



WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS: FOR GOVERNOR, Hon. James Pollock, of Northumberland County. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, Hon. George Daris, of Allegheny County. FOR SUPREME JUDGE, Hon. Daniel M. Smyser, of Adams County. CLEARFIELD, P. A., Wednesday, September 20, 1854.

WHIG MEETING. The Whig Meeting, this evening, in the Court House, will be addressed by Col. A. G. CURTAIN, Judge HALE, SAMUEL LYNN, Esq., and others. We hope our friends will one and all attend.

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

The Grand Democratic Fizzle. The great Democratic rally for which handbills had been posted, and recruits drummed up, for the last two weeks, came off in the Court House last night, and notwithstanding Gov. Bigler was expected to speak, it proved a mighty slim affair—emphatically a "one-horse" concern. Taking off the Whigs and Natives, who attended through curiosity, the meeting did not number one hundred persons, and as a whole, was much smaller than the Temperance meeting, in the same place, on Monday evening.

As we entered, Judge Barrett, one of the defeated aspirants, was concluding his opening remarks as Chairman. We heard him say something about the "tail of the ticket," when he took his seat, and W. A. Wallace, Esq., one of the late Congressional Conferees exhibited to the "unterrified" their candidate for Congress, David Barclay, Esq., of Jefferson county. Mr. Barclay made a long and laborious apology for the Nebraska Bill. He said if he had been in Congress he would not have voted for it,—that he deemed it inexpedient, though he endorsed the doctrine of "popular sovereignty." He admitted it was wrong, but sought to apologise for the Administration on the ground that though it had committed one wrong act, it had conferred numerous benefits upon the country. When, however, he came to enumerate the "benefits," he discovered that they were "few and far between" and was compelled to despoil the wise and patriotic Fillmore of his laurels, by claiming the exclusive credit of the celebrated Japan Expedition. He then indulged in a little filibustering about Cuba and the Sandwich Islands, and wound up by declaring himself in favor of Free Toleration and Religious Liberty. He said not a word on any of the great issues of the present contest, but adopted the favorite non-committal policy of Gov. Bigler, and we defy any of those present to tell his opinions on any of the questions now agitated before the people.

The next speaker was the illustrious "Bill Packer," who was once defeated for the Senate in this district by Alex. Irvin. He has very particular claims to the good will of the lumbermen of Clearfield county, as he labored so laboriously to defeat their Bill to prevent log-driving. He commenced by pre-supposing the existence of a disaffection among the "firm" democracy of Clearfield, and besought them not to forsake their fellow citizen and neighbor, Gov. Bigler, in this, the hour of his calamity. That if Clearfield would forsake him, it would be the unkindest cut of all. He told them he had been sent express from the Governor who was lying sick at Waverly, to express his regrets that he could not be with them. He then launched forth in a tirade against "Know Nothingism," from which he got on to theology, and gave his fellow democrats a very lucid exposition of the New Testament, the Constitution, and the Declaration of Independence. He came down on the clergy "like a thousand of brick," and wound up without saying one word in favor of Governor Bigler's Administration or of his position on any of the questions to which public attention has been directed.—The Sale of the Public Works, the Temperance Question, the Nebraska Bill, and all the other great issues of the Campaign were entirely overlooked, in the unparalleled zeal with which they denounced, their imaginary foe, the "Know Nothings."

The last speaker was repeatedly interrupted by loud hurrahs for Bradford, and indeed, that was about the only enthusiasm we saw manifested on the occasion. One old covey, ejaculated "Amen!" once or twice, thinking, we suppose, he was in a prayer-meeting, which, as far as solemnity was concerned, it very much resembled.

And now, one word, as to Gen. William Packer, who professes to be such an able exponent of "the law and the prophets," and who was introduced last evening with such a grand flourish of trumpets. He was appointed Canal Commissioner by Gov. Porter. He went into the office a comparatively poor man. He was subsequently appointed, by the same person, Auditor General, and audited his own accounts. He came out of office the possessor of a princely fortune! We state the simple facts, and leave our readers to make the comments.

Gov. Bigler on the Stamp. When it was announced, with a grand flourish of trumpets, that Gov. Bigler had determined to take the stamp, and discuss the questions at issue in this campaign before the people, we were led to believe that he had at last forsaken his non-committal policy, and had determined to go before his fellow citizens and make a clean breast of it. But we discover that we were egregiously mistaken, that he had no such intention, and that he still continues his futile attempts to preserve an equilibrium by carrying water on both shoulders. He has recently visited the Northern portion of the State, for the purpose of conciliating the anti-Nebraska democrats of the Wilmot region, and very coolly stepped upon their platform, notwithstanding he endorsed, in his speech in Fulton county, the Nebraska Bill as the leading measure of the National Administration.

At a democratic meeting, held at McConellsburg, in Fulton county, Gov. Bigler said, (we quote from the democratic papers.) "That the people desired to know his views on the Nebraska Bill. Like an honest and fearless Democrat, he then frankly and fully avowed his sentiments—declaring that the measure referred to was, in his opinion, both constitutional and expedient, that it was a leading measure of the National Administration, and, as such, it received his hearty support."

This was his "honest" and "fearless" opinion expressed to the regular democratic of Fulton. But when he comes to Susquehanna county, and gets among the "Free Democrats" he alters his tone. He says there, if "he could have controlled it, he would have organized the territories under the act of 1850, and not disturbed the Missouri line!"

In Fulton county, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise is perfectly right, and "receives his hearty support," but in Susquehanna its all wrong, and if he had control of the territories, he would have "organized them under the act of 1850, and would not have disturbed the Missouri line!" Who would have thought that a Governor of Pennsylvania, could have so "belittled" himself to beg for votes?

In his speech at Montrose, on the 31st ult., he said (we quote from the Platform, which, as it has been gratuitously distributed throughout this neighborhood, is accessible to nearly all our readers) that "if democratic members of Congress had voted wrong, that was no reason why Democrats should strike down a Democratic Governor if he had done right." He besought them not to hold him responsible for the acts of the "party." Now, in Fulton county, the "measure" was "constitutional" and "expedient," and "received his hearty support," but he says virtually, to the Free Soilers of the North, that the members of Congress, who voted for the Nebraska Bill, done "wrong," and prays them not to visit the sins of Pierce's Administration upon his head!

Such is a specimen of "Gov. Bigler on the Stamp,"—such the manner in which he meets the issues involved in this contest. He endorses the Administration in one portion of the State, and repudiates it in another. Such double dealing, political dialectics cannot fail to disgust all honest democrats, whether they be the advocates or the opponents of "the Bill," and we may safely look for his defeat in October, by one of the most overwhelming majorities ever thrown against the "Janus-faced" candidate of any party or clique.

Cholera at Columbia and Pittsburg. The cholera is prevailing to a most alarming extent in Columbia, and a large number of citizens have fallen victims to the pestilence. The almost entire desertion of the town by the inhabitants, and the refusal of the people in the surrounding country to visit it, causes much distress among those who remain. Subscriptions are being raised, for the relief of the sufferers, in Philadelphia and other places. Our lumbermen will, no doubt, miss many familiar faces, on their next annual visit to Columbia. The following is a list of the residents who have died.

Dr. R. E. Cochran, Joseph Strickler, Robert Sprett, Edward A. Howard, Francis Bradley, John Gilbert, Mrs. John Shuman, Miss Fisher (daughter of Henry), Mrs. William Hippy, Mrs. William Dickes, Mrs. Clarke, (wife of gatekeeper), Mrs. William Wade, H. H. Lichty, (innkeeper, and his sister), Mrs. Jacob Grub, Mrs. Morgan Hays, David Welsh, Miss Ann Hanley, Mrs. Robert Dick, Peter Remley, Samuel Hinkle, Mrs. Jacob Crosby, Mrs. Stephen Felix, Mrs. Hinton, Mrs. Eli Derriek, Mrs. Davis, Miss Katon, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Kenney, Mrs. Richards and Mrs. Richards, mother and sister of Luther Richards, Esq., of Lancaster.

The dreadful scourge is also prevailing in Pittsburg, to a greater extent than it has ever done before. Heretofore that city has escaped with but few cases, but now the very mention of the number who are daily carried to the grave, causes a thrill of horror.

There have also been a number of cases in Philadelphia and other places. In fact, it seems to be prevailing pretty generally all over the Country.

The Pardoning Power. Gov. Bigler's outrageous abuse of the pardoning power is fast disgusting the members and leaders of his own party. Col. R. Frazer, the great Democratic war-horse in Lancaster, said recently, in his address to the Court and Jury, on the trial of C. Livingston and P. Hale, in the Quarter Sessions,—"That man at Harrisburg has so abused the official powers vested in him, more particularly the pardoning power, that no decent, honest man desires to be associated with his party."

Judge Black's Letter and the Temperance Convention.

"This letter (Judge Black's) was written and laid before the Convention at the same time that Gov. Bigler's and Judge Pollock's were, and the fact that it was never given to the public until within a few weeks, is another very important link in the chain of circumstances that go to show that that Convention was controlled by a set of men who were entirely indifferent to the fate of the Temperance cause, provided they could inflict a "stab in the back" on the Democratic candidates."

The gentlemen who attended the Temperance Convention from Clearfield county, and other portions of the State, will no doubt consider themselves highly complimented by the above extract, published by an editor, who, in another column says "that it requires just as great a degree of moral depravity for an editor to assert what he knows to be false, as it does for the hired witness to perjure himself in a court of justice!" and that his "editorial career has always been guided by such a regard for truth!" Now, that editor knew when he penned the above extract that a letter precisely similar in its sentiments, (which we publish in another column) was written by Judge Smyser the Whig candidate, and that the Committee, after receiving this, discovered that they had committed an error in addressing the Judicial candidates on the subject, and resolved that neither of the letters should be published. But, although the original letters were both in the hands of STEPHEN MILLER the Chairman of the committee, it seems that more than one copy of Judge Black's letter existed and it was published by the Democratic papers, for the purpose of making capital out of it. Judge SMYSER's letter was then promptly published by the Chairman of the Committee, and on its perusal, it will be found that both candidates take the same view of the subject, and occupy precisely the same position.

That the State Temperance Convention was controlled by "a set of men entirely indifferent to the fate of the Temperance cause," is an assertion such as no man who has a "regard for truth" ought to make without the very strongest evidence, as it impugns the motives and attacks the character of some of the very best men, not only of the State, but of our own county. Clearfield was represented in that Convention by men whose standing in the community is not surpassed even by the renowned Judge Black himself, or the astute editor who penned the charge,—men who are among our best and most worthy citizens. To say they would sacrifice the Temperance cause, for the purpose of inflicting "a stab in the back" on the Democratic candidates," is, at least, for a man who has such "a regard for truth," a pretty wide stretch of the imagination.

For our statement in regard to the letters mentioned above, and the reasons of the committee for not publishing them, we are prepared at any time, to furnish the evidence. It is easy for editors to make mistakes, and it is but charitable to presume, that this was one. It is to be hoped, however, that they will not occur quite so frequently.

Settled at Last. "He (Gov. Bigler) will be elected because he sustains the features of the Nebraska Kansas Bill."

The d—ickens he does? You were a long time finding it out. But how do you reconcile this, with his speech in Susquehanna county, where he said "he would not have disturbed the Missouri line," and that the Democratic Congressmen who voted for the Bill, done "wrong!"

We are glad, however, that the admission has been made in Clearfield county, for now we know where to find the party, as they have been heretofore "lost in a bog." We congratulate them on finding their way out. But how will this suit the Free Democrats in the upper end? Will they support a man who sustains the provisions of the "Nebraska Kansas Bill! Will the freemen of the North consent to extend slavery over Territory free from it by one of the most sacred compacts ever entered into by the fathers of the Republic? Will any true Democrat, endorse the violation of that compact, as embodied in the Nebraska Bill! We will acknowledge ourselves most awfully mistaken if the mass of the free citizens of Pennsylvania do not arise in their might, on the second Tuesday of October, and repudiate the Pierce administration, its supporters, aiders, and abettors.

The Democrats of Dauphin county have nominated GEORGE LAUMAN one of the editors of the Harrisburg Union, for Congress. He is one of Gov. Bigler's most bitter enemies, and has been denounced in the very strongest terms, by the Governor's organ, the Harrisburg Patriot. His nomination directly under the Governor's eyes, is an instance of rebellion, which will doubtless cause him to feel that he has received another "dig in the ribs."

Our enterprising friend at New Washington who sent us the names, and desires to know whether we have a larger list at any other office in the county, is informed that there are still two ahead of them—Curwensville and Smith's Mills. He says they are determined not to be beat, so we presume we may look for a new accession to our list—"Fotch 'em along Squire."

Those of our present subscribers who desire to pay their subscriptions in advance, will still have an opportunity to do so during this week, after which the prices will be charged according to the Terms, and will in all cases be strictly adhered to. The scarcity of printing materials of every character, the high price of labor, boarding &c., compels us to adopt this course. The terms of the paper are so very low that no one should complain.

The Whigs of the old city of Philadelphia have nominated JOB R. TYSON for Congress, in the place of JOSEPH R. CHANDLER. Mr. Tyson is a good man, and received the votes of a large number of delegates in the last State Convention, as a candidate for Governor.

"Know Nothings" in Curwensville.

We were handed on Saturday last, a copy of the Constitution of the Know Nothing society, in Curwensville, and from its sentiments we have no doubt it is authentic. If it be so, we cannot see why this mysterious order should be denounced and proscribed, as there is certainly nothing in it but what any protestant American can fully and freely endorse.—The following is the Constitution, and we commend it to the attentive perusal of our readers:

Believing that God has made it the bounden duty of every man to love his neighbor, and to seek his good, politically, socially, and physically, as well as religiously and spiritually, and believing that our political and social happiness depends upon a good government, and righteous and just laws, faithfully administered, by which the weak and simple are protected from the power and cunning of their superiors who, for selfish ends would oppress and wrong them. We, therefore, citizens and voters of Curwensville, and vicinity unite ourselves into a Know Nothing society, under the following Constitution.

ARTICLE 1st. No immoral man, or Infidel, or Universalist, or Roman Catholic, or Mormon, or socialist shall become a member of this society.

ARTICLE 2nd. The object of this society shall be to preserve the liberties of our country, and her free institutions from the power of the demagogue and heartless unprincipled politician, from the designs of the Catholic and Jesuit, from the encroachments of the slave power and the baleful influence of intemperance.

ARTICLE 3rd. Every member of this society must oppose at the ballot box, upon the pain of expulsion from our bands of brotherhood, the influence of slavery, Rum and Rome, and give his vote for men fearing God, and hating covetousness, men known to be true and faithful, and that would rather suffer defeat for a time, in a good cause, than to triumph in a bad cause by foul means.

ARTICLE 4th. The members of this society shall vote for no man who is a Roman Catholic, Infidel, Mormon, Socialist, Drunkard, or immoral person, and they shall not be bound by the power of party cast, to vote for any nominee of any political party, where that nominee is not worthy, but without party preference they shall vote for that candidate who may be worthy, let him be nominated by any political party whatever, and if no political party shall give us a candidate who is worthy, and reliable, then the members of this society shall nominate and support its own nominees.

ARTICLE 5th. No man shall receive the vote of this society, unless he be pledged to carry out our principles, or the society have sufficient evidence to satisfy them that it will be done.

ARTICLE 6th. Every member of this society shall contribute of his means, according to his ability, to carry out the objects of our union.

ARTICLE 7th. The officers of this society shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and a business committee of seven, whose duty it shall be to secure the objects of the society.

ARTICLE 8th. No person can become a member of this society, without a solemn promise of secrecy.

The emblem of the Order, is a hand and heart, with an eye above, and the motto, is contained in the 9th verse of the 33d Chap. of Deuteronomy, "I have said unto his father and to his mother, I have not seen him, neither did he acknowledge his brethren, nor knew his own children; for they have observed thy word and kept thy covenant."

We were requested to publish it, that the false impressions that have got abroad concerning the order, might be corrected. We have every reason to believe, that the gentlemen from whom we received it, is one of the officers of the Society, though when we asked him for particulars, we only received the answer "I don't know."

Removal. H. BRECHER SWOOPER, Esq., has removed his office, two doors East of the Journal Office, in Graham's Row, up stairs, where he may always be found by those having professional business with him.

Owing to our Court duties, &c., the Journal has not received as much attention as usual this week, which must account for any and all discrepancies.

FIRE.—The steam Grist Mill and Saw Mill, belonging to F. P. HERTZELL, in Bradford township, with a large lot of sawed lumber, were burned down last night. Loss about \$12000.

The Lager Beer Bill Vetoed. We learn from the Wilkesbarre "Record of the Times," that Gov. BIGLER, in his recent speech at that place, came out boldly and said that the lager beer bill was not in his breeches pocket, but that he already vetoed it. The Governor claimed to be part of the law-making power, and intimated that his will outweighed majorities in the Legislature! Of course! That is democratic "popular sovereignty."

Under this bill, it will be recollected, was designed to suppress, to a very great extent, the traffic in lager beer, and close up the skins of iniquity that disgrace all our towns and villages. This bill which GOVERNOR BIGLER says he has vetoed, provided that lager beer sellers should obtain their licenses from the Courts, in the same manner and under the same regulations that hotel keepers are obliged to do—that their petitions should be signed by twelve reputable citizens, certifying them (the lager beer sellers) to be of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that their establishments are necessary for the public accommodation. Under this bill not one in ten of the traffickers in lager beer could have obtained licenses. But Gov. BIGLER must have the votes of this class of citizens, and the only way to secure them was by the veto of the lager beer bill. The iniquity has been consummated—the Governor has claimed as the champion of the cause of the beer sellers—and it now remains for the friends of temperance to rebuke, at the ballot box, the man who, with professions of temperance warm upon his lips, basely truckles to the lager beer sellers, that "thrift may follow fawning." Governor Bigler is publicly recognized and his most zealous and ardent adherents are to be found among the lager beer sellers and their patrons.—In view of this fact, temperance men have but one course to pursue.—Telegraph.

A FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH.—Albany, Sept. 8.—On Tuesday night the house of Mr. Baldwin, at Moriah, Essex county, was burned down, and himself, wife and four children were burned to death.

Special Notice.

Brick—business this week.

Slightly on the rise—our river.

Drawn on—the men that came to hear Bigler.

High—the price of coal in the Eastern cities.

Don't forget—the Whig meeting to night.

Not here—Gov. Bigler, as was announced. Reason—sickness.

Cut a swell—the man with a new suit of clothes, on Sunday last.

Good music—on Friday night last by the Clearfield Brass Band.

Arrested—a blind man for looking at a deaf and dumbman, screaming murder.

Unless—the hog law, if we are to judge from the number of "porkers" yet at large.

Understands his business—Tom Shea. His customers never fail to get "Hot." Give him a call.

Much needed—the improvements made by our borough officers last week. They deserve great credit.

Read it!—The Rafting story on our first page. Who is there in Clearfield cannot vouch for its truth?

About—the man with the pipestem legs. If he should happen to get a "brick in his hat" he's a goner.

Court—Not very throng. Have disposed of several cases. Business enough to keep them in session all week.

Frightful—the ravages of the yellow fever in Charleston and Savannah. The latter is almost depopulated.

Sick—Gov. Bigler, at Waverly. He is fast recovering, and we suppose will soon resume his stumping operations.

The Saturday Evening Mail—is an excellent paper. Published at 106 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, by C. F. Peters & Co.

Well attended—the Temperance meeting in the Court House on Monday evening. It was addressed by Judge Hale, Sam'l. Linn, Esq., and others.

Trusty—our new sign. Troutman's improving. Those who want lettering and ornamental painting done well, should call on THORMAN & ROWE.

Flourishing—the "Know Nothings" or "Rollers," in Curwensville. We hear that the "block" is called in requisition nearly every night. Let her rip.

Accommodating—the young gentleman who carries all his game "to another house" to be cooked. Not a fair shake John. So give us a chance next time.

Got a ducking—some of our young gentlemen, at the corner the other night. Shower baths are not the pleasantest things imaginable these cool evenings.

Suspicious—those Democrats, "joking" about the Town Hall on Saturday night last. "Iron heads" about. We like that kind of opposition to secret societies!

Arrested—M. A. Frank's new stock of clothing, trimming, &c. Although Michael's a "bloody nature," he knows how to select fine and cheap goods.

Gone to Europe—our friend Capt. DOWLEN, of New Washington. We expect to hear from him during his tour, and will give our readers the benefit of his observations.

In town—Col. ALEXANDER, of the Clarion Democrat, looking like a pretty fair specimen of a live locust. The Col's a clever fellow, and we hope he may always have a good list of subscribers, and a "pocket full of rocks."

Acknowledges the error—the Clinton Democrat. That's right Col. We like to see a man confess to his mistakes, and are always disposed to treat such men as gentlemen, among whom it affords us pleasure to rank you.

New Post Office—at Kylertown, in this county. We hope that we shall receive fewer complaints from our subscribers there, now that they have an office of their own. Those who desire their papers changed will give us notice.

Mistaken—those who suppose we can be kept from saying just what we please, by threats. We consult nobody's tastes but our own, and those who don't like our articles can just make their best of it. Now, crack your whip, old sniggerites, and see who beats.

Highly favorable—the report of the Chief Engineer of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad. We were spoken to on the subject of publishing a synopsis of the document, but the board, for some reason, have so far neglected to furnish us with a copy. Mr. Montgomery is a good Engineer, and his report may be relied upon, be it what it may.

All right and ready for action.—Hemphill has just fitted up the addition to his house with an entire new stock of estate furniture, and has received a supply of venison and other game, ready for Court. Those who stop with him will live high, and sleep on the latest style of French patent "spring bottomed bedssteads." He's bound not to be beat in "wild cat" district.

Clever fellow—Our friend SOL. BAEDER, who keeps a good house below Frenchville illuminated our sanction a few mornings since. We had the pleasure of making our professional debut, in Clearfield, under Sol's hospitable roof, and consequently we have a sort of liking, for him, his house, and the people of that section. He's a "sound 'em."

Bound to be ahead.—Our friends at New Washington have determined to give us a larger list than any other office in the county. Let her flicker, and we'll speak for you, not only on the glorious Fourth, but on Christmas, New Year, the 22d February, and all the other holidays in the year. Great country up there. Pretty girls, high living, clever people, and plenty of the "ready John."

Wants to know—the Clinton Democrat, whether we will publish M. Crawford's letter. Couldn't think of taking up our space with such a piece of moonshine. The "Blue Book" upon which he bases his remarks is more than a year old, and it is well known that the largest number of foreigners appointed to office has been during the last year. You will have to show us better authority than that, Col.

A Villain.—Look out for him.—An Irishman, short, thick set, wearing a brown coat, and carrying himself off for a school master, came to Hemphill's last week, and after remaining there four days departed on Thursday night, without paying his bill, and carrying with him the watch of one boarder, and some of clothes of another. He also endeavored to pass a \$20 counterfeit bill on Messrs Pottarff. He's one of 'em.

Judge Smyser's Letter.

The following is Judge Smyser's letter to the State Temperance Convention, by which it will be seen that he takes the same position as Judge BLACK. Both considering it improper to give promises or pledges on questions of law which might come before them to decide.

NORRISTOWN PA., May 29, 1854. DEAR SIR.—I received yours of the 24th inst., a few days ago, in which you say that as Chairman appointed by the friends of a Prohibitory Liquor law in Pennsylvania, you have been directed to forward the following interrogatory to the different candidates, and to lay their replies before a Prohibitory State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 7th of June next, and in which you also request my answer in season to lay it before said Convention:

"Do you believe a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors except for medicinal, mechanical, sacramental and scientific purposes to be constitutional?"

The question presented is one of the utmost practical moment in reference to the moral and political relations of the social state. As such, it has, necessarily, awakened general interest, and provoked a very great deal of discussion. The current of opinion, as well as of decision, seems to be setting strongly in favor of the affirmative of the proposition, most of the decisions of a contrary tenor seeming to rest on objections rather to the detail, for enforcing observance, than to the principle itself. Whilst participating, therefore, in the general sentiment, without pausing to question its correctness, and yielding to none in my earnest desire to see our country freed from the crime and misery which intemperance engenders, it is due to the subject to say that whatever may have been my impressions, I have never yet felt it to be my duty to bestow upon it that searching investigation which I should feel bound to give were I called upon, judicially, to decide it as a question of constitutional law.

On questions like this, it is almost impossible to avoid the formation of an opinion on the one side or the other. Their importance necessarily arrests attention, especially if duty and propriety, whilst occupying the result generally is a conclusion either adverse or favorable. And herein is manifested the difference between the candid man and the bigot. The former is open to conviction, and, when convicted of error in his original impressions, corrects them; the latter is intractable and therefore unchangeable. I trust I shall always be found arrayed with the former, and not grouped with the latter.

It is due, however, to myself, and without the slightest disrespect being intended either to the Committee or Convention, that I should say to both with perfect explicitness and candor, that it is inconsistent with my views of duty and propriety, whilst occupying the position of a candidate for the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania, to give any assurances or pledges, either express or implied, as to what will or will not be my decision, if elected, upon this or any other legal or constitutional question which may or might come before me for adjudication. Not to secure my elevation to the highest judicial station in the world, would I give such pledges.

This, like all other questions, would be decided when it came before me according to what might then seem to be the law, untrammelled by any previous commitments, bringing to its consideration as far as possible, a free unbiased mind, and unprejudiced judgment. To the constitution requires the oath of office enjoins, and the public safety demands. Any other course would be as fatal to the independent and free action of the Judiciary, as it would be derogatory to the integrity and self respect of the candidate for judicial honors. It would be realizing the worst forebodings of the opponents of an elective Judiciary, in making the rules of law, upon the correct exposition of which by the courts, the citizen relies, in the last resort, for protection in his property, life and liberty, depend on party combinations and corrupt personal arrangements, on the part of those who prize success more than right, and value personal elevation beyond official integrity. My own position as a candidate was neither sought for nor expected. I await the result without solicitude. Success, in my opinion, would be purchased too dearly at the price of a principle so important as the freedom of the judiciary.

You and the Committee will therefore distinctly understand that, in the event of my election, I go upon the bench free and unpledged, to act upon the law, upon the correct questions that may come before me for my judicial action, with no other rule or guide than my own honest and conscientious judgment of what the law is; when I shall be called upon to declare it. I am sure that you and the Convention will do justice to my sentiments, and respect my scruples, even should you and they not altogether coincide with me in holding them. I can afford to be defeated, but I cannot afford to purchase success at the price of what I conceive to be wrong, viz: by prejudging as a candidate, that which I may be called upon to decide as a judge.

With high respect and regard, Your obedient servant, DANIEL M. SMYSER.

To STEPHEN MILLER, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of the friends of the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

WILMOT and BIGLER.—The Determination manifested in certain quarters to represent Judge Wilmot as a friend of Bigler, induces us to reprint the following resolutions adopted at a meeting of democrats in Sullivan county, in which Mr. Wilmot took part. The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That we have no reason to believe that Gov. Bigler agrees with us in any point connected with the question of Slavery now agitated; we knew he recommended the passage of a law allowing slaveholders to carry their slaves through this State; we know he endorses the Fugitive Slave Law, which tramples upon our personal rights; we know his election would be regarded in every part of the Union as a triumph of the allies of slavery, and as those who are not for us, in this matter, are against us, we declare Gov. Bigler unworthy of our support.

Resolved, That inasmuch as Judge Pollock has declared explicitly that he is in favor of re-enacting the law which prohibited slavery in the territories north of thirty-three degrees and thirty minutes north latitude; and also in favor of the manumission of any slaves illegally held there, he occupies a position so much more just and liberal than Gov. Bigler, that (with- out endorsing the cautious address of the Whig Central Committee) we esteem it our duty to give Judge Pollock our full and active support in the coming election.

Judge Wilmot made a lengthy address to the meeting which passed these resolutions, and they are not only the legitimate consequence of the position advocated by him, but have his sanction and approval.—Pitts. Gazette

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.—The Soft Shell State Convention has had a hard time at Syracuse. A large portion of the delegates were office holders and dispensers, who forced Nebraska resolutions through, upon which President King and all the Free Soilers left the Convention. The administration is very weak in New York, and Capt. Rynders is its most zealous champion.