

WILLIAM BIGLER, OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY, FOR GOVERNOR. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY, FOR GOVERNOR. HENRY S. MOORE, OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY, FOR GOVERNOR.

New Advertisements.

Our advertising columns have again commenced as in former times. Mr. Black's show store is well worth a public notice. Those who pay him a visit will be better pleased than they are to know something of his line.

Our gentlemanly Register publishes this week the largest list of administrative accounts filed ever before published in the county.

Several other important legal and business notices will be found in their proper place, not the least interesting of which is the loss of the printer's press.

THE GREAT TOWN AFFAIR.

If the Whig leaders and presses are notoriously vacillating upon most political questions, they at least preserve their consistency most beautifully in their opposition to their own country upon every occasion of a quarrel with a foreign nation.

It is said that there are exceptions to all general rules; but we believe the conduct of the Whig party is not redeemed by a single exception in this respect. They opposed the second war of independence—they took sides with France in our brush with that nation under Gen. Jackson's administration—they favored the British side on the disputed boundary questions in both the Northeast and Northwest—they opposed the annexation of Texas, out of deference to Great Britain and France, who were growing jealous of our advancing greatness—and every body now living is familiar with their extravagant hostility to the Mexican war.

With them he is always too erudit and pedantic—too rash, and impetuous, or too vacillating. He is never right—no never. Just now he is most terribly wrong in demanding justice from the proud Spaniard for repeated outrageous indignities upon our people and commerce, either one of several of which would fully justify a resort to arms.

Greytown is a small settlement of some 300 inhabitants, in what is called the Mosquito Kingdom, under a black King, whom the British government had crowned and established in his kingdom under their protection. But this territory is claimed to belong to the Republic of Nicaragua, and is so considered by the United States as well as all the Central American governments.

But as a final effort to obtain a redress of grievances for the insult to our Minister, as well as damages to American trade and property in the San Juan river, Captain Hollins was despatched to Greytown, where the offence was committed, and the inhabitants of which were alone responsible for the injury done.

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The Whig press, in denouncing the administration for this affair, make use of all sorts of hard names, such as a "barbarous"

our "inhuman," "wicked" and "ferocious" and "unmercifully" invade, that, because the Mosquito Kingdom is a weak defenceless power, therefore this summary mode of redress was resorted to. Do they think the people have already forgotten a certain transaction that took place at Smyrna within a year? That power was not very weak. But this is a mere subterfuge. Our real enemy in this case is not weak.

Our real enemy in this case is not weak. His Mosquitoism is perhaps the most innocent of all the parties, and perhaps does not know whether his dignity is wounded or not; but not so with his protector, England. There's where the shoe pinches, and quite likely this is the key to all the indignation of our virtuous, pious and very patriotic Whig leaders and editors.

It might, perhaps, be proper to add, that Capt. Hollins, in proceeding to the extremity he did, acted without orders; but that the whole matter has been fully investigated by the proper authorities at Washington, and entirely approved by the administration.

TEMPERANCE MEN, BEWARE OF TRAITORS.

We have had sufficient experience in political life not to be easily surprised at the extravagancies of politicians, or rather the desperation of partisan leaders. We have witnessed the most frenzied efforts to blacken and destroy the private reputation of every prominent democratic candidate from Gen. Jackson down to the present day.

Not in the whole history of political depravity—among all the excesses of partisan desperation—wedeify any thing to surpass, or even to equal the malignity, of a few of the opponents of Gov. Bigler in this county, in their attempts to injure him upon the temperance question.

Now, we assume the ground, that there is not a single temperance man in Clearfield county, who believes in the soundness of the principles of the Democratic party, no matter how ardent and zealous may be his devotion to the temperance reformation—who does not believe that all proper and necessary legislation for the suppression of this vice, can be accomplished without doing injury either to our State Constitution, or to the cardinal doctrines of the Democratic party.

Why don't the Whig candidate meet his democratic opponent? His friends said he was ready and desired to do so, but that Gov. Bigler refused. Now that they have been invited out among the people, however, they haven't a word to say, and it looks very much like as if they are afraid to face the music.

Address No. 2.—The second address of the State Central Committee will be found in the preceding columns. This address is chiefly confined to a recapitulation of the official acts of Gov. Bigler, and upon perusal, they will be found to be both numerous and of the most important character.

Pass Her Round.—The Bedford Chronicle gives an account of an attempt made by a scoundrel named Ryan, from Pittsburg, to abduct and seduce a young girl of sixteen, who had recently come to Bedford. He enticed her away with the promise that he would take her to some relatives in Huntingdon county, and started for Hollidaysburg; but his villainy was discovered and pursuit made, and his intended victim rescued at Arick's, in St. Clairsville. Pass him round.

The Cholera at Marseilles. BOSTON, August 11.—A private letter has been received in this city, dated Marseilles, July 25th. The deaths by cholera had averaged 406 daily, and the population was greatly reduced by disease and flight.

The Philadelphia Daily News, of Saturday last, asks "whether Henry S. Mott, The Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, is not a Know Nothing?" and says that "Mr. Mott would be charged as a member of the Order." Of course we know nothing of Mr. M. in this respect. We presume, however, that this is merely a ruse of the Whigs to divert the public indignation from the Whig candidate for Governor, who is openly charged with being a member—and dare not deny his connection with the order.

But this we will say, that if the charge is made in a direct form, that Henry S. Mott, or any other Democratic candidate, is a member of this sworn secret political order, and he refuses to deny its truth, we will cease to support him, and remove his name from the head of our paper.

Dare the Daily News, or any other Whig paper of respectability, say as much with regard to Pollock?

Last week the rail-road fever among our people raised to a very high point.—The survey of Roaring run, in the direction of Philipsburg, however, had the effect to allay the excitement almost entirely. The great Architect of nature, in the formation of this part of creation, does not seem to have provided very well for the construction of railroads, for our hills are too high, and our creeks and rivers too close together, to afford a practical grade to get from the one to the other.

Since our paper went to press, a letter has reached town from Mr. Montgomery, the Engineer, after his return to Philipsburg, in which he speaks of his satisfaction in much the same terms that might be inferred from the foregoing remarks.

GOV. BIGLER AT BEDFORD SPRINGS.

The Bedford Gazette of last week contains the following announcement of Gov. Bigler's reception at that popular place of resort.

Gov. BIGLER.—His Excellency Wm. Bigler, arrived in Bedford on last Friday evening, and took lodgings at Maj. Davis' Hotel. On Saturday in the absence of any arrangement, several hundred of our citizens called to pay their respects to him, and had a pleasant interview. The bold and manly ground taken by the Governor, (in his recent letter,) in defence of his official acts and the great principles of the Democratic Party, has inspired a lively confidence throughout the Commonwealth, and Democrats feel a commendable pride in having such a standard bearer to lead them to certain and overwhelming victory.

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It is a common error to suppose that the Whig party is a party of the people. It is a party of the few, and not of the many. It is a party of the rich, and not of the poor. It is a party of the educated, and not of the ignorant. It is a party of the privileged, and not of the oppressed.

This position is a large portion, the moderate men, of the Whig party. But the lessons of experience have never taught many of their leaders wisdom, and we now find them indulging in the grossest error of attempting to misdirect that party on false and leading ideas, without any of the principles of their former creed on which to base an organization. It is a dangerous experiment, and it will prove an entire failure to any sensible and candid Whig who is free to acknowledge it.

Yet reduced to such a hopeless position these leaders manifest a willingness to fall in with every wind of doctrine that may promise to result in temporary success.—Hence we may find them ready to temper with sectarian prejudices—to excite one set of professing Christians against another—to array one class of citizens against another—and to prostitute the cause of temperance and the sacred cause of education to mere partisan ends—and to this minister to the worst passions that have ever enslaved the human heart and brought strife and contention into the world—to disregard the admonitions and teachings of God, Washington, and to trample under foot the obligations to the constitution of our common country.

Mr. Webster predicted on his dying couch, and sent the predictions to his friend Rufus Choate, that after 1852, the Whig party would exist only in history.—The facts we have detailed verify that prophecy. It is that great man and his still greater coadjutor in statesmanship, Henry Clay, were permitted to return amongst us, they would asseverate that the present Whig party is not that which they were accustomed to advise and counsel. The respectable and high toned, though often mistaken gentlemen, who used to rally under the lead of these great statesmen, would never condescend to such a humiliating, dishonorable and anti-republican position, as that now assumed by some of their former political associates.

It constitutes one branch of the present tactics of the opposition to the democracy to raise a clamor about the supposed diversion of the common school fund to sectarian purposes—and this matter has not been deemed beneath the dignity of a notice by the Whig State Central Committee. We will give you, fellow-citizens, in answer to this charge of the opposition, a plain statement of facts, and a brief history of their own conduct on this school question.

In 1836 when Joseph Ritner was Governor, and both branches of the Legislature were composed of a majority of Whigs, the common school law was re-enacted, and a feature engraved thereon, giving a portion of the fund endowed schools, and also to the schools of religious denominations on certain conditions; which can be seen in all the school laws, as we will detail from that time until a change was made by the law of the last session of the General Assembly. In 1849, when Wm. F. Johnston was Governor, and the Legislature was composed of a majority of Whigs, the school law was again revised and the feature providing for a distribution of the fund to religious sects was retained and the law was approved by the then Executive of the State.

In the course of the last session of the legislature, when both branches were democratic, with a democratic Governor, the school law was again revised and re-enacted, but all the sectarian features were stricken out. In the face of this record, showing that they and they only as a party when in power, have engraved this feature on the system, they have the hardihood to come before the public and attempt to make a false issue against the democratic party on this question. Rangling demagogues attempted last winter to excite prejudice on the subject and raise an alarm as to the action of the legislature, when not a single petition was presented asking for the measure, nor a motion made to that effect.—Comment is unnecessary. We only ask, if the democracy be not friendly to the school system how it comes that it has been so long cherished and perfected under democratic rule.

The efforts of our opponents to excite religious prejudices against us is no new thing. You will all remember that when that good and pure man, Francis R. Shunk, was the democratic nominee for governor the Whigs attempted to raise a sectarian prejudice against him. He was charged with submission to catholic influence, and with trampling upon the American flag while walking in a catholic procession at Pittsburg. But this shameless expedient lived long enough to live down all these slanderous accusations.

We need not reiterate the system of tactics adopted by the Whigs in the presidential contest of 1852, in which they courted the Catholics and foreigners with the same

policy that they had previously adopted and now re-acted. And now, with a knowledge of their own tactics, they have the hardihood to charge their policy again, and have commenced to harry the friends of justice against adopted citizens, and those professing a certain religious belief whether native or foreign born. They have attempted to create the impression that every adopted citizen who happens to hold an office under a democratic administration, has been selected because he was such—that every man of the catholic faith was selected because he was of that sect. It is not for us to say why the Whigs have so long continued Joseph R. Chamber, a catholic, in important offices, or why they have nominated Mr. Darke, an adopted citizen, for canal commissioner—but we do say that the democratic party, treating all classes of citizens and all religious sects alike, adhere to the constitution, and reward men according to their merits and qualifications. Some Catholics and adopted citizens, it is true, have been appointed to office under the present state administration, and some of both those classes have been turned out—but the religious views of either of the applicant or incumbent were not considered in any case. If it was contended that too many Methodists and Presbyterians had been appointed, and that this fact was the consequence of religious bias, the charge would have quite as much the appearance of truth.

This, we believe, is equally true of the national administration, as by authentic statistics it appears, that out of four thousand three hundred and three office holders in the various departments at Washington, and acting as ministers, plenipotentiaries and consuls, and in the custom houses, &c., in the several states, there are but four hundred and one of foreign birth, being but nine and three-tenths per cent. of the whole number. The white population of the United States, by the census of 1850, which we take for illustration, was twenty-one millions seven hundred and ninety-three thousand six hundred and three. Of this number two millions two hundred and forty thousand five hundred and thirty-five were foreign born, being ten and two-tenths per cent. of the whole white population.

Out of one hundred and fifty-two appointments in the custom houses of Pennsylvania, but eighteen were of foreign birth, being but seven per cent. of all the appointments.

The whole white population of Pennsylvania amounted by the same census, to two millions two hundred and fifty-eight thousand one hundred and sixty.—Of this number, three hundred and three thousand one hundred and five were of foreign birth, being thirteen and two-tenths per cent.

So that according to a mathematical calculation it is shown that our adopted citizens have not received that proportion of the offices either in the state or nation, to which they are entitled by their numerical strength. Besides, of the eighteen adopted citizens employed in any kind of official capacity in Pennsylvania, connected with the collection of the customs, it appears that two receive three dollars per day, and the others acting merely as night inspectors or watchmen, only one dollar and fifty cents per day each—that nearly, if not all of them, came to this country before they were of age, have lived here from twenty to thirty years, and have children and some of them grand children born here.

In the army and navy of the country, the foreigners furnish most of the rank and file; but very few officers indeed of foreign birth are now in the public service. The disparity in this particular is marked and manifest, in favor of the native born citizens.

It is not here, beneath the dignity of what was once a great political party, to set the country in a roar over these things! In conclusion, fellow-citizens, we must ask you to guard against the devices of an artful and unscrupulous enemy. Do not be misled. This horror of foreigners, and this sectarian clamor are to get votes. It is one of the means, as the most available for the time being, which the leaders adopt to deceive the honest masses. Let Gov. Bigler and his administration stand on their own merits. Look at these, not at extraneous questions over which he has had and can have no control, and which cannot be effected either by his election or defeat. Having done this you cannot fail to rally to his support, and to that of the whole ticket presented for your consideration and approval.

J. ELLIS BONHAM, Chairman. GEORGE C. WELDER, Secretary.

Gov. BIGLER.—The Ebersburg Sentinel says, the young men of Pennsylvania, the sons of hardy citizens who have justly been termed the "bone and sinew" of the Commonwealth—should constitute themselves the guardians of the fame of the "Raftsmen of Clearfield," and should labor for his election with all the energy that determined and vigorous youths can command. We are aware that designing politicians, encouraged by the representatives of secret organizations, are publicly and secretly plotting for his defeat, but we have too much confidence in the mass of the people to fear their machinations. There can be no reason given why a Democrat should not support Governor Bigler this year with the same zeal and earnestness that he did three years since.

The Progress of Fifty Years.—On the 4th of July, 1804, a mail stage commenced running once a week from Pittsburg to Philadelphia. On the fourth of July, 1854, there were three daily passenger trains running between the same points, one of which made the distance of 361 miles in less than thirteen hours. What progress will be made in the next fifty years, who will undertake to say?