Denth of Lions. Maxwell His English With the His Hadden of the Bester, May 100 Bester, May 10: The melantholy udings of the death of this

gallant young officer, reached this place a few days since the has many warm friends in this place, where he was well known and be-and generous bearing in We are sure the bereaved family of the deceased have the sympathies of the whole community. The following letter, winten by one who knew him in boy hood, and a Brother willoer, gives the particulars of his bigagic and untimely end! In bines a ration

could Fr. Union; New Mexico, July 2, 1854. " Dear Size For the last few months a sewere and deadly war has been waged belween the troops in this territory and a warlike though diminished tribe of Indians, called the Tarcarella Apaches In one battle we lost two killed and four wounded (in another, twenty-two killed and twenty-one wounded. "But," however severe those battles were, (St. Belles and Danson's, ino officers had fallen. And I now speak of the last fight, which has just oc-curred, (on the 30th ultimo,) and in which

well, of Athens, Ga. Lieut: Maxwell graduated from the Millinry Academy in 1850, and has served honorably and faithfully as a brevet and second heutenant in the third regiment of infantry ever since in this country. In the fight which TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 5th, to take into con-Lieut. Beil, of the second dragonns, had with addration the present shaping of political affairs in the Apaches, Lieut. Maxwell, although it was this County, and to revise, if thought incessary, the the first time the had been under fire, he conducted himself most gallantly as a man and a Georgian. In another skirmish with the same Indians, being adjutant of the continuating officer, he must be gauntlet with a coolness of a veteran; yet he was to the last degree unassuming; and I; who was a brother officer, stationed at the same post, never but once heard him speak of his deeds; and I firmly believe he was partially unconscious that he

On the morning of the 29th ult., Brevet Captain Sykes, and Lieutenant Maxwell, with Captain Sykes, and Lieutenant Maxwell, with about sixty dragoons, (there being no dragoon officers on duty at the post,) started in pursuif of the party of Apaches, whose trail had been seen the day before, a short distance from the post. After a hard and vigorous trial, the command came in sight of the sav-'trial, the command came in sight of the savages early on the morning of the 30th. Captain Sykes sent Lieutenant Maxwell, with twenty dragoons, up a precipitate " mesa," or small mountain, to cut off the retreat of a band of about twenty Indians, who were attempting to gain difficult and almost impregnable passes of the mountains. Lieutenant Maxwell being well mounted, charged at the head of his men, to cut off the enemy ere they could pass a certain point above him.

Unfortunately: no signification in the inesa some few moments ere the rest of his troops had closed up. As soon as Lieutenant Maxwell, (who was ahead,) with three men, arrived at the above-mentioned place, the Indians showed themselves above, and commenced a deadly

discharge of arrows, Lieut. Maxwell, with a revolver in hand, emptied it with deadly effect; but ere he had done so, he had received an arrow through his body-completely through. He drew his sabre, and in doing so his bridle arm received another arrow, which passed through, and glanced against his lest breast. He still used his sabre, and when he received his last shot, he was in the act of sabring an Indian; but in the act, while his head was bowed to his horse's mane, he fell-an arrow in his brain -and fell like a knight of old, in his harness -his sword grasped in his hand, and a smile upon his face. The Indians fled. Then came the troops thundering up the hill—but too late, alas! for poor young Maxwell had fallen! And as Captain Sykes saw him, with upturned face, lying stark dead, whom but a moment since he viewed in the prime and bloom of manhood, he bowed his head and wept, as none but a warrior can.

Lieutenant Maxwell was buried at his post, with military honors; and around his lonely grave were heard sobs and were seen tears adown weather-beat visages, where tours we're strangers. I who find known him from boyhood, followed him to his long home; and al-I heard the soldier's requiem and the fusitade making old Tioga "all right," but we hope to be over his grave, they did burst forth uncontrolled; and even now, while I pen this sad

memorial of his fate, they come unbidden. He died without an enemy. He died as a soldier should, and lies wrapt in his martial shroud, as is a soldier's due. Peace to him, my friend and brother soldier. May it be my lot thus to die a glorious death. W. C. A. First Lieut, 2d Art. U. S. A.

THE Charleston (S. C.) News administers to some of the Democratic journals an opportune rebuke, which is as much needed by our own official paper, the Union, as any

"We notice that such portion of the Amer ican press as did not approve the bomberdment of Graviown although favorable to the general policy of the Administration, have been charged by the exclusively party paper with having British instincts and sympathies. Such journals would measure patriotism by political servility. They would make slavish obedience to power the test of truthful privicism on public measures. Now, if that division of the press which discriminates with candor and censures with moderation is at all

crat has a "despatch," announcing that the Cabinet has decided to proceed against Jeffards, the egg-man, for high treason. We rather doubt the liability of halfards to such a projecution, though we think the egg might wall be indicted for adhering to an enemy of the United States Phila Register,

Morning is troublesome that we do will

מהל יומוי הפוני מפני

THE WELLSBOROUNH, PL Thursday Morning, Aug. 24, 1854.

ANTI-NEBRASKA TICKET. Mean in the state of the second JAMES POLLOCK, of Northumberland. HOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

GEORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny, DANIEL M. SMYSER, of Montgomery.

PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR CONGRESS. GALUSHA: A. GROW, of Busquehanna. Anti-Nebraska: County Con-

ventionym reingin RESOLVED. That in the union of freemen without

Resolves. That is the union of freemen without regard to former, political attachments, is, the only sofiety for Freedom.—Passed in Demogratio Massineeting, July 8, 1854 at Wellsborough.

The undersigned, citizens of Tioga County, in wise of the recommand now speak of the last fight, which has just occurred; (on the 30th ultimo,) and in which our little army has lost a young and promissing officer-raised and educated in our lown mamely: A: E. Maxwell, son of Mrs. Max well, of Athens, Ga. not belind in the expression or our disapprobation of the act of Congress by which the barrier between Shave, and Free soil was rublessly removed—we do hereby carneally recommend that a Convention composed of six delegates from each election district in the county, men hostile to Slavery Extension, with-

heard him speak of his deeds; and I firmly believe he was partially unconscious that he had acted so nobly and gallantly. Mild by nature, yet those who have seen him in conflict aver he was wholly changed, and cast all thoughts of death behind him. Yet death, without a moment's warning, has at length overtaken him.

On the morning of the 29th ult., Brevet Control of Sulva and Light aver he was a Light aver he was warning, has at length overtaken him. ker, F Wetherbee, Henry Kilburn, M D. S. L. Bar-ber, Jos Hubbell, S S Packard, Samuel Morgan, E C Johnson, John C Johnson, Whi Lee, Henry Brown Caleb Newell, Joshua Newell, Lorenzo Copp, Rich. ard Videan jr, Cartis Cole.

Delegate Election.

THE citizens of Wellsborough who are opposed to the admission of any more States into the Union, and in favor of admin. istering at the ballot box, an unmistakeable rebuke to the present Administration and its tools, are re-

quested to meet at the usual place of holding election the evening of the 5th of September next. A.P. Cone; E. J. Brown, Geo. C. Kress, Z. J. Thompson, H. Petrie, Wm. B. Clymer, Geo. McLeod. S. E. Ensworth, I. D. Richards, Wellsborough, Aug. 24, 1854:5 in

Delegate Meeti

THE citizens of Shippen, who are in fa vor of confining Slavery within its present limits, are requested to meet at the usual place of holding elections, on Saturday, August 26, and elect six Delegates to attend the Convention to be held at Wellsboro' on the 5th day of September next.

E. Seagers, C. W. Hanvill, R. Hard, Harry Sligh,
W. W. McDougall, N. Woodard,
E. W. Grinnell.
Shippen, Aug. 24, 1854. 10,000

D' "Scine Facias" received too late for this week -will appear in our next.

ar The proceedings of the Tioga Democratic Convention have not been received at this Office up to the time of going to press. Iowa.—Grimes, the whig and anti-Nebraska can-

didate is elected Governor by 3000 majority. The Legislature is anti-Nebraska in both branches, and both Congressmen ditto. Huzza for Iowa!

.UP When we saw it stated lust week that Tioga County was right, we did not know that our correspondent M. H. Cobb, alias "John of Morley," was in that latitude, else we should not have been so much surprised.—Pittsburg Journal & Visiter.

We cannot suffer such an unmerited compliment to pass unnoticed, nor the kindness of the highly re. spected lady who presides over the Visiter columns though tears were to me a stranger, still, when to go unthanked. We must disclaim the honor of one of many to keep her so henceforward. If we can make the Agitator do for Tioga, what the Visiter has accomplished for Woman, we shall be satis. fied. (Back No's received -- many thanks.)

> THE DROUTH.—Reports from all parts of the county show that the drouth is making terrible havoe: among the farmers crops. One gentleman informs us that from 24 bushels of wheat sowed last fall, he has just harvested thirty one !- inferior to the seed of course; and heretofore he has raised from two to three hundred bushels on the same ground. The ground is literally baked, wells are dry as well's the streams, springs spring no more, pastures and meadows are crisp, brown and dead, the heavens are flame ows are tries, or war and used, the nearons are name-by day and brass by night, and the air to-day. (Mon-day) is as but as if all creation, was but the cylinder of a mammbill Ericson. Oats are dwarfed, and poorty filled, potatoes are almost tuberless, corn is closing its leaves and almost dying, dying, and fruit will do very well if it can stand baking on the trees. We must have rain soon, or slock will suffer for

The Saratogs Convention. The Seratoga. Convention is characterized by the

Tribune as " one of the most important political assemblages that New York has ever seen. Instead of proving a failure, as many hunker journals predicted, it was in fact one of the most enthusiastic useful to an Administration that branch of it and estrict gatherings, that the country has ever which is undistinguishing in its approbation witnessed. Besides a full report, the Tribute gives must be worthless as a support, from the entire absence of independence, the following digest of the platform of principles adopted by the Convention. Is it not broad enough to hald every political good that true patriots may hope for ?

In The renoration of the And Slavery Proviso II in All the territories of the United States shall

III. No more Stave States shall be admitted in to the Union Stave States shall be admitted in IV. This policy had be held superior to all par-

ople of thire our ty, within the last two months; but it has been of General Government only uses it as an engine of that the fertile and lake imbosom State of

counterfeit, how much of that judgmation must be classed with the madness that afflicted David while sojourning in Philistria, and what proportion of it was rendish. We shall how lant how much de-pendence can be placed in the solomn asseverations of those who profess to hold party secondary to the great and glurious principles: of Liberty; for the triumph of which History bears record of a Lexingjon, a Bunker Hill and a Monmonth, and for the subversion of which, it shall yet bear record of a Russian or Roman soil, if the freemen of the North do not arise now, and redeem their promises in deed. Action-prompt and determined; Patriotism-as lofty, as pure, as disinterested and as undying—ay,

and as priceless as that which purchased for Amer-icans their proudest estate, and rendered the Men of the Revolution Immortal in memory; a determination to win back every privilege that the Slave power find from time to time wrested from us through mistaken policy or the treason of public servants all this pationly must be put in, and kept on, too, if we hope to trimmph in the coming strife. Let us sleep with our war harness on, and be ready for assault or defence at all hours. In this way alone, can we expect, or deserve success.

There has been no lack of promises; no want/of enthusiasm on the part of the people. It is to be lioped and trusted, above all, that those promises and that enthusiasm will exhibit themselves when the freemen of Tiogs go up to the ballot-box next October. We do not for a moment believe that the expression of gublic opinion had in the several Mass meetings held in this county, is to go for nothing. But it is necessary that the anti-Nebraska demon-

stration be as pointed as possible. It must be so, After the several Mass meetings were held, and the sentiment of the people learned therefrom, nearly all supposed that one Convention would be necessary to make nominations for the approaching election, and one only. But the exclusive policy adopted by the so-called Democratic party in the premises, effectually cut off all liberal, and true hearted anti-Nebraska men from co-operation with them in convention. It was, calling things by their right names, simply a one horse convention, got up in a bungling manner by a bungling politician—the convention recently had at Tioga; at the Delegate meetings, an enlightened and truly liberal policy was recommended, and attempted to be acted upon, if we are not misinformed, which was no less than that every one who voted should pledge himself to support any, and every ninny-hummer that a subsequent Convention should put in nomination. This was liberal; the author of such a liberal, such a broad, such a democratic view of the freeman's sacred privilege—the right of suffrage, as to suggest so modestly, so singularly generous, that men of common sense and judgment should sign away their right to cast their vote conscientionaly and for the best men, should be deified by the friends of the present Administration, and be installed as the Grand Lama of the Pierca-Douglas-Campbell-Forthe right of judging and determining for yourselves, and under the Constitution-though wicked men have made that instrument sanction almost as great wrongs-no law can deprive you of it. Lend your attention for a moment: At a Democratic Mass meeting held at Wellsboro', July 6th, the following resolution was passed without a dissenting voice: RESOLVED, That the Union of Freemen, without regard to former political attachments, is the only sofety for freedom.

But what sustenance has been given to the spirit of this resolution by any subsequent action of the democratic party? Was the calling of a County Convention under the auspices of the democratic Standing Committee, exclusively, a call for the "union of Freemen, without regard to former political attachments?" Will any sensible man contend that it was? Will the sapient getter-up of the Tioga. convention stand up boldly, and contend that he acted up to the spirit of that resolution, which he had not independence enough to vote against in Mass

meeting? (" Call you this backing of resolutions?") We presume none of these things will be done The nominations made in that Convention are not, without exception, such as good anti-Nebraska men can support, or will support; therefore, a call has been circulated (the same will be found in another column) for a truly Union Convention, to be held on the evening of the 5th of September at Wellsboro'. for the purpose of revising the ticket made up in the Tioga Convention, and make such alterations as a conscientious regard for principle shall render necessary. A prompt election of six delegates in each township and borough should be had, and a full Con-

vention will be secured. Let no man underrate the importance of the approaching election. It is to be made the occasion of justly rebuking the South, and Northern traitors for their infamous conduct during the late Congress, and

their threatened aggressions in the fature. Do not forget that the next Legislature is to elect in U. S. Senator. It is very important that Tioga should send a man to represent her, who will represent her truly-a man who will vote for an out and out Free Soiler to fill that high and responsible of fice. If men desire, as they, say in Mass meeting, the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, or what is better-the enactment of the Wilmot Proviso, they must begin by reforming that city of refuge for old fogics—the National, Senate.

Let no friend of freedom put these, things saids for a single moment. A crisis is at hand, and the cause of Human Freedom, never required vigilant friends more than in this very hour.

Post Office Reform.

Gerritt Smith has been pretty generally denounce ed by his, anti-elavery, friends, for his apparent apathy in regard to the Slavery question since he took his scat in Congress. Some of this consure he did richly deserve, but he did, not suffer his service in that body to terminate without making one effort to purge the General Government of one of its pet abuses. It was in June that he made his post-office abuses. It was in June that he made his post-office reform speech in support of an amendment to Mr. Olds bill, which amendment proposed to sholish the present system altogether at the end of two years, and leave private enterprise to accomplish what the Government falls to do—provide a cheap and effective way to convey letters and papers from the section to doubtlet. The speech, lately published in the Tribuse, will rappy a tartelly perusal.

Mr. Smith sets forth that there was a surplus of

postal revenue over expanditures in the Free Stand for the year onding June 30, 1853, amounting to SAW-pust still be abandon:

| SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still be abandon: | SAW-pust still \$60,668; while for the same period there was a de-

many burdens bequeath the "peculiar institution." will be opposed to Mr Sail end tent (pre being to take the P. O. Deraytme, out of the hands of the General Government,) as the

that kind, principally, which may be denominated political power, dispensing rewards and punishments talk. The time for words has passed by and the set from the time for deeds has arrived.

It is no mystery why the North is obliged to pay We shall see now how much of that feeling was the portage of Bouthern stays drivers. Vice always the postage of Southern slave drivers. Vice always of moral freedom, and passed a singent pro-exacted tribute of Vintage Ignorance of Wisdom hibitory law, similar to the Mac Low, and Wrong of Right. So Slavery puts its hand into the pockets of frequent, and takes therefrom almost enough to concess its public peculations from

Mangalmetts, with a population of about one million, yielde, the Department, \$140,690; oper and series of aggressive acts whose blackness shall above expenses. Virginis, with a population of one college the worst tyranny that ever cursed a feet of and a half millions, asks for \$715,297, more than she carns.: Georgia, with as population of 206,000, enke for \$136,641; more than she earns: Connecticut, with a population of 370,000, thrown a revenue of \$25,000, into the public treasury, over and above expenses; a Let; doughtaces; look at these facts and never insist, that the North has nothing to do with the institution of Slavery, 1999 (4 3 " of 1"

Fine in the Woods. We are informed that fire is raging in the pine forests throughout the county, and doing simulence dojury. On the Pine Creek mtains the havec is said to be frightful. If no rain falls for two weeks to come tens, and perhaps hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of timber will be destroyed in the pine regions. No rain has fallen here to speak of, since the flood in June.

Ir we were put to it to mention Governor Bigler's greatest defect, we should say it was the absence of fixed opinions. He has no course of policy. Unstable as water, he does not excel. Wanting great principles of conduct, he is reduced to shifts and expedited most rigidly, and a poor, black Burns is ents. Take his course on the Erie troubles. He approved the charters which led to them, then sided with Erie, and at last seliled the matter so as to accommodate the Lake Shore Company, displease the people of Erie and sacrifice the interest of the State to a private corporation. Opposed to banks, he has signed several re-chaffers on one pretext or and in Michigan will see to it that the law is re-other. Advocating individual liability to the spected and enforced and then, when our own fullest extent, he signed the Act of March 27, Pennsylvania shall arise from her degradation 1854, which exempts stockholders in certain and shake of the reproach of legalizing the minling and minufacturing companies from rum traffic, as she will, the two sepublics can all individual liabilities except for a few specified items. Deploring crime, he lavishes the pardoning power upon criminals, and that that afflict humanity. without consulting the judges who are informed as to their claim to executive lenity. Kidnappers, murderers, bullies, and desperadoes of every description, are turned loose to prey upon the community. And what is his opinion on the sale of the Public Works? 'He argued against it in his message and signed a bill in favor of it. What does he think of the famous "lager beer bill?" This is not clear, though he has carried it in his pocket for months. His views on temperance legislation are so full of provisoes and qualifications that nobody understands what they are. To the Temperance Convention in June, he To John Chambers, he has written a private letter which satisfies that gentleman that he would sanction a right of search Prohibitory Liquor bill. On the Nebraska question he plays the Sir Doubtful Dubious with great skill. The newspapers which support him, tion, are all slave soilers. But is he? He prevented the adoption of pro-Nebraska resolutions in the State Democratic Convention and of anti-Nebraska ones in the Legislature a popular vote in favor of this measure, and and has said nothing to commit himself. Is this shrewd policy? Or, is the Governor in prohibitory law, only to experience the chacapable of forming a manly and courageous opinion? We will not say that the following lines were written to describe him, but they seem to fit in some points if not in all

" Dubius is such a scrupulous good man, Yes, you may catch him tripping if you can. He would not with a peremptory tone, Assert the nose upon his face his own. With hesitation admiration admirably slow. He humbly hopes—presumes—it may be so. Through constant dread of giving truth offence He ties up all his hearers in suspense! His sole opinion, whatsoe'r befal, Centering at last in having none at all !"
-Philadelphia Register.

GOOD DOCTRINE. - The Saratoga Convention, among others almost as good, passed the following resolutions, bold, decided, and full of meaning:

"Resolved, That the doctrine affirmed by the Nebraska bill, and gilded over by its adtervention' and ' Popular Sovereignty,' is really and clearly a complete surrender of all ground hitherto asserted and maintained by cognition of the right of slaveholders to trans-Public Domain, and there hold them as slaves lows; so long as cupidity may tempt, and force shall suffice to detain them in servitude."

"Resolved, That the deliberate repudiation by the Slave Power, on the very first opportunity, of the solemn compact forced upon our fathers by its representatives, whereby the Territories now known as Nebraska and Kunsas were consecrated for ever to Freedom, has absolved us from all compacts or agreements outside of the Federal Constitulion with reference to Slavery, and we now take our stand distinctly on the principle that all territory of the United States must bence-forth be free territory, and all States here. after admitted must come into the Union as

Free States " WE invite any responsible friend of Mr. Portoon the Whig candidate to point to any official act of Gov. Brezzh that has been at variance: with the interests of the people at largo.--Montrose Democrati o 🖰

How about the pardon of the kidnapper Albertis "Atto his refusal to demand from the Governor of Maryland the surrender of the murderer of Shirks, at Columbia? And now, intreturn, we would invite the Montroes Democration aby other edmirers of Gove Breaks to point to any official act of his that has tended to promote the interests of the people at large - Condersport Jour.

SAW-DUST PILLS Would effectually cure ma-

friends of Temperancind mot-Michigan, yielding to the noble imae given her to the great stander of her sir, Maine had taken her stand on the brosplatform

POR THE TATOR

the people's eyes. It may not be amiss to compare with that chain of circumstances id influenting receipts and expenditures of transporting the people's are superditures of transporting the case which seem do push fier on to high and milistrate with the same in noble destiny: the front rank of stees, components the Slave States: mercially, politically and sociall. But re-cently, I am informed by more the one deliable person by those who havead ample parts of that State, the law is an deadlet-ter;" that course is the condition of the towns and villages of the towns and villages of the towns and villages of the towns. and Kalamazoo counties, no regal whatever is paid to the law, and that liquois as freely and publicly sold and drank as blore the law

existed, a president published they

Now, I wish to know how the it Are there not, temperance men, men of pinciple enough in those counties to carrythe aw into effect? Is order to be trampled upon? Is Justice dethroned? Shall contempt and insult be thus heaped upon the highest subority of a State? Alas for our countriales for our institutions, if such a state of affairs is allowed to exist in any part of ou land! Shame on the people of Michigan, isauch a are forced upon us by the South, are execu- and turned adrift. dragged off into bondage, and all opposition is quelled by the threatening aspet of brist ling bayonets and thunder-charge artillery But alas! a law that aims to devate and bless and redeem fallen humanity, must be basely trampled upon, and that with impunity! Oh! I hope the friends of temperance in Michigan will see to it that the lawl is reshake hands, and congratulate each other on their deliverance from one of the worst evils [PSILON.

Kingston, Pa., August 7.

Judge Pollock. No one can misatke the position of Judge Pollock; and if any one mistakes that of his opponent, it will be the fault of Gov. Bigler himself-or we might say more properly, it will be the successful result of that studies concealment, by which the Governor has sought to invest his sentiments upon this and other questions, in obscurity. Those who permit their interest in the continuance of the liquor traffic to control their votes, will hardly be puzzled in deciding which of the two acted with the democratic party, but who esteem the vital interests involved in the prohibitory law, of more consequence than the dead, traditionary issues which have divided man to trust with the fate of this all-impor- consults the good of the whole people with temperance men, we do not believe that grin of defeat in the moment of success, from the interposition of an Executive veto. Guided by the experience of New York with her Governor, we wish to provide against such contingencies beforehand. A man who refuses to commit himself in favor of the measure, and who has given such unequivocal evidence of his sympathy with the liquor seller. is not the man to be trusted in this emergency.—Bradford Argus.

Further Exposure of the Know-Nothings.

Our Loco neighbor and we are just now busily engaged in ferreting out and exposing the Know-Nothings, which we are doing with remarkable success and fearlessness. Two weeks ago we gave the pass-word of the or-Two der, which has enabled our neighbor to obtain several of their obligations, and to ascertain many of their most important secrets. vocates with the specious phrases of non-in- which he makes known in his last paper, Acting in conjunction with him, we commence where he left off, and continue the expose.

The expose in our neighbor's paper broke the free States with respect to the limitation off with a part of the second degree obligaof Slavery, and is a plain concession and re- tion. We shall now give a portion of the obligation or oath in the third degree, which fer their human chattels to any part of the as nearly as we have obtained it is as fol-

hereby solemnly swear || my oath to endure for ever and a day after || that if I catch a Roman Catholic | alone in the woods || or some other out-of-the-way place | that I will pound him into a jelly | or chop him into sausages || which jelly or sausages | I will eat without pepper or salt || and in this way endeavor to annihilate | the whole tribe of worthless, rapscallions || so help me Peter." help me Peter."

After taking this oath, the obligated person

turns three somersets, backwards and forwards, which he must be without grunting; under the penalty of a summary ejection from the lodge room.

Each member then arrays himself in a blood-red shirt and pants, and paints his face a vermillion, when a horrible and terrifying dance to propitiate the spirit of all departed Know-Nothings, takes place,

Our editor informs us that room will not permit us to continue the expose this week, but unless something should occur to prevent. our neighbor will next week take up the subject where we leave off, so that an unbroken record will be presented of this most heathenish and dangerous organization Gourier.

An editor in lows has been fined two hun! dred and fifty dollars for hugging a young girlin church .- Early Argue.

Leafer Trom Europeat line L FROM THE DESCRIPT. On the Telep! August the Russians, relied to the Publicat, after having braken up the read between that cities of the Borery. Before leaving Bucharest Prince Gorchakoff assembled the Boyards and thanked, here for the manner in which they had freated the Russian troops during their stay. The General added that strategid reasons alone induced him to quit the city, but that it was not improbable he which had already been tried withich good might return at an early ferried. Immediately on the Russians leaving Omer Pacha sent a message to the leaving Comer Pacha sent a message to the leaving longing and provisions for 12,000 men within the cess which second option here on to high and city, and for 20,000 cutside the walls. On July 29, Said Pashay advancing from Oltenitza to Bucharest, overtook ille Russian rear guard, which he stacked and drove in A letter from the camp at Devno, Bulga-

ria of date July 21, has the following: "Col. Bolien, of the United States army, has returned to Constantinople after a tour on the Danube, and he has made the very erroneous calculation that there will be no war, or at least no fighting, this year.".

An occurrence is reported which has caused much autonishment in England the British War steamer Cyclops was chased, when near the Bosphorus, by the Russian steam frigate Vladimer, which every one supposed was safely shut up in the harbor of Sevastopol! And equally astonishing is the fact that the other day a Rossian steamer ran into the harbor of Heracles, and burned three Turkish merchantmen at anchor there. One of the burned ships was laden with corn, another with wood, and the third with coal from state of things is allowed there! Biter have the Heracles mines, and destined for the allied squadrons. Their captains were carried off and the crews were put into a boat

Democracy.

Party men are pronecto be led away from the fundamental principle of their party. A name, it the hands of the designing, is often made a decay to caich the votes of bonest men for the basest purposes. Everybody knows this; yet the trick constantly succeeds. In view of these facts it becomes us to refer requently to first principles. Let us analyze Democracy.

In what does Democracy consist? Does it consist in blindly following the dictates of selfconstituted leaders, and obeying their dictation in opposition to reason and conscience? Does it consist in being bound by the bonds of partisan organization and moulding our opinione to suit its requisitions; changing and turning at its beck? Is it to advocate docrines com and oppose them when it suits the purpose of political costermongers? Is it to uphold measures which we believe to be false, to persue selfish ends, and to make use of salsehood, treachery and deceit, to advance the fortunes and pamper the vanity of broken down party hacks, or elevate men to high official stations whom we know to be unfit and incompetent?

This seems to be the opinion of too many; with them, whatever things certain leading politicians choose to call Democracy, that is

The Democracy we profess is that which lodges the supreme power in the hands of the people, not under the control of the few. He is the true democrat who is bold, honest, free the two parties in times past, will have as and independent, alike fearless in the advolittle difficulty in determining which is the cacy of truth and exposure of error. He tant measure. So far as we are acquainted in the exaltation of political tricksters. He confides in the integrity and intelligence of they are disposed to labor for the sanction of the people; and is not afraid to publish to them the truth, though it should conflict with for the election of the right men to pass a and disarrange the plans of demagogues. He believes the people can form their own opinions of men and measures and need no coercion of partisan lines to bring them to correct action; nor would he beguile their confidence for slfish purposes. He acts in conformity with his own opinion, conscientiously and without regard to the authority of men in office. Such is the democracy we avow. Such is the democracy we have practiced. We regard independent thought and action as one of the requisites to democracy, and he who counsels or votes in opposition to his real opinion, either through fear or to serve any faction or purpose, is neither a freeman or a democrat.-Sullivan County Democrat.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.-The following is from the Centreville Times :- " Under the obituary head in to-day's paper, will be found the death of Mr. Jacob Reese. On the day of his death, Mr. Reese was engaged in seedng oats, and towards evening he was startled by a voice, apparently at his elbow, saying, You may sow but shall not reap!' looked around and seeing no one, continued his work of seeding, attributing it, as he afterwards stated, to his imagination. At every step, however, the warning was repeated, and at last unable to bear it, he proceeded home to his wife, and was persuaded by her that it was only imagination, and finding that he had no fever, and did not complain of any unusual indisposition, she induced him to return to the field. There, however, the same solemn voice attended him at every step-"You may sow, but you shall not reap! and in a state of extreme agitation, he again ceased work and went home. He took an early supper, was shortly after attacked with a swelling in the throat, and before sunrise next morning was a corpse."

WHAT IS GOVERNOR BIGLER'S DISEASE? It is said by some that he has been suddenly attacked by that mysterious epidemic, "Know Nothingiam;" others ussign various causes, according as they view his case, from Free-Soil, Common School, Temperance, or other aspects; but the most prevalent opinion seems to be, that the effort to "keep dark" has been too much for him : as the great

poet says-But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud, Feed on his damaged cause." "Montrose Register.

THE NEBRASKA BILL IN MASSACHUSETTS. At a 4th of July celabration in Massachusetts at which 10,000 people were in attendance, 9,997 voted for the resolutions disapproving of the Nebraska bill, and 3 Post Mastern voted for thempes va (1) www.