



WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS: FOR GOVERNOR, Hon. James Pollock, of Northumberland County.

WHIG MEETING. A Whig meeting will be held in the Court House, on the Wednesday evening of the 10th inst.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Stockholders of this paper are requested to meet for business on the Thursday of the Court at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the office of H. B. Spoons, Esq.

The News. By the arrival of the steamer Africa at N. York we have three days later news from Europe. The latest intelligence received by telegraph from the Baltic is that the troops from Bomarsund are to be re-embarked for service elsewhere.

The Know Nothings in Curwensville. We were under the impression that the political epidemic of "Know Nothingism" had not yet penetrated as far as Clearfield, but it seems we were mistaken, as they have a regularly organized lodge, in full operation at Curwensville.

Fifteen candidates were regularly initiated, and had it not been for one, who after being put through face times, still declared he was a democrat, and that the whole thing was a Whig trap, this exposition would never have come to light, and thus would have been lost to the world.

Rather Rich. The Pennsylvania Patriot, published at Harrisburg, states that the recent Free Democratic State Convention, at which Mr. Potts was named as a gubernatorial candidate was withdrawn, and Mr. Pollock substituted, was held clandestinely, or at all events, that no person seemed to be aware of such a meeting.

And these are the papers that have been publishing expositions, and charging Judge Pollock with being a "Know Nothing." If the editors are not natural born members of that order, it is not because they "know anything." To say nothing about the call for the Free Democratic Convention, which was published in all the Free Soil papers, and the news of which got away back here in Clearfield, (for this county was represented,) the fact of the origin of the present State Administration not knowing that the "Indiana" which Dr. Mitchell represented, is a county in Pennsylvania, is a good deal stronger evidence that its editor is a "Know Nothing," than any that has yet been adduced against Mr. Pollock.

WHY BIGLER WILL BE DEFEATED.

The present campaign is, perhaps, without its parallel in the political history of this Commonwealth. Never were politicians and wire-workers so completely puzzled, and never was it more apparent that the people had resolved to take the matter in their own hands, and consult only their own sentiments and wishes, regardless of party predilections.

He will be defeated, because he is the Nebraska candidate and has lost the support of the whole Free Democratic vote of the Northern counties, without which it is impossible for him to be elected. It is said and believed, that the Nebraska Bill could not have passed against the main opposition of Gov. Bigler, in the position he occupied; when the resolutions in opposition to it were pending in our State Legislature. He is therefore, justly held responsible for a full share in the outrageous violation of the Missouri Compromise, which will lose him thousands of Democratic votes in all portions of the State.

He will be defeated, because he will lose the vote of every true friend of temperance and virtue. From his non-committal course on the Prohibitory Law question, no confidence whatever can be placed in his temperance professions. While he expresses his willingness to approve any "constitutional" Law, he has never yet given any intimation of what he would regard as a "constitutional" measure.

He will be defeated, because of his limited abuse of the Pardoning Power. Although he denounced Governor Johnston, for exercising this power, he has, with the exception of Porter, far outstripped all former occupants of the gubernatorial chair. Commencing with Albert, the notorious kidnapper, he has followed it up by the release of the Allegheny conspirators, the pardon of the low bullies from the Philadelphia doggeries, who violated the peace of the citizens of Chester County, by public fighting on her soil, the two-fold pardon of Copenhaver, of Huntingdon county, and the release of Lachon, of Eastern, who was condemned after a fairly contested trial of three weeks. If these are instances of the wise and commendable exercise of the pardoning power, then we think it is high time the whole system be abolished.

He will be defeated, because he has violated his pledges that retrenchment and reform should be introduced into the management of the Public Works, and that the State debt should not be increased under his Administration. Gov. Bigler, during the last year, has received five millions, forty-eight thousand, six hundred and thirty-eight dollars and sixty-seven cents, more than Gov. Johnston in 1850, yet he has not only spent that sum, but seven hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars additional, or five millions, five hundred and seventy-seven thousand nine hundred and nine dollars and nine cents, more than Gov. Johnston!

He will be defeated, because of his connection with Judge Campbell. He outraged the feelings and sentiments of the people, by appointing him Attorney General, after he was dejected for the Supreme Bench, and his subsequent appointment to a seat in the cabinet, for which it is notorious, he was wholly unfit, and the duties of which he is incapable of performing, was more than the members of his own party could endure, and he will now pay his reward by feeling the effect of the deep rooted American Protestant feeling which that appointment may almost be said to have originated in Pennsylvania.

And lastly, he will be defeated, because he has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Because three years of misrule have satisfied the people of his utter inability to discharge the duties of the office, and because the general feeling of dissatisfaction that prevails over the whole State must result in the total and entire overthrow of the democratic party and its candidates on the 10th day of October next.

Good for Tioga. The regular Democratic Convention of Tioga county, recently, adopted the following Preamble and Resolution: WHEREAS, We believe that part of the act of Congress lately enacted, repealing the Missouri Compromise, (so-called,) and all other acts of like character, are anti-Democratic and opposed to the true principles of our National Government and highly dangerous to its perpetuity.

Resolved, That we will not support any man for office who has not been openly and unequivocally opposed to the repeal of said Compromise, and to the extension of Slavery into free territory, and who will not pledge himself to use his whole influence for the re-enactment of said Compromise, against the further extension of Slavery, and encroachments of the Slave power. That settles Bigler's fate in Tioga, an old Democratic stronghold. It is the action of the delegates in their regular nominating convention, who have broken down their party traditions, and boldly planted themselves upon the platform of Liberty and the rights of man. Hundreds and thousands of their fellow Democrats throughout the State will follow their example.

Judge Pollock on the Stump.

While Judge Pollock was lying dangerously ill at his home, in Milton, nearly every Locomoco paper in the State alleged that he had refused to take the stump, and were loud in their plaudits because Bigler, at the eleventh hour, and as a dying struggle, had agreed to go before the people. Notwithstanding all this, they were perfectly aware of the fact that it was Mr. Pollock's intention to stump the State, from the day of his nomination up to the present moment, and until very recently, they were lauding Gov. Bigler for his determination to stay at the capital and attend to his official business! During the last gubernatorial contest they were loud in their denunciation of Gov. Johnston, for neglecting his official business, by travelling through the country making political speeches, but now the tables are turned, and the same, or worse conduct in Gov. Bigler, is all right and proper!

But they have now discovered, much to their sorrow and chagrin, that their congratulations, on Judge Pollock's declining to go before the people were rather premature, that he is not only before them, but with them on every principle and every measure involved in the present contest. He has spoken at Beaver, Pittsburg, New Castle, Mercer, Erie, and other places during the last week, and was every where received with the most unbounded enthusiasm and applause.

At Pittsburg, on Tuesday the 5th inst., he addressed an audience of from five to six thousand. His speech is spoken of as one of the ablest and most eloquent ever delivered in that City. The Gazette says that—Judge Pollock after gracefully alluding to a former visit to that city twenty years ago, and to the many changes wrought within that time, referred to his own position as a candidate as one which he had not sought but had not felt at liberty to decline. He alluded to the leading question before the people involved in the management of the public works. He was uncompromisingly in favor of their sale at the earliest possible moment, as the only means of reducing and ultimately extinguishing the public debt and the abolition of the State Taxes. They were now a heavy burden upon the people, costing hundreds of thousands annually more than they yield, and were besides, a source of corruption, which, as patriots and Pennsylvanians, it is our duty to get rid of.

Judge Pollock then returned to the question of Education. He eulogized our present system of Common Schools. It extended the blessings of education to all rich and poor, high and low, white and black. It was a great system, and great because it made education common to all. Let it remain common. No division of the school fund (cheers.) Let it remain intact, that the people may proudly point to its glorious results, and exclaim—"These are my jewels!" But if the Protestant or Catholic Church shall succeed in procuring a division of the school fund, all these results will be lost, and hatred, bitterness and bigotry take their place. I stand here, said Judge Pollock, as the advocate and defender of Civil and Religious Liberty, notwithstanding the vile slanders to the contrary heaped upon me; but if my church, or any other church chooses to enter the political arena and make itself a political engine, down with it! (Immense applause.) The church needs no aid from the State; it depends upon the aid of a higher and Almighty power; and while the State needs the aid of all good citizens, it owes it to itself to keep itself separate from all connection with religious propaganda.

He then adverted to the Nebraska Bill, and other questions of interest. He was followed in a most eloquent speech by Morton M. Michael, Esq., of Philadelphia. (By the way Pollock must be a queer "Know Nothing" to stump the State with a "Catholic" Col. Curtin, of Bellefonte, and Hon. A. Stewart, of Fayette.)

It may be, though at present we are unable to say positively, that Judge Pollock will address the Whig Meeting at this place on the Wednesday evening of the Court. We have word from Bellefonte and Tyrone that he expressed his intention of visiting Clearfield at that time. The following is his letter to a number of our citizens, who invited him to be present: My dear friends, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter of the 25th inst., inviting me to visit your County the third week in September has been received. It would afford me much pleasure to do so, but I cannot now positively promise to be there at that time. If, however, I can make any arrangements that will permit me to do so, I will endeavor to comply with your kind invitation. I can be with you I will inform you in due time.

With sentiments of great respect I am yours truly, JAS. POLLOCK. Messrs. Wm. Radebaugh, Thos. Shea, and others.

Another Flea in his Ear. Judge Pollock received another cut direct, in the Democratic Convention of Allegheny County, which met in Pittsburg on Wednesday last, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket. It was largely attended, some hundred and seven delegates present. The following resolution was laid upon the table, with only about ten or twelve dissenting voices: Resolved, That the delegates elected be instructed to bring in a resolution, excluding all delegates from said convention who will not support the State ticket at the coming fall election.

After the nominations were made for county offices, a motion was made for the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions, which gave rise to a general uproar, that the Dispatch says, is utterly beyond all attempt at description. After some time the chairman succeeded in putting the motion, which was carried by a vote of 60 to 35, and a committee was appointed, when the Convention adjourned until after dinner. In the afternoon the resolutions were handed in, when a motion was made to lay them on the table. The confusion which follows beggars description. After silence was in some measure restored, the resolutions were read.

They endorsed the State Ticket, the State and National Administration, praised Judge Black's letter, invited Gov. Bigler to visit Pittsburg, and denounced Know Nothingism. After they were read, Mr. Morrow, one of the committee appointed in the forenoon to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention, inquired if the names of the committee were attached! This question was the signal for renewed confusion; in a moment the delegates were again on their feet, and rushing towards the bench. In vain did the chairman call for order, his voice was drowned amid cries of "adjourn, adjourn," and these the resolutions that were adopted in caucus last night? sit down, Ward! order, order, "go in Ward!" these are not the resolutions of the committee; "Barnet you're not chairman—let the chairman of the committee speak!" "Let us have the yeas and nays," &c. &c. At length, after several members had attempted to make themselves heard, a powerful man, rushed towards the bench, and in thunder tones demanded that the resolutions be read and voted on separately. A number of delegates by yelling and shouting and counter-calls, endeavored to drown his voice.

The outsiders now chimed in, and the scene which followed beggars description. Fifty delegates were speaking, shouting and yelling together, and all striving to catch the attention of the President, who vainly endeavored to stem the torrent of confusion that was raging so wildly around him. Finally, when all hopes of restoring order were at an end, one of the Secretaries rose, and shouted at the top of his voice for the delegates in favor of the resolutions to get to one side of the house. A number of delegates, without knowing the reason why, did as they were directed; but upon learning what the movement was intended for, they resumed their former position. Opponents of the resolutions and those in favor of them, were now to a certain extent separated, when the confusion was again renewed, and amid a storm of yells and cheers, and the wildest excitement and before the question on the passage of the resolutions had been decided, the convention adjourned.

The Little Giant, a "Licked Community." Seldom has a public man been called upon to experience a humiliation so deep and unequivocal, as that inflicted upon Stephen A. Douglas, at his own home in Chicago, on the occasion of his attempting to vindicate to his constituents his course in the last Congress. He was received with cries and groans of derision. The flags of the shipping were hung at half mast, and the bells of the city tolled! The thousands who assembled to hear him, treated him with groans, hisses, and exclamations of contempt, till at last, he left the stand in a rage, shaking his fist at the audience!

Previous to the meeting an Irish body guard was organized for his protection, and when he left the stand they closed around him to cover his retreat to the hotel. The crowd lined the streets through which they passed, and saluted them with yells and groans. It was apprehended that he would receive personal violence from the outraged and infuriated people, but, much to their credit, he was permitted to escape with these unequal marks of their disapprobation. The Chicago Tribune winds up an article on the subject as follows: This ended the vindication of Senator Douglas before the people of Chicago. It cannot be regarded as anything but a complete and humiliating defeat and overthrow of Douglas and his cause, and as a most glorious triumph of the people. No skillful diplomacy, no expense, had been spared to get it up, and to have it result by fair means or foul, in the endorsement of Douglas by Chicago. Weeks of labor have been spent in its arrangement, and hundreds of dollars have been expended in carrying it out. It was all in vain. The people, who were so long and so patiently preconcerted, and actuated by one impulse, blew the whole fabric into ruin in an instant.

The Wilmington Statesman publishes a letter from a member of the New York bar, whose talents and well earned reputation for judgment and penetration always entitles his opinions to great weight. He was for some time doubtful of the expediency of adopting the Maine Law, but lately he has visited the city where that law took its rise, and has thus details the results of his personal observations upon its effects and moral force. The date of the letter is, Portland, Maine, August 12th, 1854.

An old resident tells me, that on the passage of the act in this State, three hundred dram shops scattered their poisonous exhibitions over the people of Portland. The number may be exaggerated, but any informant was intelligent and positive. A grocery to less than three hundred persons was the measure of the ruin inflicted here; that through the paucity of the population, he is convinced, and many streets unsafe for respectable passers after the falling of night. I am now assured that not a single place of public liquor selling exists within the precincts of the town. Strolling through the lower quarter, after nightfall, to catch the true condition of their residents—for the poorer classes manifest the worst state of the community more readily than the better order—I found the houses shuttered, surrounded by their family, cheerful and thriving; the young men discussing incidents of common interest in a clear, manly tone; the houses looking clean and comfortable, and all the marks of contentment and abundance. I heard no furious declamation, no incoherent and frenzied brawling, and none of that jeering levity so common in our more southern seaports, where liquor is freely drank and the sensitiveness of humanity gives ground to brutal obscenity. I am assured that the taxes have fallen off "sceleris paribus" from the prohibition of rum selling. Families dependent upon the charity of "strangers," before the Maine Law, now find more than sufficient support from their own labor. The surest evidence of the blessing of the law, and its proper appreciation by the people, lies in its successful continuance against an opposition that has omitted neither trick nor stratagem to do it up. It exists to gladden the hearts of thousands of women; to yield the means of education to a growing generation, and to perpetuate the name of its parent State in conjunction with itself.

Yours truly, H. J. S.

Pencil Notes.

Com't next week. Comed last train. Plenty—arbitration. In operation—the swine law. On a strike—the iron pullers of Pittsburg. Still presenting their bills—the "muskeeters." Too late—the letter of our Philadelphia correspondent. Going up—the price of flour. God help the poor this winter! In town—the man with the white appendage to his coat tail.

A scamp—the fellow that let the pigs out on Monday night. In circulation—counterfeit quarters. Look out for them. Tight—the money market. Worth 2 per cent a month in Philadelphia. Empty—printer's pockets. That's so, by the steel-yards. An opportunity—next week for those who desire to pay their subscriptions. Stopped his paper—the man what wears the "shun hat." Go lang, Shelburn!

Going to be married—the celebrated Miss Lucy Stone, to a rich gentleman of Cincinnati. A question—Why did Shakespeare say "who steals my purse steals trash." Because it was like ours, there was nothing in it. Plenty—game around our town. We see "ropes" of pheasants and squirrels carried past our office almost every day. Getting popular—squirrel hunting. That team that started yesterday rather took the dilapidated line of the shrubbery. The Inquirer and Chronicle—published at Bedford, formerly the Inquirer, comes to us enlarged and improved. It is an excellent paper. Coming—Bigler, on Court week, to dress up the "Natives." He is to speak on Tuesday Evening. Don't forget the Whig meeting on the night after.

Ready for Court—Providence, with a new assortment of plates, &c., at his Daguerrean Rooms. He takes good and cheap pictures, and deserves to be patronized. School Journal.—We have received the September number of this excellent publication, which is now officially connected with our Common School System. The Flag of Liberty—is the title of a new Native American paper published in Pittsburg. It presents a neat appearance, and is edited by that excellent and easy writer—L. A. WILMER. Elected Major—our friend LARIMER, Esq. We long to see the "gallant Major" in regimentals. We have no doubt he'll make a valiant soldier and a good "hossifer."

Preparing—the "Locomoco" leaders, for Bigler's arrival on Court week. They are bound to drum up a crowd, if they should have to import it specially for the occasion. Fight—on the corner on Wednesday night last, characterized by a little blood, and a good deal of tall swearing. The little chap in the blue coat is some pumpkins in a "sermige." On a visit—M. A. Frank, Esq. of this place to the editor of the American Banner, in Philadelphia. "If there wasn't a pair of 'bloody natives' together that time, you may shoot us."

Lawyer's Peaches—Mr. F. P. BRUNNEN, has our thanks for some large and delicious peaches. They did great credit to his proficiency in horticulture, and were relished by all hands, who soon sent them "the way of all flesh." Gives him fits—The Rev. Wm. BARNES, of the Methodist Church is out in a letter in reply to John Chambers, in which the latter individual gets rather roughly handled. Mr. Barnes, we believe, is a foreigner by birth. Advertis—All subscribers who commenced with the first number of our paper and have not yet paid their subscriptions, will be charged \$1.50 after the 31st in advance, and \$1.50 during the year.

The New Brighton Record—is the name of a newly printed paper, published at the home of Benj. Bush Bradford, by BROWN & PENNINGTON. We are indebted to the editors for a notice of the Journal. Ranges about—on Monday night last. Signs were removed, carriage wheels, benches, &c., carried off with a great many other miscellaneous articles to numerous to mention. If the rascals who did it ever caught, they will be justly visited with the full extent of the law. One of the fishes—on Saturday in front of our office. Dutely caught at right and left, but with remarkable sangfroid, still continued to grease the wagon, till he caught a glimpse of the foot aisle, when he made a grand rush, but the Gen. interfered in time and prevented the catastrophe.

Endorsed—the Clinton "Tribune," denial of Judge Pollock being a "Know Nothing," by the Judge himself. The Judge remarked at Bellefonte in presence of a number of gentlemen that he fully endorsed what Mr. Flint had said on the subject of so much for that Locomoco shabby dog. Candidates for Congress—Mr. R. ANTHONY, in this District. Independent of course. We don't know the gentleman, but expect to make his acquaintance before the close of the campaign, when we will give our readers an opinion of him. L. H. is not the true grit, though he'll very likely find that Jordan an a hard road to travel. Going to interrogate him.—The leaders of the "unfriendly" in this place, are expressing fears that ALEX. CALDWELL, Esq., is not "ground on the goose question," and have determined to interrogate him on the subject. If they don't get an answer suitable to exact, it won't be because they don't deserve it.

Headlines—among the newspaper men. The New York Tribune has been compelled to reduce its size on account of the enormous price of printing paper, and the lack of advertising patronage sufficient to make the revenue correspond with the expenses. It is the opinion that the terms of advertising and subscription must raise at least 20 per cent to enable them to live. Talkin' shop.—Our town was honored last week with a visit from three individuals, one of whom was a female calling themselves Indians—Calapooas. They attracted a fine large crowd we have seen assembled here for a long time, and the mass of the party seemed inclined to think that some of the audience were "wilder people" than themselves. A more stupendous humbug we have seldom seen played off, (always excepting the Psychological thing) and confers that we were most egregiously sold! High

Letter from Judge Pollock.

The following correspondence was read at the recent Free Democratic Convention, which met at Harrisburg, on the 30th of August, pursuant to a call of their State Committee. At that Convention the name of Mr. Potts, their candidate, was withdrawn, and resolutions were passed pledging their support to the Hon. JAMES POLLOCK. It will be seen that Mr. POLLOCK fully and explicitly defines his position on the Nebraska question, planting himself on the broad platform of Freedom, and standing up manfully for the rights of the North and the interests of true Republicanism.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1854. Hon. JAS. POLLOCK—Dear Sir:—The Whig Committee in their recent address, appeal to the people of Pennsylvania on the ground of resolute opposition to the further extension of the institution of domestic slavery in the territorial domain of the nation; and the Whig Committee pledge the Whig party of Pennsylvania and its candidates to the doctrines of the act of 1780, "to the great ordinance of 1787, in its full scope and all its beneficent principles, to a resolute determination to effect the absolute and entire repeal of the aggressive portions of the Nebraska Bill, to the protection of the personal rights of every human being under the constitution of Pennsylvania and the constitution of the United States, by maintaining inviolate the trial by jury and writ of Habeas Corpus."

Desiring to unite, if possible, with our fellow Republicans of every party and name in opposition to an administration which has recklessly and wantonly violated the pledged honor of our fathers, we respectfully ask an expression of your sentiments on the following points: First, what are your views concerning the provisions of the Nebraska Kansas bill, which repealed the Missouri Compromise, and of the duties imposed by that measure upon the friends of Freedom? Secondly, do you hold that the policy embodied in the sixth article of compact in the celebrated ordinance of 1787, is a wise and beneficial policy, and ought to be applied to all territory now belonging to the United States, or that may hereafter be acquired by them? Thirdly, do you hold that the constitutional rights of *Habeas Corpus* and trial by jury should be preserved inviolate to every person of the federal judiciary?

On behalf of the Free Democratic State Committee, WM. B. THOMAS, Chairman. Mirror, August 18th 1854. Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th inst., asking an expression of my sentiments on certain points therein set forth. Cordially approving the sentiments of the Whig Committee of the State Central Committee to which you have referred, I cannot hesitate to reply to your queries; and in reply to your first question, say, that my views concerning the provisions of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, which repealed the Missouri Compromise, and of the duties imposed by that measure upon the friends of Freedom, are respectively and fully expressed. That bill, in its origin, design, progress, and final consummation, is without merit to recommend or principle to sustain it. Unasked, unbidden, and reckless—a palpable violation of a solemn compact of pledged faith and national honor—an unjust attempt to introduce slavery into a territory now free; it deserves and should receive the unqualified condemnation of a free people. The duties imposed by this measure upon the friends of freedom are, "a resolute determination to effect the absolute and entire repeal of the aggressive portions of that bill"—the re-enactment of that portion of the Missouri Compromise which prohibits slavery in those Territories, and their restoration and preservation to freedom—and active opposition, now and hereafter, by every legal and constitutional means, to the aggressions of slavery, and its extension in the territorial domain of the nation.

Secondly, I hold that the policy embodied in the sixth article of compact in the celebrated ordinance of 1787, is a wise and beneficial policy, and ought to be applied to all territory now belonging to the United States or that may be acquired by them. The great and beneficial results of that policy demonstrate its wisdom and the wisdom of the Statesmen by whom it was introduced and sustained: a departure from it ought never to have been permitted, and is the great error of modern legislation. Thirdly, I hold that the Constitutional rights of *Habeas Corpus* and trial by jury should be preserved inviolate, and secured to every person arrested on or by virtue of the process of the federal judiciary.

The declaration of these constitutional rights is but the recognition of some of the general, and essential principles of Liberty and Free government. Yours respectfully, JAMES POLLOCK, Mr. WILLIAM B. THOMAS, Chairman of Free Democratic State Convention.

The following is the letter from Mr. Potts, authorizing the withdrawal of his name: WARRICK FURNESS, June 12th, 1854. DEAR SIR:—The great importance, and even necessity, of union among the various opponents to the misrule at both Washington and Harrisburg, has become obvious to all—and I am gratified to learn that an effort is now being made by duly authorized committees; to effect if possible an union so very desirable and to put in nomination such candidates for office, as will, at the coming election, command the support of the entire opposition. To promote this object, our Free Democratic friends, are doubtless prepared, to make every concession and sacrifice, consistent with a due regard to their principles; and with a view to disembarass your committee in its activity upon this matter, so far as I am individually concerned, I fully authorize and consent to the withdrawal of my nomination as a candidate for the office of Governor, at any time that it may be deemed expedient to do so.

With the highest respect, Very truly yours, DAVID POTTS, JR. To WILLIAM B. THOMAS, Chairman Free Democratic Convention.

Democratic Secret Organizations. Some of the Democratic leaders about this city, have formed a secret organization, by which means to parcel out the offices and select their own members for promotion—and are in great fear of an exposure of the whole plan! Although the primary object is to secure offices for themselves, the object avowed to those they design to dupe is the necessity for "a more perfect organization of the Democratic party." They swear a man—first that he does not belong and will not become a member of any other secret political organization, and secondly, that he will vote for Bigler for Governor. Pittsburg Dispatch.