

THE REPUBLICAN. JULY 19, 1854. CLEAR FOR GOVERNOR. JEREMIAH B. HUNTER, JR. EDITOR.

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appointed adopted citizens to office, it is certain that he has turned out a greater number who had been appointed by his Whig predecessor. The same remark is true with reference to the appointments of persons of the Catholic faith. All so far as we saw, we saw, for we know Gov. Bigler, utterly discards these new ones, that but two or three persons of the Catholic faith are now holding office under him, and about fifty adopted citizens.

It is to be lamented to see prejudice against these classes of our fellow citizens, and against the Governor, on such a false pretext. Were the charge made against Governor Bigler that he had been controlled by religious prejudice in making his appointments, and had given an undue share to his own church, it would be much more difficult to meet the charge—for we venture the assertion that he has appointed at least ten Presbyterians, and as many Methodists, for every Catholic.

In this connection, the appointment of Judge Campbell is frequently referred to. That distinguished statesman, as we understand it, was raised a Catholic, but the idea that he was either beaten for Judge, or appointed Attorney General, for this reason, is simply absurd. If he was beaten for Judge of the Supreme Court, because of his Catholic faith, how comes it that a candidate for a city and county office, on the same ticket with him, ran the full party vote? How does it come that Catholics have repeatedly since then been elected by the same votes to the Legislature? How does it come that the same men who were active in defeating Judge Campbell, aided in electing J. R. Chandler to Congress, who is a communicant in the Catholic church? The truth is, the Judge was defeated by a cunningly devised scheme of a faction of his own party, who embraced this opportunity to wreak their vengeance upon him.

But, say some, the people rejected him for Judge, and it was a great wrong on them to make him Attorney General. This device is, too shallow, to mislead the most dull of comprehension. How often have men been defeated, and run again for the same office, and no man thought it a wrong or an insult. Instance the cases of Henry Clay, of Geo. Jackson, of Binzer, and smaller lights by the score. The question of the Judgeship was a matter for the whole people. When the Democrats had carried the State, the disposition of the patronage, among which was the Attorney Generalship, was a question for them only. The Whig party were not to be consulted. If the 5,000 Democrats, who voted against Judge C. were entitled to consideration, how much more was due the 150,000 who had voted for him. The idea that a man, beaten for Judge, and particularly by the appliances that defeated Judge C., should not be appointed to a more nominal office, with a salary of three hundred dollars per annum, is too nonsensical. It might as reasonably be said that a man failing in his first enterprise, should not be permitted to attempt another.

The plain truth is, there was nothing in this but a domestic feud amongst the Democrats, that had no more connection with sectarianism than it had with the inhabitants of the moon. The men who effected the defeat of Judge Campbell perhaps care much less about religion than they should. We say this much as truth and history—confident that the people will judge the whole subject by the unerring tests of constitutional liberty.

Gov. Bigler had the undoubted right to select whom he pleased to fill the office, and until it can be shown that the duties were not well and faithfully performed, we maintain that no wrong has been done. But his public interests or honor suffered by the appointment? The negative must be the universal response. Then let us hear no more of these bugbears.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania has an easy task, and plain duty, to perform in the present contest. The Administrations, both State and National, are in their hands, and both, thus far, have been eminently successful. All the elements that make up the greatness, prosperity and independence of a nation, are now supplied by us as a people to a greater extent than at any former period—and among the nations of Europe, the Great Union of the West commands unprecedented respect—the terror of despots and the hope of the oppressed—throughout the world. Standing thus accredited before the American people, the Democracy have nothing to fear, and no other labor to perform, than that of exposing the misrepresentations of our political enemies, and defending the State and National Constitutions, and our free and Christian institutions from the assaults of traitors and demagogues. The Democracy are ready to meet their opponents upon every issue, and confidently appeal to the Tribunal of public opinion for a justification of their stewardship.

Gov. BIGLER and River Improvements. It is boldly asserted, even in this county, that Gov. Bigler is opposed, or at least indifferent to the interests of the Lumbermen of the Susquehanna—a branch of business in which he has spent the best years of his life, and never ceased to exert his best efforts to render safe and profitable, and for the property of the State, engaged in it, we are sure, he still entertains the liveliest solicitude. In order to show how utterly reckless are his enemies in this county—how completely destitute they are of any real and substantial objection to his reelection—we extract the two following paragraphs from his last annual message:

"In accordance with the 25th section of the appropriation law, of last session, I appointed George Blattenberger, Esq., to superintend the removal of certain obstructions in the 'raft channel in the Susquehanna river at Brubaker's Island.' He has raised the work to be completed in a satisfactory manner, at a cost of \$247 50, leaving \$102 80 of the appropriation unexpended, in the treasury.

"I deem it proper to remark, in this connection, that there are obstacles in the way of the descending navigation at various points in that stream, the removal of which, by the State, would be but an act of justice to those interested in its navigation, in view of what they have suffered in personal comfort and pecuniary profit, in consequence of the construction of the public works."

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY. It is still alleged by the Whig and abolition press, that the object of the Nebraska-Kansas bill was to force slavery into these new territories—that is, territory "now free." This allegation is persisted in, notwithstanding the positive declarations of almost every friend of the measure in Congress, that such was neither their object nor their expectation; and also in the face of the declarations of several of its more candid opponents, such as Col. Benton, that the laws of climate and production, as well as the policy of the slave interests, presented barriers to its introduction there far too powerful for any act of Congress to remove. The act of 1850 gave to the people of the territories of New Mexico and Utah the right to control their domestic institutions, including the question of slavery, and which act was acquiesced in by the American people with unprecedented unanimity. It was designed to be universal in its application, and not to depend upon degrees of latitude, or whether the laws of climate and production favored or forbade the institution of slavery. The Nebraska Kansas bill does nothing. But by submitting the question of the existence or non-existence of slavery to the people immediately concerned, it reaffirms the legislation of 1850, and restores the practice of our government, in reference to popular sovereignty, to the principles which prevailed in the formation of our National Constitution. If the people were capable of deciding upon such questions then, are they less capable now? If power was safe in their hands then, why is it less so now? The people of the States have this power guaranteed to them by the Constitution. Is there any reason why they should not have the same right in the territories? It is not pretended, that, by removing into the territories, they are any the less qualified to decide intelligently upon public questions than they were before. Yet for some unexplained reason, the Whigs and Abolitionists refuse to trust the people with these their natural rights. There is no danger of slavery going where it will not be profitable. Benton says it cannot be made so in either Kansas or Nebraska; and there is just as little danger of our people, whether northern or southern, adopting any system or institution that they cannot make money out of.

PIRATES ABOUT. The Washington Union of Wednesday last, publishes a letter addressed to a member of Congress by one of his constituents now travelling in Europe, detailing a scheme of piracy undertaken under Russian authority, the particulars of which were related to him by the Captain of a British steamer. The design of the pirates is to intercept the shipments of gold from California, while waiting the arrival of the New York steamers, at Chagres; and also intercept similar shipments from Australia. The writer professes full reliance in the story, and calls upon our authorities to be on the look-out.

COUNTY CONVENTION. The Democratic Standing Committee met on Saturday, and appointed Saturday the 24th of August next for holding the Primary Meeting for the appointment of Delegates, and the following Saturday (the 10th) for the meeting of said Delegates in County Convention. The proceedings will be published hereafter.

HARVEST. This is harvest week with our farmers. From what we can learn, we think the wheat and rye crop will be but little, if any, below an average yield. While there are many fields that will scarcely pay the expense of gathering, there are many others that are exceeding well filled. However, should the weather be unfavorable, the present indications are that oats, potatoes, &c., will more than make up the deficiency.

By Divine Permission. The Rev. Mr. HENRY will preach at the Lutheran church of this place, on Sunday the 23d instant, at 11 o'clock, a.m.

The Law of Newspapers. 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrears are paid. 3. If subscribers neglect to pay their bills, the publisher may suspend the delivery of their papers, and they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their discontinuance. 4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible to the former direction, if they are not recalled for it, in evidence of fraud.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION. The amendment proposed to the State Constitution will be found in the next issue of the Republican. It is a simple and unobscure measure, and will receive the unanimous approval of the people. It is a measure of justice, and will be a permanent benefit to the State. It is a measure of justice, and will be a permanent benefit to the State. It is a measure of justice, and will be a permanent benefit to the State.

NEW-BELL ARRANGEMENT. It is a measure of justice, and will be a permanent benefit to the State. It is a measure of justice, and will be a permanent benefit to the State. It is a measure of justice, and will be a permanent benefit to the State.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE. We have the 10th Annual Meeting of the National Conference of the American People, which will be held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 10th of August next. It is a measure of justice, and will be a permanent benefit to the State.

RAIL ROAD SERVICE. We understand that a corps of Engineers are to meet at the top of the mountain, to examine the route for the proposed Tyrone and Clearfield railroad, from the latter place to the former. It is a measure of justice, and will be a permanent benefit to the State.

THE CHOLERA DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE spreading in this county, or to prove an epidemic. It is a measure of justice, and will be a permanent benefit to the State.

NEW POSTAGE. The recent law of Congress, which has passed the House of Representatives, provides for a uniform system of postage on all single letters, for all distances under 3000 miles. It is a measure of justice, and will be a permanent benefit to the State.

THE QUINCY VARI. The American Steamship Company, of the Collins line, reached New York on the 12th inst. It is a measure of justice, and will be a permanent benefit to the State.

The Glorious Fourth at Luthersburg. Messrs. Editors.—I am sorry that it has fallen to my lot to chronicle to you the "glorious Fourth" of the year 1854, which was celebrated here. Many others there are who could narrate said doings with greater justice to the occasion, and credit to themselves, than the writer hereof. I however enter upon my grateful task with pleasure and alacrity, though conscious of my inability to do justice to the subject.

The spot selected for the celebration was "Orchard Hill," which is one spot on earth more worthy the imagery of the poet, the eloquence of the painter, or the eye and heart of the lover of nature in her loveliest phase, it is that spot. Scarcely a summer dew-drops for a fortnight of Cape May, Bedford and Saratoga, sincerely do I pray you who have probably never in your lives breathed the free mountain air, or communed spiritually with the glorious old treasuries on the mountain top, never trudge joyously along the mountain side, changed by the thoughts which such a tramp would inevitably excite, and more than all by the combined effects of rich scenery, bracing air, &c. You may drink your sparkling Congress waters, while I quaff mine fresh and sparkling from the gushing brook; you may take your morning drives, but give me my day-long tramp. In a word, cling to Cape May, but save me from its insufferable stupidity. But were I longer to dissert on this subject I might justly be held "indulging to my trust."

The ceremonies of the day commenced by a salute at sunrise, from what is known as Orchard Hill, the ordinance used was stamped *Armitage Mouse Hole*, and consisted in two avails from Mr. Flegel's Blacksmith shop.

At 10 o'clock the procession, consisting of the Luthersburg Guards, and the scholars and teachers of the Sabbath Schools, was formed at the Lutheran Church, under the command of Chief Marshal Montgomery, and by 11 o'clock S. Arnold, when the Rev. C. Diehl appeared and addressed them in brief but eloquent language, after which the Luthersburg Guards under the command of Capt. P. W. Barrett were stationed at the head of the procession which now took up its line of march for the ground or place selected for the celebration. The procession consisted of several hundred men, women and children, who with their flags, banners and ensigns, presented altogether a very imposing appearance. They arrived at the grove at about 11 o'clock, when the services commenced with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Flegel, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence which was done in a very impressive manner by Capt. Barrett, after which a sumptuous and tasteful dinner was spread before the company assembled, and never did mountain cuisinier better deserve the unanimous commendation which it received—cakes were never better, and fruit never made sweeter. The fire of patriotism, kindled by the associations, and fanned by the enthusiasm of the day, burnt in many a fair one's eye. After dinner, another salute was fired, which was followed by an organization. The Chief Marshal called the meeting to order and requested the President B. B. B. to take the chair; Vice President, D. W. W., and P. Kirk. Dr. Wilson then took the stand and read a very neat, chaste, eloquent, and appropriate oration. He was followed by J. B. England, Esq., from Philadelphia, who was very felicitous in the adaptation of his remarks to the occasion, and deservedly received the appreciative applause of his audience. He was followed by Dr. T. J. Boyer, and Rev. C. Diehl. After the orations the President called for the regular toasts, to which Dr. Boyer, chairman of the Committee, responded and read the following, each one of which was gratefully received.

1st. We have this day assembled here to manifest the spirit that was exhibited in 1776.

2d. This day—may it be proudly and gratefully remembered as the birth day of a nation, to be forgotten only with the last expiring sentiments of a love for liberty.

3d. May the name of Gen. Washington be handed down to posterity, and his glorious deeds be remembered till the sun goes down to rise no more.

4th. *The Sages of the Revolution*—the fathers of our Nation—some are still living among us, like the last rays of a setting sun. May a grateful world point to them and say "these like the heroes of '76."

he may live like a christian and like a gentleman. Bless as the immortal Gods is he. The youth who fondly sits by thee, And hears and sees thee all the while, As thy light and lovely smile.

After the regular toasts were disposed of, the following volunteer toasts were read. By B. Bonant, Esq.—*Hon. S. A. Douglass*—the star of the west—the fearless advocate of the peoples' rights. Although he has been slandered, hung and burnt in effigy by the abolition faction, he is still found at his post, battling against the enemies of the Constitution. Higher honors await him.

By Capt. G. B. Godplander.—*The author*, the printer and the publisher, a noble triune.

By Capt. Barrett.—*The Supreme Judges of Pennsylvania*.

By Rev. John Flegel.—*Liberal Christianity*—the power and richness of its principles are seen in the varieties of mind and character which they educate and satisfy.

By S. Arnold.—*The Sabbath School Teachers*—may they in the language of the poet

"By Geo. W. Long.—*The Luthersburg Guards*—may they increase in numbers till they are able to swallow Cuba, globe both eyes out of Great Britain, and if necessary, help to lick all creation; and may each one always wear the bearing of an Olympic God, the brow of Orpheus and the bust of an Apollo Belvidere.

By P. K. Arnold.—*Church Organizations*—the most effectual instrumentality of reform.

By J. B. England.—*The Sons of Brady*—may their hours ever be filled with peace and plenty as their bosoms are this day with happiness.

By Wm. Montgomery, Esq.—*The Declaration of Independence*—it preaches without voice, yet its silent eloquence moves, convulses, and converts.

By Rev. C. Diehl.—The sun of righteousness arose in the east, but its beams have reached the far valleys, prairies and mountains of the west, and will yet of itself flood the world with the golden light of truth.

By H. W. W.—*The Luthersburg Guards*—strong in their affections, united in their resolutions.

By Tolbert Dale.—Let unity and harmony of action exist among us to-day.

By John Keller.—General Washington with his army climbed the craggy mountain side of the revolution, because liberty was at the top.

By T. J. Boyer.—*General Arnold at Saratoga*—would to God that day had been his last.

By A. L. Schell.—*The laboring classes*, their condition is the true criterion of our national prosperity.

By J. B. England, Esq.—*The Daughters of Brady*—may the sun of heaven ever smile on them as they have this day condescended to smile on the sons of men.

By M. S. Clark.—*The Girls of Brady*, God bless them.

After another salute had been fired, at about 5 o'clock the whole company was formed into procession, and headed by the Marshal and commanded by Capt. Barrett, paraded through town. Throughout the day the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed; much credit is due the worthy proprietor of the Luthersburg Hotel for keeping all the toppers sober. On the spot, beauty reigned supreme, and never was a grove graced by a larger collection of highly refined and well bred ladies. The stand was elegantly decorated with elegant flags, wreaths and flowers of every form and hue, and all that general good breeding and unbounded hospitality could accomplish, characterized the entertainment. I had intended discoursing at greater length on the beauty of the ladies, and the excellence of the viands, (no comparison is intended,) but the increasing length of this communication warns me that I have already occupied more space than I should. During the whole festival our attention had the blinding hood was hung and the shipboard bore the jesses of the torques 1776.

And now in conclusion, permit me to say that my sincere aspiration is, that the men of Brady may ever remain faithful and unshaken in their *Anno Patriae*, and that no feud of dissension may ever prevent their united efforts against fanaticism and intolerance, come from what quarter it may; and that the ladies who honored the occasion by their presence, may be as true to the memory and good deeds of their ancestors as they were true to their country. But I fear I am waxing patriotic. Well, be it so. Were it not for the old associations gone (and by some I fear forgotten) the day would be left of half its enchantments for me. And I were no true son of my country did I not at all times, on all occasions, in every manner, compatible with decency, dignity, and decorum, avow my attachment to the institutions, my reverence for her departed warriors, and my love, strong, fervent and abiding for her perpetuity. Let some laugh and sneer at the boys; but my dear Messrs. Editors, I know that you are not of that stock—traps sons of Pennsylvania, as I know you are, you must be patriots; and I trust that all present will share with me in the declaration, "that while life, and memory lasts, the day and the events thereof will be as fadeless, as us as the evergreens which clustered around us on that heavenly spot."

Apologizing for the length, scrawling, and discursiveness of this paper, I remain yours, &c., GAZETTE, Luthersburg, July 6, 1854.

The receipts of the New York City during the fourth week in June will exceed the amount collected during the same period last year, by about \$2000, making the total increase during the month of June this year over last, more than twenty thousand dollars.