracy will assemble at the time

and place selected for such Convention." The important issues now depending, and the present position of parties in this State; the necessity for those who desire to interpose effectually to resist the alarming encroachments of the slave power; these are circumstances which call loudly upon every friend of freedom to rally to this gathering, and thus strengthen the hands of the independent men of all parties who may meet in such general Convention, should one be held, or otherwise by their numbers and zeal, to give confidence in any course of action which the Free Dem-

ocratic party may decide upon.
WM. B. THOMAS, Chairman. C. P. Jones, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Aug. 4, 1854.

IMPORTANT TO JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

-We publish the second section of a law passed at the recent session of the Pennsylvania legislature, relative to the duty of Justices in making their returns to the clerk of the quarter sessions of the peace:

SEC. 2. The aldermen and the justices of the peace of the several counties of this commonwealth, shall be required to return to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the respective counties, all the recognizances entered into before them by any person or persons charged with the commission of any crime, excepting such cases as may be ended before an alderman or justice of the peace under existing laws, at least ten days before the commencement of the sussion of the court to which they are made returnable respectively; and in all cases where any recognizances are entered into less than than ten days before the session 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 .- Act 8 May, 1854, § 1. P. L. 678,

WHISKEY AND DEATH,-The City Marshal of Detroit on Friday last, broke open the door of a house in the Eighth Ward of that most horrible scene was discovered. A gallon jug, partly filled with whiskey set upon the floor, and in close proximity lay the forms of its four unfortunate victims. A man, his wife, and two children were quite dead, with only the jug to give an intimation of their fate What an eloquent argument in favor a Prohibitory law.

SAM SLICK says-I'don't like preaching to