HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

THE UNION, MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED — PROTECTION

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 20, 1854.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, Editor.

CIRCULATION 1000.

WHIG STATE TICKET:

FOR GOVERNOR,
James Pollock, of Northumberland co.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
George Darsie, of Allegheny co.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
Daniel M. Smyser, of Montgomery co.

WHIG DISTRICT TICKET:

FOR CONGRESS:
John R. Edie, of Somerset County.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
James Maguire, Huntingdon County.
George W. Smith, Blair County.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET:

PROTHONATARY,
John W. Mattern, Huntingdon.
REGISTER AND RECORDER,
Henry Glazier, Huntingdon.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
Richardson Read, Cassville.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
J. A. Shade, Dublin township.
COUNTY AUDITOR,
Perry Moore, Morris township.

☞ V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is THE ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENT for this paper in the cities of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—BOSTON, Scollay's Building; N. YORK, Tribune Buildings. PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons we have appointed Agents for the HUNTINGDON JOURNAL, who are authorized to receive and receipt for money paid on subscription, and to take the names of new subscribers at our published prices.

We do this for the convenience of our subscribers living at a distance from Huntingdon.

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SAMUEL COEN, East Barree,
GEORGE W. CORNELIUS, Shirley township,
HENRY HUDSON, Clay township.
DAVID ETNIRE, Cromwell township.
Dr. J. P. ASHCOM, Penn township,
J. WAREHAM MATTERN, Franklin township,
SAMUEL STEFFEY, Jackson township,
ROBERT M'BURNEY, " "
Col. JNO. C. WATSON, Brady township,
MORRIS BROWN, Springfield township,
WM. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Warriorsmark tp.,
JAMES McDONALD, Brady township,
GEORGE W. WHITTAKER, Petersburg,
HENRY NEFF, West Barree.
JOHN BALSBACH, Waterstreet,
Maj. CHARLES MICKLEY, Tod township,
A. M. BLAIR, Dublin township,
GEORGE WILSON, Esq., Tell township,
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Maj. W. MOORE, Alexandria.
B. F. WALLACE, Union Furnace.
SIMON WRIGHT, Esq., Union township.
DAVID CLARKSON, Esq., Cass township.
SYMUEL WIGTON, Esq., Franklin township.
DAVID PARKER, Esq., Warriorsmark.
DAVID AURANDT, Esq., Todd township.

WANTED,

A few loads of WOOD at the Journal Office.

☞ See new Advertisements.

☞ In consequence of discharging two of our hands, our paper has been delayed one day, our patrons will please bear with us for this time

☞ The tickets will be ready for distribution about the beginning of next week.

☞ We stated last week that Alex. Stewart, the candidate for Register & Recorder on the mongrel ticket, had been a delegate to the late Whig Convention. *This is an error.* Another Mr. Stewart was a delegate from the same township; but Mr. Alex. Stewart was a candidate in that Convention for the office of Register and Recorder.

In 1848 John Scott Esq, made numerous stump speeches against Gen. Taylor, and by way of displaying wit or ridicule, he usually stated "an Administration Account of the late Whig Party deceased." The parties interested will remember and *pay him* the balance of said account on the second Tuesday in October.

☞ Many "Independents" are anxious to know whether Major Campbell intends his brother to hold the prothonotary's office for one term, for two terms, or for life; or whether he intends to rotate him from that into a Judgeship or some other office. Do tell.

☞ On Wednesday of last week, Col. J. R. EDIE, the Whig candidate for Congress, was in town; he makes a favorable impression, and there is no doubt but he will make an able member.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday of last week, a son of Patrick Kelly of this place, aged about nine years, being sent to carry his father's dinner to him, made an attempt to cross the Railroad when a train of freight cars were in motion. One car passed over his leg immediately below the knee, mangling it in such a horrible manner that it had to be amputated above the knee.

☞ We have been presented with a lithographed Map of the old plot of the town of Huntingdon, with the new extension, drawn by J. Simpson Africa Esq., County Surveyor.

It is really a beautiful representation of the Borough of Huntingdon, and does great credit to the author.

☞ Lines on the death of E. A. Wharton deceased, by a person in Alexandria, came to hand when we were laid up with sickness, the copy has since been lost.

☞ The September number of the People's Journal is on our table, laden as usual with a great deal of useful matter. It contains a new form of dwelling house, being entirely round, and said to cost less than the ordinary shaped house. It contains a good treatise on clock-work, as well as the gearing of machinery &c., also an Anti-freezing Water lifter, the most approved Drawing Instruments, &c., &c.

The Peoples Journal is published by Alfred Beach, 86 Nassau St. N. Y., at the moderate rate of one dollar a year. The whole volume will be illustarted with over *six hundred* splendid engravings.

The Glorious Magnanimity.

☞ The *Journal* of last week has a leader which is a curiosity in its way. It is not only murder, but burglary, assassination and rape upon the LEAL subjects of her Britanic Majesty Queen Victoria. Witness the following.

"*Men who* WAS *capable of knowing the wishes of the people,*" and "*We still support those good old conservative principles that* HAS *always supported the ship of State.*

The editor of the Globe is a literary Hyena! He is not accounted a mighty man behind a pen—was never accused of being a gentleman or a scholar—but a full grown "animal" at garbling language and seizing upon typographical errors and the blunders of stupid type setters, and he is himself "of the number of those." At this he is expert and assiduous, like a full grown pig at rooting "small potatoes" out of the dirt. The above paragraph gives strong evidence of this propensity.

Our paper is not free from errors—but on the whole we think it not worse than our neighbors! We had been sick for several weeks past, and unable to attend to our business as closely as if our health had been better. Added to this affliction, we had another equally grievous, in having a Locofoco managing our type, press and paper. Being a *graduate* of the Globe office, his *Alma Mater* is entitled to all the credit of the typography of the Journal from the time it came into our hands up to the day we dissolved our connection with him. Another of our hands, hailing from the "Standing Stone" office was equally or more industrious in *operating* against us. We put up with the *impudence* and *infidelity* of this youth until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and then also discharged him from our service. And now we expect to get along better—and we trust they will try to do better if they ever get employment again, and always remember that it is dishonest and dishonorable to take pay for working for another with their hands, and working against his interest with all their mind, and heart and tongue!

This being our situation then, and our paper of the 6th inst. being issued without our seeing the proof sheet, containing the arrticle so *destructive* to Queen Victoria's "LEAL" subjects; and the locofoco graduate of the Globe playing editor himself, and saying editorially, "The editor is not yet FIT for duty"—the Globe enjoys its *garbling* propensity at our expense; but it will not break us up.

The first idea that ocurs to us, on the seeing the Globe's magnanimous paragraph, was, that a man who undertakes to correct the errors of another, should see well to it that he commits no similar error in so doing. Will the Globe please to *define* its word "LEAL? Is it synonymous with either of these words—*real*—*local*—or *legal;* and of what gender—male—FEMALE—or neuter, for really it is difficult to ascertain what sort of subjects of her British Majesty Queen Victoria have been *burglar*ED, *assassinated*, RAVISHED and *murdered* by the rascally hands in the Journal Office.

Our readers will please excuse us for occupying so large a space with so *small* a subject. Our intention was merely to show the Globe that some things can be done as well as others—and to teach our late employees that *honesty is the best of policy.*

The Mongrel Party.

It is generally remarked that the mongrel ticket which has been concocted by Major Campbell and Major Anderson, and adopted by the mixed spirits of the Convention of the 5th inst., has fallen as flat as a flounder, It meets with no favor any where except with its authors and with the Globe; and that paper, speaking the sentiments of the above named political hacks, says of this ticket it is "the very best that could have been made." This is not at all strange. John P. Anderson *must* have John Scott on the ticket for Assembly, and all is right, no matter how the rest of the ticket is made up; and Thos. P. Campbell *must* have his brother on for Prothonotary, caring as little for the fate of Scott as Anderson can care about the remainder of the ticket. So both having succeeded, both are well pleased; and the Globe breathing only in the atmosphere of Campbell and Anderson, imagines they *are* "the people."

The knowing ones allege that Major Campbell has the best of the bargain. His candidate, his brother, has the nomination for a county office, and has not to run the gaunlet through the Whig camp of Blair county. He is a Whig or *has been* a Whig, and his vanity prompts him to believe that he can get Whig votes: he is on a Locofoco ticket and the Major is the commander in chief for the time being, of that party in this county, and the Major's bumps of self-esteem assures him that the Locofocos, for his sake, will vote for his brother: and moreover, both count largely on the votes of a mysterious order of beings who transact their business with closed doors and darkened windows; and if they were not mistaken in their hosts, his success would be certain. But in their eagerness for the prize they overshot the mark.

Such appears to be Maj Campbell's part of the bargain, while on the other side Maj. Anderson has the candidate for Assembly—a distinct office—and Scott can at best but get the Locofoco votes, he being a Locofoco and on a Locofoco ticket, and that too in a district composed of two counties, in each of which the Whigs have prevailing majorities; and last, though not least, the *aforesaid* commander in chief will afford no material *aid* to Scott, but apply all his force to the support of his brother. And in the event of success (not fairly a supposable case) Major Campbell would get the *monopoly* of the Pro. thonotary's office for three years as he has had the Register's &c for six, while Anderson (rather a poor diplomatist) would only get the services of Scott to promote his speculations for one year.

But the rank and file murmur and refuse to ratify this treaty, and feel indisposed to go into a contest under these; and they have just and good ground of complaint; for the claims of other candidates, urged by their friends, could not be, and were not, considered by the members of the Convention who were brought to the Court House and there locked up for an hour or two to ballot for Scott and Campbell, and divide the rest of the ticket as they pleased, esteeming that a great privilege in these days of "Independents" and "Know Nothings." The *principle* is objected to as wrong—the candidates are opposed as men chosen for *special purposes*—some of them the refuse of the Whig Convention, and well served by the Whig party in by gone times, and still feeding at the Whig crib.—And altogether there is too much of a *mixture*—enough to sicken any man or party—no matter how "independent"—for it is a mixture of rampant Locofocos, traitors, Whigs and Know Nothings. The Convention, the ticket and the party are alike in this respect—a heterogenious mass of corruption and discordant materials, from which arises a *miasma* which honest and pure men cannot breath with safety to themselves. The independent party is a *thing* so uncomely that no one can admire it and it has prepared and presented to the public a *mixture so nauseous* (stinking) that no man of proper taste, be he Whig or Democrat, can swallow it. Its effects upon the mind and conscience is like Croton oil upon the bowels of a buzzard. Hence it is discarded: and the PEOPLE (not Majors Campbell and Anderson) would rather return to the Hobensack and Cod liver oil of last years campaign than put up with this quack stuff issued forth by the specious name of "Independents."

THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE, containing 32 large quarto pages, tinted covers, on fine paper, profusely and elegantly illustrated, is published on the 15th of each month at the low price of one dollar a year. A splendid premium is sent to each person getting up a club, and in addition $3,000 is to be awarded to the 239 persons sending the largest number of subscribers. For further particulars see specimen copy of the Magazine, which will be sent on receipt of six cents, or a specimen copy of the Journal, which will be sent gratis to any one ordering it. Address J. M. Emmerson & Co. No. 1, 3, 5, and 7 Spruce St., N. Y.

Things to Be Remembered.

Free Democrats, remember, that in his late speech at McConnelstown Gov. Bigler said, that "he had defended the compromise measures of 1850, and *he would defend the Nebraska bill*, which was founded upon the same great republican principle of self government."—That Governor Bigler advocated and signed a bill granting the use of our Prisons for the confinement of fugitive slaves; that he recommended an act permitting masters to carry their slaves through Pennsylvania; that he pardoned Alberti the notorious kidnapper; that his official Journals in Philadelphia and Harrisburg are strongly in favor of the Nebraska-Kansas infamy; and that he has repeatedly said to leading Democrats in Harrisburg, that he approved of the principles of the measure.

Nebraska Democrats, remember, that on the day of his re-nomination, Speaker CHASE heard Governor Bigler say, "Gentlemen, if the Democratic convention pass resolutions in favor of the Nebraska bill, it must nominate another candidate, for I will not indorse and run upon such a platform."

Regular Democrats, remember, that when a Senator Governor Bigler voted against the candidates nominated by the Democratic caucus, for State Treasurer and State Printer;—and that he appointed James Campbell Attorney General, after his rejection by the Democracy of Pennsylvania. In these he spit upon and trampled under his feet the discipline and decisions of his party, and by his own example absolves regular Democrats from all obligation to vote for him.

Cass Democrats, remember, that William Bigler previous to his election in 1851 promised, that if elected he would not interfere between the friends of Cass and Buchanan, so that the influence of his position should be thrown in favor of either; yet with a punic perfidy, as soon as he was elected, he gave all his influence in favor of Buchanan, and long before his inauguration caused George R. Barrett to be appointed delegate from Clearfield and instructed for Buchanan; in consequence of which Pennsylvania went for Buchanan, which occasioned the defeat of General Cass, made Franklin Pierce President, and resulted in the violent proscription of every Cass democrat in Pennsylvania.

Anti-Jesuit Democrats, remember, that Governor Bigler was the means of placing James Campbell at the head of the Post Office Department; that he has appointed several of the same faith to important offices; and that he or his particular friends have selected Catholics to preside over *all* the Democratic State Conventions, since he was elected Governor.

Prohibitory Democrats, remember, that the two or three hundred thousand petitioners who have yearly importuned the Legislature for a Prohibitory law, have never been noticed in Governor Bigler's annual messages; that he retains the Lager Beer bill in his pocket; that he will not promise to sign a law the exact provisions of which he has not seen; and that his letter to the Prohibitory State Convention was not satisfactory.

Lager Beer and Liquor selling Democrats, remember, that Governor Bigler has written a letter to Dr. John Patrick, pledging himself to sign *any* constitutional Prohibitory Law that the Legislature may pass; and that he has already signed three Lager Beer bills, for Chester, Clarion and a part of Tioga counties.

Landlords remember, that Gov. Bigler during the last session of the Legislature, signed a bill making the law more stringent with reference to Public Houses, and with-held his executive sanction from an act requiring Brewers and Lager Beer sellers to procure their licenses from the courts of quarter sessions as the law now requires of you.

Tax-payers, remember, that the expenses of the Commonwealth during the second year of Governor Bigler's administration, nearly doubled those of the last year of Governor Johnston's term.

Justice-loving Democrats, remember, that in 1852, Governor Bigler signed a bill granting an absolute and unconditional *release*, of the right of resumption by the State, of the corporate privileges granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, whose members and stockholders were citizens of *New York*; for which, in the language of the late Senator Muhlenberg, (who opposed the swindle,) the Company were prepared to pay the State five hundred thousand dollars, rather than lose their corporate franchise, if the State authorities had but firmly and resolutely demanded it; and, could, by a sale and transfer of them to others, have realized more than a million.

Anti-Bank Democrats, remember, that Governor Bigler has signed several acts, reducing the State tax on the Banking capital of Pennsylvania $45,000 per annum; and releasing about $360,000 per annum, tax for county purposes, on the same incorporations. See Pamphlet Laws 1852, page 448, and 1853, page 321. And this sum he compels you to pay yearly, and asks you to vote for him as an anti bank democrat.

Pennsylvanians remember, that the eistory of no public man presents so much faithlessness and trerchery to friends, organization and principles.

Naturalized Democrats, remember, that Governer Bigler is in favor of the Nebraska and Kansas Bill, which was intended to introduce slavery into a free territory; to make northern labor dishonorable; and to exclude you and your children from the soil.—*Har. Tel.*

FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

Over one Million in Gold.

The steamship Empire City, with the California mails, 200 passengers and over one million in gold, arrived in New York on Tuesday morning.

The Empire City brings $1,086,000 in treasure and 200 passengers. She reports having encountered a terrific hurricane of 48 hours duration off Cape Florida, commencing on the 7th. On the 9th she spoke the barque Reindeer, of Baltimore, totally dismasted. Owing to the violence of the storm no assistance could be rendered. The hull seemed sound and the crew determined to remain by her. Saw a barque bearing down to her.

The dates to Panama are to the 2d, and from Valparaiso to the 1st of August. The dates from Melbourne, Australia, are to the 16th of June. There is nothing important from the Isthmus or South America. Gov. Wood, U. S. Consul at Valparaiso, had arrived at Panama. The sloop of war St. Mary's had sailed from Valparaiso for the Sandwich Islands. The U. S. sloop of war Portsmouth, was at Callao on the 12th, and expected to sail for the Sandwich Islands soon. The frigate St. Lawrence was at Paira.

The Valparaiso markets have considerably improved, and great activity prevailed.

Chili has declared its neutrality in relation to the Eastern war.

The authorities of New Grenada have taken steps to raise a forced loan on the inhabitants, to assist in quelling the existing revolution.

In the interior immense quantities of rain had fallen. The health of the Isthmus is good.

The Australian markets have undergone no change of importance. The dates from Sydney are of the 10th of June, when the general aspect of the markets were anything but favorable. Few classes of goods are saleable to advantage. The price of gold at Melbourne is £3 19s 6d, and very little doing.

The Empire City also brings two weeks later news from the West Coast of Africa and South America. The dates from Valparaiso are to the 31st of July. There had been a large number of arrivals from sea. The markets showed considerable activity. American goods were scarce and wanted. Freights were very high.

The following vessels were in port at Valparaiso: Ships Sea Witch, for New York; Geo. Bayne, do.; Heloise, for San Francisco.

The political news was not important. The re-election of Moutt as President was confidently spoken of.

From Peru we learn that the revolution was progressing. Echenighe and Castilla were daily expected to have a battle.

Monday, seventy miles southeast of Sandy Hook, the Empire City spoke the schr. Nile, of Kennebunk, from Philadelphia for Gardiner, Maine, with coal, in a sinking condition. The crew were taken off and have arrived at New York.

During the gale of Sunday, while laying to, the schooner had both masts carried away, and when abandoned she had three feet of water in her hold.

The steamer Glasgow, which arrived Monday from Glasgow, is also detained at Quarantine, having several cases of small pox on board.

FROM CHINA.—*Movements of the Insurgents.*—The revolutionary party had possession of two large towns near Whampoa, and were hourly expected to attack Canton. A portion of the U. S. Surveying Squadron were moored off the factories for the design of protecting American interests. The Mandarins had stopped the export of rice. Several Chinese merchants had left the city. Large forces of Imperial troops were stationed outside the walls. The clipper ship Mermaid arrived at San Francisco; spoke the U. S. store ship Sapply among the Loo Choo Islands, 13 days from Jeddo, short of provisions; supplied her.

The dates from Aspinwall by the Empire City are to the 2d.

The railroad was progressing slowly, owing to the heavy rains.

The barque Lady Barkley arrived from Jamaica with coolies to be employed on the road.

☞ We fear that Gov. Bigler is going to meet with the misfortune of the man who tried to sit on two chairs at once,—fall between.—He is endeavoring to ride both ends of the Temperance question, and that noble steed is rearing and plunging with him at a tremendous rate. A similar attempt is he making, or his friends for him, on the Nebraska question. The *Democratic Union*, however, his home organ, seems to be trying to put him right on that subject. He thus defines his position:

Gov. Bigler and the Nebraska Bill.—Whatever may be said by the Montrose *Democrat* to the contrary, we feel warranted in asserting that Gov. Bigler is in favor of popular sovereignty, which is the great principle of the Nebraska bill. The *Democrat*, though perhaps inadvertently, has not stated the whole truth. So long as the Clayton amendment was retained, the Governor, we believe, was opposed to the passage of the bill, as well as to making it a party question in our State politics. But its final passage, with an amendment stricken out, removed every objection, and now, in common with nine-tenths of his Democratic fellow citizens, *the Governor favors the measure as one eminently just and Democratic.—Erie Constitution.*

Judge Pollock at Pittsburg.

One of the largest public meetings ever held in Western Pennsylvania took place at Pittsburg on Tuesday evening last, having been summoned to hear an address from the Hon. James Pollock, the Whig candidate for Governor. General William Larimer presided.—We extract from the Gazette the subjoined account of the meeting:

Gen. Larimer came forward and said he was glad to meet so many of his fellow-citizens; it was an evidence that they intended to vote right this fall. The country was in a condition to need the aid of strong hands, and it was gratifying to witness such a demonstration of their determination to vindicate correct principles in the administration of the goverument. He called on Hon. C. Darragh to open the meeting with a speech.

Mr. Darragh said he understood his task to be to simply introduce the orator of the evening; he would therefore present to the meeting Hon. James Pollock, who came forward and was received with three hearty cheers.

Judge Pollock, after gracefully alluding to his former visit to this 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.

Mr. Pollock then recurred 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, ill-will, bickering 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 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 propagandism.

Judge Pollock then proceeded to dwell at much length upon the Nebraska bill and the questions arising out of it. He sketched the course of the founders of the government in preventing the extension of slavery by passing the ordinance of 1787, the beneficent effects of which are incalculable. He deplored the departure from the policy of that ordinance, which commenced in the acquisition of Louisiana, in 1803, in the admission of Missouri as a Slave State, in recognizing slavery south of 36 deg. 30 minutes, in the annexation of Texas, and in the villanous compromise of 1850. He drew a vivid picture of the evils of slavery, the existence of which he deplored, and proceeded to consider the bearing of the Nebraska bill upon the extension of the system. The bill was attempted to be thrust down our throats upon the rediculous plea of popular sovereignty!" He was the friend of "popular sovereignty;" but the principle of the Nebraska bill was very mockery. It set popular sovereignty at utter defiance, and instead of giving the people the right to legislate upon the subject of slavery as they please, it actually and really prevents them from prohibiting or abolishing it. It was a simple scheme for the extension of slavery under a very flimsy guise; and as such it deserved all the condemnation that can be heaped upon it. Judge Pollock enlarged upon this point at much length, and after a general survey of the whole slavery question, he concluded with an eloquent reference to the present commotions in Europe, which he trusted would eventuate in the downfall of oppression and tyranny there, and be followed legitimately here by the bestowment of liberty upon every human being existing within the bounds of our glorious Union.

Judge Pollock retired amid the loud plaudits of the vast concourse before him. He was followed by Menton McMichael, Esq., of Philadelphia, who delivered a most eloquent speech on the aspects of the slavery question, which we regret we have not the room now to sketch. Col. Curtain, of Centre, made also a few remarks, and was followed by Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Fayette. The meeting then adjourned.

The attendance throughout the meeting was remarkably large. It was an enthusiastic outpouring of the people, and gave unmistakeable token of the deep interest taken by the masses in this election. The best of order prevailed all the evening, and the vast crowd separated about 10 o'clock, delighted with the speeches they had heard, and full of ardor for the triumphant election of the eloquent Pollock.

Governor Bigler and Prohibition.

We see it announced that in some of his speeches at the North, particularly in strong temperance localities, Gov. Bigler "defined his position on the question of Prohibition to the satisfaction of many Temperance men." If this be true, we have only to say that "many of the temperance men" are very easily satisfied. It is an easy matter for Gov. Bigler to say that he would sign any *constitutional* law that the Legislature might pass; but our friends should remember that the Governor *has never, on any occasion, admitted the constitutionality of a Prohibitory law.* On the contrary, he holds the opinion that while the Legislature have the power to *control* and *regulate* the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, a law of total *prohibition is unconstitutional!* In view of this fact, therefore, temperance men may rest assured that no law of *prohibition* such as the friends of the measure desire, can or will receive Gov. Bigler's sanction. The people may approve it by a large popular vote, and elect a Legislature favorable to the measure, but in the event of Gov. Bigler's re-election, it would certainly be defeated by the interposition of the Executive *veto*, on the ground of *unconstitutionality.* He has not, will not, and *dare not* say that he believes such a prohibitory law as the temperance men demand, to be *unconstitutional!* Let this question be put to his Excellency, and see how artfully he will "dodge" it! To those temperance men who have been imposed upon by the *private* letters and assurances, and public speeches of Gov. Bigler at the North, we have only to say that here and in Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Lancaster and other lager beer localities, he is only supported as the "lager beer candidate," in consideration of his promised veto of the lager beer bill. The question is, will temperance men co-operate with the lager beer sellers in the election of a man who, while he is hostile to Prohibition, resorts to deception and fraud to secure the votes of friends of the measure? Governor Bigler's most zealous adherents are to be found in the rum shops and lager beer saloons, and his re-election would be heralded all over the Union as a defeat of Prohibition! If temperance men would prevent such a consummation, the only way to do it effectually, is to support a man for Governor who believes in the *constitutionality* of a Prohibitory law, and who stands pledged to sign such a law, if approved by the people and passed by the Legislature. Gov. Bigler says the Legislature have the power to *control* or *regulate* the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors. JAMES POLLOCK comes square up to the mark and says the Legislature have the power to *prohibit!* Choose ye between them!

THE PUBLIC WORKS.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company having declined purchasing the Public Works of the State, the administration journals are exulting over the defeat of their sale. The Pittsburg Post, the special organ of Gov. Bigler in Western Pennsylvania, says:—"We have hitherto opposed the sale of the Main Line for reasons already assigned, and we are just as much pleased that the sale is defeated for want of bidders as we would have been to have seen the bill for the sale defeated for want of voters."

Not content with chuckling over the frustration of the almost unanimous wishes of the people, the Post has the hardihood to recommend that the State shall now proceed to build a railroad "along the entire line of the canal, from the Susquehanna to the Allegheny." It says:

"The State is already involved to a large extent for public improvements. We propose to go a little further, and teach those who denounce the "stupid old Commonwealth" that she knows the value of her own resources.

Tax-payers! are you prepared at one swoop to add 20,000,000 to the public debt of our tax-ridden State? If so, go to the polls in October and vote for Bigler & Company.—*Gettysburg Star.*

Want to See that Private Letter.

The Berks County *Democratic Press*, edited by Col. Myres, formerly a Representative in the Legislature, speaks thus plainly about that temperance letter of Gov. Bigler that Rev. John Chambers and Dr. John Patrick are carrying about in their breeches pockets. The Democracy of "old Berks" don't want to be humbugged, and they are determined that the Governor shall define his position unequivocally one way or the other. The Press says:

"*The Governor's friends in this county have ever considered him an oponent of a prohibitory liquor law.* It is now claimed that he has made a confinement of the Rev. John Chambers, who is the life of the liquor law party, and who declares himself a personal and political friend of Gov. Bigler. It would therefore be but simple justice on his part to publish the letter, and allow the Governor's friends to see it. We can assure Gov. Bigler's friends other places, that there are many Democrats in Berks county who wish to see letter before they advance further, and who will judge Gov. Bigler by his own merits, and not by what the fanatic Chambers wishes to say of his own future acts and intentions. Neither will they be misled by such an editorial on behalf of Mr. Chambers as the *Gazette* puts fourth. *They wish to know in plain terms, whether the present incumbentis for or against a prohibitory law.*"

☞ The Circus will be in town on Tuesday.

Work of Fire for One Month.

The month of August, just closed, will long be remembered for the number and destructiveness of its fires, and for the varied disasters that have befallen both persons and property. The severe drought, accompanied by fires sweeping through some of the most valuable timber lands in the country, the powder explosion at Marysville, the fall of stores in Boston, the tornado in Louisville, involving the loss of many valuable lives, are all included in the fearful category. The following is a list of the principal fires during the month:

	Losses.
Aug. 4th, Burrillville, R. I., cotton mill,	$125,000
" " Buffalo, organ factory,	25,000
" 5th, N. Y., wool stores Pine st.,	10,000
" " Philadelphia, flour mill,	15,000
" " N. O., warehouses, &c.,	100,000
" 6th, Brewer Village, Me., saw mill,	20,000
" 7th, St. Louis, warehouses, &c.,	175,000
" 9th, Roxbury, Mass., almshouse,	10,000
" " N. Y., Presbyterian Church,	20,000
" " " " 25 dwellings,	25,000
" 11th, U. S. Foundry, Wash.,	not stated
" 12th, Rockville, Conn., satinet factory,	100,000
" 13th, Cambridgeport, Mass.,	100,000
" 16th, Guilderland, N. Y., wood,	12,000
" 18th, Roxbury, Mass.,	5,000
" 19th, Londonderry, N. H.,	5,000
" 21st, St. Louis, store,	10,000
" 22d, Rockville, Conn.,	10,000
" " N. Y., brewery,	20,000
" 23d, Brooklyn, oil factory, &c.,	20,000
" " Brooklyn, warehouse and lumber yard,	40,000
" " Newark, N. J., factories,	50,000
" 24th, Brooklyn, dwellings,	9,000
" " Richmond, Ind.,	10,000
" 25th, Troy, stores, houses, &c.,	1,000,000
" " Waldoboro', Me.,	500,000
" 26th, Mexico, Oswego co., N. Y., stores,	10,000
" 28th, Bucksport, Me.,	15,000
" " N. Y. piano forte factory,	10,000
" 29th Baltimore, warehouse and lumber,	30,000
Total,	$2,477,000
Add to this the following:	
Aug. 25th, Milwaukie,	$500,000
" 30th, Jersey City,	300,000
Fires in the woods, at least,	1,000,000
Total,	$4,270,000

[*Phila. News.*

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the students of La Fayette College, Easton, Pa., held September 9th, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, it has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from our midst an esteemed friend and fellow-student, EDWARD A. WHARTON, Therefore:

Resolved, That by his removal we have sustained the loss of one, who, by his generous and honorable bearing, gentlemanly demeanor, friendly conduct, virtuous habits and amiable disposition, had endeared himself to us as a class-mate and companion.

Resolved, That from our association with the deceased during his connection with College, we feel a saddened pleasure in thus being able to tender our sympathies and condolence to the family and friends in this their melancholy bereavement.

Resolved, That the dispensation, which has struck down so unexpectedly, one who was in the enjoyment of robust health and gave promise of a vigorous and noble manhood, calls on us to feel the extreme uncertainty of life, and in the days of youthful hope, to remember the Creator and Redeemer to whom he had consecrated himself in earlier years.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and friends and that they be forwarded for publication, in the Huntingdon and Easton papers, Presbyterian and Banner.

WM. M. ALLISON, *Chairman.*
C. M. ANDREWS,
R. P. ALLEN,
WM. CHANDLER,
H. D. T. KERR,
J. M. SALMON,
} *Committee.*

The Little Giant at Home

The author of the infamous Nebraska swindle, Senator Douglas, was announced to speak at Chicago on the 2d inst. The meeting was largely attended, and was held in the open air. As soon as Mr. Douglas ascended the stand a tremendious noise was made, which entirely drowned his voice. His friends made earnest efforts to restore quiet, but in vain; after several ineffectuel attempts to obtain a hearing, at about half past 10 o'clock Mr. Douglas was compelled to leave the stand. There was much excitement, but no other disturbance.—A large majority of those present were opposed to speking. He was followed to the hotel by a large crowd, which then quietly dispersed. The traitor is recieving his reward.—*Har. Tel.*

☞ The cholera broke out, some weeks ago, among a party of three hundred laborers, near Scale's Mound, employed on Illinois Central Railroad, and more than half of them have since died.

DISCUSSION BETWEEN MR. BUCHANAN AND LORD CLARENDON.—It is said that the recent despatches recieved from Mr. Buchanan disclose important facts. A sharp correspondence has taken place on Central American affairs. Lord Clarendon re-asserts most extreme British pretentions in that quarter, and our minister states the position of the United States, as defined by the Clayton Bulwer treaty, to be immoveable, and that the British protectorate over the colonies and settlements under it, must be abandoned.

CHAMPAGNE AND JERSEY APPLES.—It is thought that champagne will rise in price on account of the anticipated failure of the grape crop. An exchange thinks the price of champagne depends much more on the apple orchards of New Jersey than the vines of France.

VERMONT ELECTIONS.—The returns indicate that the Whig, anti-Nebraska and temperance men have elected their Governor, Lieut. Governor, three members of Congress, and both branches of the Legislature, thus securing a U. S. Senator opposed to the present administration.

☞ The Rev. G. B. JOCELYN, a Methodist Minister, stated before the Anti-Nebraska Convention at Indianapolis, that out of five hundred travelling ministers, only three were going for the Nebraska swindle.

If the above be true, and we have no doubt of it, we are not surprised that President Pierc's "Nebraska and Whiskey" Marshall for Indiana should be out of humor. In a Card, in a locofoco paper at Indianapolis, he cuts the Methodist clergy "*itinerant vagabonds*," and says:

"I have turned upon them occasionally, lately; the public hears their howl, calling for an increase of their pack. *I will send them back to their kennels before October.* My health permitting, I will talk a good deal this summer.

JNO. L. ROBINSON.

Let this Government minion in Hoosierdom continue his "howl," after these "intinerant vagabonds," as he styles them. He will not hurt a hair of their head, or save his master's favourite measure from defeat in that State.—*Urbana (O.) Gazette.*

JUDGE POLLOCK "TREATING."—Some gentlemen a few days ago, were invited to take a drink with him. They stepped into his back parlor, where on a side table were set out some excellent cakes and a pitcher of——*cold water*, fresh and pure! They "smiled" all around, but none got boozy. Who ever thought the politics of Pennsylvania would come to that—*electioneering with cold water.—Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Rising—The Susquehanna river at Harrisburg. It has not been so low at that point for fifty years.

Out at Last

The Lager Beer bill as it is called, has at last been brought out of the breeches pocket of Gov. BIGLER' as we learn from the Wilkesbarre *Record of the Times*, of the 6th inst. which says—speaking of his speech at that place—

"The Governor came out boldly on Thursday and said, the Lager Beer bill was not in his breeches pocket, but that he had already *vetoed* it

We should think all classes now ought to vote for Bigler—since he is in favor of all sides of every question. In the first place, his organ at Harrisburg declares him opposed to the Prohibitory law, and his letter to the Prohibitory Convention leads to the same conclusion. Next the Rev. John Chambers assures the Temperance men that his friend Bigler will sign a constitutional Prohibtor Law. Now he *vetoes* a bill requiring retailers of malt liquors from the Court. And in March and April last he signed two bills of a precisely similar character, applying only to the county of Chester, and parts of the county of Tioga. Thus favouring local laws and opposing general ones for the same object. Did ever a Governor involve himself in such a maze of inconsistencies and contradictions?

But of what importance is it, what he does now? The people are thoroughly disgusted with his course, and are waiting with as much patience as possible for the 10th of October, who they will bury him under such a load of paper pellets that he will no more be heard of.

HYGEANA.

Brought Home to the Door of the Million.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY has recently been made by Dr. Curtis, of this city, in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma and all diseases of the Lung. We refer to "Dr. Curtis' Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup." With this new method Dr. C. has restored many afflicted ones to perfect health; as an evidence of which he has innumerable certificates. Speaking of the treatment, a physician remarks: It is evident that inhaling—constantly breathing an agreeable, healing vapor, the medicinal properties must come in direct contact with the whole of the arial cavity of the lungs, and thus escape the many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and subjected to the process of digestion. The Hygeana is for sale at all the druggists' throughout the country.

New York Dutchman of Jan. 14.

The Inhaler is worn on the breast under the linen without the least inconvenience—the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid.

Hundreds of CASES of CURES like the following might be named. One Package of Hygeana has cured me of the ASTHMA of six years standing.

Jas. F. Keesberry, P. M. of Duncannon, Pa.

I am cured of the ASTHMA of 10 years standing by Dr.