

THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. Weaver, Proprietor.

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THE STAR OF THE NORTH

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From the Montrose Democrat. GOV. BIGLER IN MONTROSE.

One of the largest assemblages ever convened in this county; met at Montrose on Tuesday the 20th inst. At three o'clock in the afternoon the multitude convened in front of the Academy, where a platform had previously been prepared for the occasion. The meeting was called to order by Hon. G. A. Grow; whereupon Hon. M. C. Tyler was chosen President; Ambert Carpenter, Cal. Lee, Lewis Brash, Isaac Reckhow, Thos. Johnson, and Terry Whitney, chosen Vice Presidents; and A. J. Davis, chosen Secretary.

The President then introduced His Excellency, Wm. Bigler, who spoke upon the topics of the day in his usual able and statesman-like manner, being frequently interrupted by cheers from the crowd.

The substance of his remarks upon some of the topics touched upon by him were as follows:—

"He first gave a general review of State affairs—spoke of the prosperous condition of the Commonwealth—the condition of her finances, showing most clearly that but for projects of expenditure commenced before his induction into office, over two millions of the public debt might have been paid within the last three years. He declared himself unqualifiedly against the construction of any additional improvements by the State—that individual enterprise and capital were equal to the accomplishment of all feasible schemes of this kind, and that the people should be no longer burdened with taxation for such purposes. He next alluded to the monetary condition of the country—to the bank failures which were daily heralded through the newspapers, and said that it should not be forgotten, when he came into office a project was on foot under the auspices of his predecessor, a Whig Governor, to introduce into our State the Free—no, to use the classic language of the New York papers, the Wild Cat System of Banking. He showed that had this measure of Whig policy been adopted in Pennsylvania, and especially her commercial Metropolis, would now be the scene of these commercial disasters—that even had he yielded to the demands of the Legislature for an extension of our present system we should now be in the condition of some of the surrounding States. He defined his views and the Democratic policy on the subject generally. He spoke of the loose system of granting corporate privileges in practice which he came into office—a system which gave undue rights and advantages to capital, in its relations to labor—that enabled the shrewd and designing to impose upon the honest and unwary. He spoke most feelingly and eloquently of the Common School system. Said he had not supposed that it would ever be necessary for him to define his position upon this subject, or to repel the accusation, that the democracy desired to make inroads upon the system, but he had, mistaken, for there were those who were bold and reckless enough to make the charge. He repelled it with feeling and manifest indignation, and declared that he always had been, was now, and ever should be the devoted friend of our common school system—that it should be his pride and pleasure to labor to perfect and extend it, and by looking forward to the day when the Commonwealth should be prepared to provide for public education of all grades.

He next alluded to the temperance cause—to the effort that had been made to turn it to political or partisan account. He said his position was defined in his letter to the State Temperance Convention. He deplored the evils of intemperance, and was willing to sanction any reasonable measure to mitigate, and if possible, to exterminate the vice. But he could not pledge himself to sanction a law which he had never seen. He could not under the obligation of his oath say that a statute was just and constitutional, not one word of which he had ever seen; and for this he had been abused by certain politicians and pretended temperance men. He said the question had been referred to the people, and their voices would decide as far as related to the policy of the measure. Should they demand the law, and the representatives of the people put it in a constitutional form, neither he nor his opponent would have the moral courage to reject it.

He next alluded to the strange political dogmas promulgated by the Whig, Native American and Know-Nothing Major of Philadelphia—to the effect that no citizen not born in this country, should be permitted to hold office; no matter how pure his character, how strong his love of country, how valuable his services. The accident of birth was to decide the civil rights of the citizen. We shall not attempt to give an idea of the biting sarcasm, and burning eloquence of

this part of his speech. It was truly great. He exhibited the flagrant injustice of the idea, denounced it as immoral, as unjust—as a proposition to disgrace our country, by breaking the faith of our fathers as pledged to the Constitution. The secret order of "Know-Nothings," who embrace the doctrine of Mayor Conrad, together with another dogma that seeks to proscribe citizens from their civil rights, because of their religious belief, was next reviewed and rejected as a most insidious, dangerous, and unjust measure. He enquired why a secret and oath bound association was necessary in this country, and argued that if there be political or moral evils amongst us which need correction, that it should be a day-light business, that the end should be accomplished in a manner consistent with the American character, that they were not spoken and gloried in the liberty of speech and the freedom of the press. He invoked all denunciations and all classes of people to show by the constitution, that they had a perfect guarantee against encroachment from any quarter. He should stand by it, not for the benefit of one class or sect, but for the sake of all.

The laws organizing the territories of Nebraska and Kansas were next referred to by the Governor. He said he was well aware that this was the absorbing topic in the Northern part of the State. He said that officially he had no connection with the subject—it was not a part of the stewardship for which he must account, that he had not covenanted with the people to organize territories, nor to control the action of Congress on any subject. He should not claim for himself any of the honor that might flow from Congressional action on this or any other subject, and he did not intend to bear the responsibility, for this was the work of members of Congress, and they must account for it to their constituents—that he should not ask them, or the President to bear the responsibility of his errors of State policy. He did his duty without consulting them and they certainly did not and ought not to take his word as a rule of action on any subject. He said he never had and probably never could have any official connection with this subject, and that it was scarcely possible that the election of a Governor whoever might succeed, could have any influence upon the future policy of those territories. This much he thought it right to say as to his official relation to the question, but as a citizen and a member of the Democratic party, amongst whom a diversity of opinion exists on this subject he should most cheerfully say what he thought about the question. He did not think his views of special importance, for to make no pretensions to experience in National politics, that from 1818 to 1850, however, he had given the slavery question some consideration. That the national controversy growing out of the attempt to adjust the question of slavery in the territories acquired from Mexico, absorbed all other topics and seemed for a while to threaten the stability of our National Union. It was at that time that Gen. Cass, the patriot and statesman, proposed the doctrine of non-intervention, that Congress should forbear to act on the subject of slavery in the territories; and that the whole question should be referred to the people occupying the territories; that such territories at the proper time should be admitted as States with or without slavery as the people might decide. He said that he thought this doctrine was wise and safe. He became its advocate—that he had said so in 1851, when travelling the State as a candidate. All, however, remember, that he endorsed the Compromise measures of 1850. That he was still the advocate of the doctrine of non-intervention, that he was willing to trust the people with a question of morals or politics, that he had more confidence in their judgment, patriotism, and love of freedom than he had in that of Congress. Indeed, if we were to believe half that is said of the impressive character of that body, we should be compelled to regard it as unsafe on any and all questions. He thought the reference to this vexed and dangerous question to the people well calculated to allay the excitement and give greater stability to our national confederacy. And as to the extension of slavery, he did not embrace the doctrine of non-intervention, believing that it would extend the institution, he believed just the reverse, that the tendency would be to restrict, to drive it south of the Missouri line. That such was his estimation of the value of the Union, such his ideas of the blessings which it has bestowed on the American people—such the blessed influence which our institutions were exercising in other parts of the world, that for one he was willing to labor for its preservation and be sacrificed if needs be, to secure its perpetuity. To dissolution, in his opinion, would be the most horrible calamity that could befall both races, it would be a sad calamity to the North and the South, to the master and to the slave.

He next went on to say that it had been his business to organize the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, he should have done so in the terms of the Compromise acts of 1850, without disturbing the act of 1820, fixing the Missouri line. Whilst he said this he was also bound in candor to declare that he did not believe that the policy of the territories would be different from what it will be under the present law—that he firmly believed that slavery could not extend there—that since the time of the people would decide against it—that the laws of Nature were not congenial to the institution—that

some of the wisest opponents of the measure held this opinion. He said he never had and never should seek to extend or strengthen the institution of slavery that he regretted the existence of the institution as sincerely as any man; but he had and he should maintain the clear constitutional rights of southern as well as those of northern states. He should not acknowledge the overshadowing influence talked about so much, whether that influence came from the south or the north. To the question by some one in the crowd, whether slavery did not exist in the territories at this time, he replied that it did not—that individual slaves might be there doing what white men directed them to do, but the institution was not there in any legal form and could not be without express local law—that it had no legal existence there—that the constitution of the United States, in his opinion did not carry it there—that Congress had not and could not establish it there—that it could only derive a legal existence from the local law-making power—that it was a creature of law—that when the people of the territories constituted a law-making power—in the shape of a local legislature, that power, and that only, could give the institution legal existence in the territories—that he sincerely believed and hoped that when that power acted for those territories the institution would be released.

He said he was desirous of being acquainted or commented on his own official acts—but he could be no question of the Whig party—they had a right to make all the capital they can out of the acts of any member of the Democratic party, and urge it as an objection to all; but not so amongst members of the same party—within the family each should be held responsible for his own acts. If Democratic members of Congress had voted wrong, that was no reason why Democrats should strike down a Democratic Governor if he has done right. Difference on great national questions is very common. We have differed about the Tariff, and now about the Homestead Bill, but that is no reason why we should reject the State administration if it be a good one. This argument might do for the Whigs but it will not answer for Democrats. If the Democratic party are defeated, it will be claimed all over the Union as a Whig triumph, and nothing more or less, except that the Whigs, "Natives and Know Nothings may dispute as to who produced the result. He said he had not been an agent in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and those who cast their votes for him did not therefore, by any fair construction, endorse it. He would have organized the territories, could he have controlled it, under the act of 1850, and not disturbed the Missouri line."

A. J. Davis, Sec'y.

PRINCIPLES OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

A GLANCE BEHIND THE CURTAIN. Oaths and Obligations taken by James Pollock and other members of the Order.

The following expose of the principles of the Know Nothings, will be read with interest. The past words, signs, &c., are of no special moment. They may be changed any day, and are changed. A new pass was given out but a few days since. That which the public are most interested in, will be found below:

Abstract of the oaths and principles of a member of the order of Know Nothings. The candidate is first proposed by a member of the order to the council, without his knowledge. Three negative votes black-ball him. If elected, he is secretly requested to present himself in the ante-room of the council, when an officer appears from within, and administers to him the following oath:

"I, do solemnly swear upon this sacred volume (or cross) before Almighty God and these witnesses that I will not divulge any question proposed to me here, whether I become a member of this order or not, and that I will never under any circumstances whatsoever mention the name of any person I may see present during any of the meetings, or that I know of any such order being in existence, and that I will give a true answer to any questions asked of me, so help me God."

Which being seriously taken by the candidate, the officer proceeds to propound the following interrogations, before reporting to the council his fitness for initiation: 1. What is your name? 2. What is your age? 3. Where is your residence? 4. In your religious belief are you a Roman Catholic? 5. Where were you born? 6. Where were your parents born? 7. Did either of your ancestors take part in the American Revolution? 8. Are you willing to use all the influence you possess in favor of native-born American citizens for all offices of honor, trust, or profit in the gift of the people; and do you promise to vote for them to the exclusion of all aliens and foreigners, and local State, or government officers? 9. Who invited you to be present on this occasion? If the candidate's answers are satisfactory to these questions, he is taken into the council by two officers, led up to the President of the council, who administers the following oath in the first degree:

"I, do voluntarily and freely do solemnly promise and swear, before Almighty God and these witnesses around me assembled, that I will not, under any circumstances whatever, divulge or make known to any person or persons, either directly or indirectly, or to any human being other than those I shall know to be good and true members of this order, the name, secrets, mysteries, or objects of the same; or cause or allow the same to be done by

others if within my power to prevent the same; binding myself under no less penalty than that of being excommunicated from the order, and having my name posted and circulated throughout the different councils of the order as a traitor and perjurer to both my God and country, and being unworthy to be employed, trusted, countenanced, or supported in any business transactions whatever, and as a person totally unworthy of the confidence of all good men, and one at whom the finger of scorn shall ever be pointed. I further more promise that, if I should hereafter be expelled from or voluntarily leave this order, I will consider this obligation as binding on it as in it. All of which foregoing I voluntarily and freely subscribe to, so help me God!"

The candidate is then led to an officer called the Judge advocate, who arranges him after this manner. (There are generally half a dozen or more initiated together.) "My Brothers: The order which has now received you as a member may with all propriety be considered a secret organization—it is so secret in fact, that if you were placed before a legal tribunal, and there sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, you could not for your lives reveal the name of that band of brothers among whom your name now stands enrolled; and further than this, when you retire from this meeting, you will return to your families and friends as ignorant as when you came, as far as the name of this order is concerned.

"In common with ourselves, you 'know nothing,' and let it be your stern resolve through life to 'know nothing' that will all conflict with the high and exalted duties you owe to your God, your country, and yourselves, so far as regards the preservation of American liberty, which can alone be secured to ourselves and our children by the entire and absolute exclusion of all foreign influence in those matters which appertain to our government policy."

After the delivery of this patriotic address, the candidate is referred to the instructor, who teaches him the signs, and grips, and in what manner to obtain entrance into the council. He is then master of the first degree and signs his name to the register. If he behaves well two weeks, and it is conceded that he will do to become a full-blown know-nothing—abstains from all blab outside the council—his friends propose him for the second degree. After election to this degree, he and others are brought in, and take the following oath:

"I, do solemnly promise and swear before Almighty God and these witnesses, that I will not, under any circumstances, divulge or make known the name of the order, or its objects, to any person at persons in the world, unless to those whom I may know to be belonging to, in good and regular standing."

"And I furthermore promise and swear that I will neither write, print, cut, carve, engrave, emboss, stamp, stain, or mark any secrets of this order on anything movable or immovable on the earth or sea, whereby said secrets, or any part thereof, the name of the order, its operations, the names of its officers, or the names of its members, or its place of meeting, may become known to those who have not received the first and second degrees of this order, and do not will I cause or permit the same to be done if within my power to prevent the same."

"And I furthermore promise and swear that I will always conform to the will of the majority of the members of this order in the selection of a candidate to fill every office of honor, profit, or trust, within the gift of the people, provided such candidates shall have been born of American parents, on American soil, and shall have been educated in American institutions; and that I will use all the influence I may possess to elect all such candidates whom I may know to be opposed to all foreign influence, Popery, Jesuitism and Catholicism, without any hesitation on my part whatever. And I furthermore promise and swear that I will strictly conform to and abide by the oath I have now taken, and that I will strictly conform to the constitution, laws, ritual, and edicts of the honorable grand council of this order of the State of —, and to the by-laws of —, council, No. —, to which I now belong, or to those of any other grand or subordinate council from which I may hereafter hail, binding myself under no less penalties than are attached or belong to those who violate the oath of the first degree of this order. All the foregoing I voluntarily and freely subscribe to of my own free will and accord, so help me God!"

This candidate is also led off to the judge advocate, and afterward to the instructor; but their speeches and lectures are not inserted here for want of space.

Obligation Third Degree. "I, kneeling before God, my Maker, my left hand upraised towards Heaven, my right hand grasping the flag of my native land, of my own free will and accord, do solemnly and sincerely promise, declare, and swear, that I will never countenance any of the secrets of this degree to any person or persons in the world, except within the body of a legally organized council of this order, or to a known brother of this degree, and not into them until I am well assured that they are just and upright brethren, who are legally entitled to receive the same. I also promise and swear that I will due obedience pay to the constitution; laws, and edicts of the honorable grand council of the State of —, and to the laws which

govern council No. —, so far as they may come to my knowledge.

"I also promise and swear that whenever I may vote, at any election, that vote shall in all cases, be given for native-born American citizens only, and that I will ever seek the political advancement of those men who are good and true members of this order.

"I also promise and swear that this and all other obligations which I have previously taken in this order shall be kept through life sacred and inviolate. I also promise and swear that whenever I may hear the sign or see the signal of distress given by any brother of this order, I will hasten at once to his immediate relief at the peril of my own life.

"I also promise and swear that I will never permit a spurious or clandestine member of this order to participate in any of the benefits or the advantages thereof, and that I will never encourage, countenance, uphold, recognize, or support a spurious or clandestine council of this order.

"To all these and those I do most sincerely promise, declare, and swear, binding myself under no less penalty than that of having my grave trampled on by foreigners, and to have my memory cursed by my children and my children's children as a traitor to their welfare, to my country, and to my God. So help me God, and witness my obligation."

The Judge advocate then addresses the new initiated brethren in this degree as follows:—"My Brothers: The different obligations you have taken in this order, through its different degrees, must have convinced you that all you claim to be American citizens have certain important duties to perform towards themselves and to society at large, which duties can in no instance be set aside or annulled without a palpable violation of the dearest rights and privileges which as an admirer of republican freedom each and every member of our organization would wish to enjoy.

"The peculiar formation of our order is such and its designs to accord with the wishes of its members, that by a system of concerted action on the part of our brethren, we can bring about a series of practical results in our governmental policy that would in any other light be deemed wholly impracticable. Simple and alone, it is vain to contend against the hydra-headed monsters of Jesuitism and Catholicism; but united in our common cause, determined to liberate the liberties of our native land as its sacred basis, or perish in the attempt, we cannot fail of success. Our cause is a righteous one, the motives which actuate us are of an ordinary character, and we trust that no brother among us will ever be found absent from his post in the hour of danger."

The candidate is then again taken to the instructor, who gives him signs, pass-words, and grips of this degree.

He pays a dime to the secretary at the initiation of each degree, and fifty cents on first entering the ante room for examination. After the third degree has been thus administered, the secretary gives him a traveling card like this: —, 1854.

John Smith is a member in good standing of Molly Stark Council, No. 40, of the State of —.

JOHN STILES, Secretary. Molly Stark Council, No. 40, [?]

This card is carried in the pocket-book, and admits a member into any council in the State.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE OF LUZERNE, WYOMING, COLUMBIA AND MONTGOMERY. The Democratic Conference of the 12th Congressional District assembled at the house of George P. Steele, in Wilkes-barre, on Tuesday, September 12, 1854, and organized by appointing

Col. JOHN McREYNOLDS, of Columbia, President, and JOHN JACKSON, of Wyoming, and SAMUEL P. COLLINGS, of Luzerne, Secretaries.

The names of the Conference were thereafter, when the following gentlemen answered as the representatives from their respective counties, viz:

Montour—John Deen, Jr., Frederick Blue, Columbia—John McReynolds, Hudson O. Owen, substituted by C. F. Mann.

Luzerne—Thomas Irwin, Samuel P. Collings, Wyoming—John V. Smith, John Jackson.

On motion, recess for fifteen minutes—Conference reassembled. The president stated the first business in order to be the nomination of a candidate for Congress.

John Deen, Jr. of Montour county, nominated Hendrick B. Wright.

John V. Smith, of Wyoming county, nominated Robert R. Little, of Wyoming. A motion was then made by Mr. Deen, Jr. that the nominations now close, which being seconded, was agreed to.

John V. Smith and John Jackson, two, voted for Robert R. Little.

Whereupon it was declared by the President that Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne county, was duly nominated as the regular Democratic candidate for Congress of this Congressional district.

On motion of Mr. Blue of Montour county. Resolved, That we will individually support the candidate this day put in nomination for Congress—and will use all honorable means to secure his election. Unanimously agreed to.

The following resolutions were then read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in obedience to the will of the people of this district, expressed with unanimity heretofore rarely exhibited, we have this day placed in nomination for Congress the candidate clearly indicated by their primary assemblages, the Hon. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT; that in making this nomination it affords us great pleasure to declare that judgement accords with duty in earnestly recommending him to the hearty, cordial and individual support of the noble Democracy of this District; that he has nobly and faithfully vindicated his interests upon every question which came before the late Congress, in sustaining the uniform policy of the Democracy of this District for more than thirty years; that he has fairly and honorably earned a rich title to their endorsement and applause, which if they are true to themselves and their uniformly declared views—to their future security and their best interests, they will honestly accord to him; and that we have an abiding faith in the integrity and intelligence of the people which prompts us to believe that they will nobly and triumphantly sustain an upright and faithful public servant.

Resolved, That in the large intelligence, generous impulses, and frank and cordial character of their nominee for Congress, the Democracy have a guarantee, that he will represent the interests and maintain the character of this District honorably and faithfully in Congress; that the only rational objection ever heretofore urged for withholding any portion of Democratic support, was fairly removed by his upright and honorable course during the late session of Congress; and that any opposition, from the same quarter, to his triumphant re-election, under the fair and honorable nomination enjoyed by him, would be an act of unjustifiable persecution, an exhibition of personal spite and malignity with which no honest Democrat can sympathize, and calculated to clothe with dark suspicion the former motives avowed by its authors.

Resolved, That we heartily congratulate the Democratic party of this district upon the harmony and concord prevailing in its ranks; giving rich promise of present and future triumphs, and the vindication and permanent ascendancy of its cherished principles.

Resolved, That we recognize in the present auspicious and harmonious condition of the Democratic party a recurrence of the glorious era of 1834—twenty years ago today—when, standing shoulder to shoulder under the administration of the hero of New Orleans, in peace and union, was perfected that organization which has swelled the ranks of a then struggling party a mighty multitude—has achieved victory upon victory—has withstood and broken the rage of federal abolition madness, and has made Northern Pennsylvania, the fortress and bulwark of the Democracy of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the patriots of the Revolution in achieving and establishing the freedom and independence of these States, vindicated and asserted the great principle of popular sovereignty and equal rights as affirmed and declared in the late acts of Congress, organizing the territories of Nebraska and Kansas; that nature, and nature's God, appeals to the virtue, the integrity and intelligence of the people, to guard this precious principle as the ark of the covenant of their safety; and that the sufferings, the perils and the blood of the Revolution, which have been wasted in vain and the dearest hopes of man on earth yielded up when this great principle is sacrificed.

Resolved, That the Missouri Compromise was an act of usurpation by Congress, a fraud upon the people of these States; that Congress is sworn to uphold the Constitution and not to interpolate or destroy it; that any acquiescence in, or submission to, charges of the fundamental law by Congress, would be in the last degree dangerous to the liberties of the people; and that the repeal of the Missouri compromise was a wise and necessary measure to efface from the statute books a precedent violation of the great charter of our independence, and to arrest further insidious encroachments upon the great principle of popular sovereignty and equal rights.

Resolved, That the spirit of misanthropy and malevolence, animating the federal abolition party of this day, has no apology in any earthly existing evil, in any indicated or imaginary duty, but has for its basis alone a criminal recklessness, a ferocious ambition and a low covetousness deserving of unbounded reprobation; that it is demonstrably blanching the countess blessings of this priceless Union, and the safety and happiness of unborn millions against the monstrous indulgence of their present appetites for plunder, for power and oppression; and that it is skin to that spirit which, joining the savage, and in the garb of the savage, slays its brother.

Resolved, That with the new order calling themselves "Know Nothings," we have no affinity, nor can we sanction or approve their object and design. We regard this association as anti-republican, and well calculated to endanger the safety of the Union, and the cause of liberty throughout the world, and persecuting one sect at the cost of the other; by producing hatred between the native born and adopted citizen; by establishing different grades in society when the life principle of a republic is universal equality, by appeals to the worst passions of men. For these and other reasons the democracy of Luzerne cannot countenance this order. It is but the second edition of the alien laws of the elder Adams, a measure of policy unproved and overturned in the conflict of 1800, in the election of Mr. Jefferson, and which slept during the democratic administrations of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren and Polk, and is now about to make an effort to again appear. It is in opposition to the rights of our adopted citizens, and should not, and cannot meet the favor of the great democratic party. Reason, intelligence and honesty forbid that any citizen, native or adopted, should be proscribed on account of his religious faith, or the place of his birth.

Resolved, That to the ticket we have this day put in nomination we will give our zealous and undivided support, and that we will use all honorable means to elect every man on it.

Resolved, That the Whig nominee for Governor has joined in the cry of "up with the negro and down with the foreigners!" First he joins a Know Nothing association and subscribes to their obligations; and then in a letter under date of August 18, to the Abolition convention, he caves in on the "nigger" question and becomes their nominee also!

The fellow who "took it cool," brought it back slightly heated.

On motion of John Deen, Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to notify Col. Hendrick B. Wauver, of his nomination.

Whereupon the President appointed John Deen, of Montour county; Hudson Owen, of Columbia county; and John V. Smith, of Wyoming county, said Committee.

The Committee returned and reported that they had performed their duty, and that Col. Wauver would communicate his acceptance in writing.

On motion of J. V. Smith, Resolved, That the proceedings of this Conference be signed by the officers and published in all the papers of this Congressional District.

JOHN McREYNOLDS, President, JOHN JACKSON, Secretary, S. P. COLLINGS, Secretary.

Luzerne Democracy.

The following are the resolutions passed at the late Democratic county convention of Luzerne:—

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in President Pierce, and do hereby approve of the policy of his administration, believing it to be thoroughly democratic, and in strict accordance with the precepts furnished by Jefferson and Jackson.

Resolved, That the democracy of this county are in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution; an economical administration of the government; a strong adherence on the part of the States to control their own domestic affairs, that Congress has no power to interfere with the new territories as to local questions; and that the States and territories are alike free and independent to legislate as the people thereof respectively may please; that the question of popular sovereignty in states or territories is a matter over which Congress has no control whatever. And we endorse in all their length and breadth the principles involved in the late law erecting the territories of Nebraska and Kansas.

Resolved, That we approve of the administration of Gov. Bigler, and commend him in strong terms to the consideration of the democracy of the state, and particularly to the people of the county of Luzerne; that his course, particularly in reference to the completion of the North Branch Canal, demands our hearty support, and that he shall have it.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means to secure the election of the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black for the Supreme Bench, a place which he has already occupied with so signal ability.

Resolved, That we approve the nomination of Henry S. Mott for Canal Commissioner, and will give him a generous and hearty support.

Resolved, That we fully approve and endorse the course of our Representative (Col. Wright) in Congress, and particularly for his support of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, the bill granting one hundred and sixty acres of land to actual settlers; the bill granting bounty land to soldiers of the late war with Great Britain; and for his opposition to the River and Harbor bill, which requires the Executive veto; for his opposition to granting the public lands to Railroad Companies; for his opposition to squandering the public monies on the lines of Ocean steamers; for his opposition to conferring high titles upon a military man, which would have a tendency to create a mongrel order of Nobility in the land; and think he is entitled to a renomination and triumphant election to the next Congress—and we do hereby pledge ourselves each to the other to accomplish it.

Resolved, That with the new order calling themselves "Know Nothings," we have no affinity, nor can we sanction or approve their object and design. We regard this association as anti-republican, and well calculated to endanger the safety of the Union, and the cause of liberty throughout the world, and persecuting one sect at the cost of the other; by producing hatred between the native born and adopted citizen; by establishing different grades in society when the life principle of a republic is universal equality, by appeals to the worst passions of men. For these and other reasons the democracy of Luzerne cannot countenance this order. It is but the second edition of the alien laws of the elder Adams, a measure of policy unproved and overturned in the conflict of 1800, in the election of Mr. Jefferson, and which slept during the democratic administrations of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren and Polk, and is now about to make an effort to again appear. It is in opposition to the rights of our adopted citizens, and should not, and cannot meet the favor of the great democratic party. Reason, intelligence and honesty forbid that any citizen, native or adopted, should be proscribed on account of his religious faith, or the place of his birth.

Resolved, That to the ticket we have this day put in nomination we will give our zealous and undivided support, and that we will use all honorable means to elect every man on it.

Resolved, That the Whig nominee for Governor has joined in the cry of "up with the negro and down with the foreigners!" First he joins a Know Nothing association and subscribes to their obligations; and then in a letter under date of August 18, to the Abolition convention, he caves in on the "nigger" question and becomes their nominee also!

The fellow who "took it cool," brought it back slightly heated.