

THE BRADFORD REPORTER.

VOLUME XV.

"REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

NUMBER 47.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. O'MEARA GOODRICH.

TOWANDA:

Saturday Morning, October 7, 1855.

Selected Poetry.

THE PARTING OF SUMMER.

BY MRS. BEMAN.

Thou'rt bearing hence thy roses,
Glad Summer fare thee well,
Thou'rt singing thy last melodies
In every wood and dell.

But ere the golden sunset
Of thy latest lingering day,
Oh! tell me o'er this chequered earth,
How hast thou passed away.

Drighly, sweet Summer, brightly!
Thine hours have floated by,
To joyous birds of woodland boughs,
To rangers of the sky.

And brightly in the forests,
To the wild deer wandering free,
And brightly 'midst the garden flowers,
To the happy humming bee.

But how human bosoms,
With all their hopes and fears,
And thoughts that make them eagle wings,
To pierce the unborn year!

Sweet Summer! to the captive
Thou hast flown in burning dreams
Of the woods, with all their whispering leaves
And the blue rejoicing streams.

To the wasted and the weary,
On the bed of sickness bound,
In sweet delicious fantasies,
That changed with every sound.

The sailor on the billows,
To longings wild and vain,
For the gushing fountains and breezy hills
And the homes of earth again.

And unto me, glad summer!
How hast thou flown to me!
My chainless footsteps nought has kept
From thy haunts of song and glee.

Thou hast flown in wayward visions
In memories of the dead,
In shadows, from a troubled heart,
O'er thy sunny pathway shed.

In brief and sunny strivings
To fling a weight aside—
'Midst these thy melodies have ceased
And all thy ruses died.

But Oh! thou gentle summer!
I greet thy flowers once more,
Bring me again the buoyancy
Where with my soul should soar.

Give me to hail thy sunshine,
With song and spirit free,
Or in a purer air than this,
May that next meet thee!

REMARKS ON THE SABBATH.—The North British Review speaks of the physical necessity of the Sabbath as follows:—The Creator has given us a natural restorative—sleep; and a moral restorative—Sabbath keeping; and it is ruin to disperse with either. Under the pressure of high excitement, individuals have passed weeks together with little sleep or none—but when the process is long continued, the over-drawn powers rebel, and fever, delirium and death ensue. Not can the natural instinct be evaded without corresponding mischief. The Sabbath does not arrive like sleep. The day of rest does not end over us like the hour of slumber. It does not cease us almost whether we will or not; but, obliging us as intelligent beings, our Creator assigns us that we need it, and bids us notice its return and court its renovation. And if, going in the face of the Creator's kindness, we force ourselves to work all days alike, it is not long until we pay the talent. The mental worker—the man of business or the man of letters, finds his ideas coming turbid and slow; the equipage of his faculties is upset, he grows moody, fidgety and capricious; and with his mental elasticity broken, should any disaster occur, he subsides into habitual melancholy, or in self destruction speeds his guilty exit from a gloomy world. And the manual worker—the artisan, the engineer, by toiling on from day to day, and week, the bright intuition of his eyes gets blunted; and, forgetful of their cunning, his fingers no longer perform their feats of twinkling agility, nor by a plastic touch mould dead matter, or wield mechanic power; but mingling his life's blood in his daily drudgery, his locks become prematurely gray, his general humor sour, and slaving it until he has become a morose or reckless man, for an extra effort, or any blink of balmy feelings, he must stand indebted to opium or alcohol!

DIED BY EXHAUSTION.—A most extraordinary account has reached us in a private letter from Vienna, says the British Notes and Queries, to a high personage here, that has been the talk of our saloons for the last few days. It appears that the circumstances of the death of General Haynau presented a phenomenon of the most awful kind on record. For many days after death, the warmth of life yet lingered in the right arm and leg of the corpse which remained limp and moist, even bleeding, slightly when pricked. No delusion, notwithstanding, could be maintained as to the reality of death, for the other parts of the body were completely mortified, and movement became necessary before the two limbs above mentioned had become either stiff or cold. The water of the letter mentioned that this strange circumstance has produced the greatest awe in the minds of those who witnessed it, and that the Emperor had been so impressed with it, that the physicians had forbidden the subject to be alluded to in his presence.

MOVING WEST.—“Philmar, dear,” said a loyal spouse, who was several years his junior, “what do you say to moving west?”
“Oh, I'm delighted with the idea—You recollect when Morgan moved out there, he was as poor as we are, and he died in three years worth a hundred thousand dollars.”

Political.

ADDRESS

GOV. WM. BIGLER

To the People of Pennsylvania.

Waverly, New York,
September 22, 1855.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—It is now nearly three years since you entrusted me with the discharge of the duties of the office of Governor. I have endeavored, to the extent of my feeble abilities, to perform the trust in such a manner as to develop the resources of the State, promote a just public policy, and advance the welfare of the people. How far I have succeeded in this work is for you to determine.

A Democratic State Convention, in March last, presented me for your suffrages for a second term. In accordance with what appeared to be a recognized custom, I left the seat of government, near the close of last month, for the purpose of meeting the people in the several counties of the State, and in person accounting to them for my stewardship; and declaring to them my views and intentions on all public questions of State policy. A painful and dangerous illness has deprived me of this pleasure. For nearly three weeks I have been confined to the room in which I write, during all of which time as I learn, the canvass has been actively pursued by my opponent. It is now impossible for me to visit more than a few of the counties prior to the election, and I can see no mode of reaching you with my views except through the medium of the press.

In my present enfeebled state of health, and in the locality, without access to the books and documents which I ordinarily refer to, I shall limit what I shall herein discuss to those questions which legitimately bear upon our State policy, or which are in some degree involved in the present canvass, and in reference to which I may, in the event of my re-election, be called upon to act in my official capacity.

What I have done, and what I would wish to do if re-elected, it is your right to know. I must, in the first place, congratulate you on the flourishing condition of all the great interests of the State, excepting only the agricultural, which has suffered materially by the drought of the season.

The finances of the State were never in a more wholesome condition. Our resources are equal to all ordinary demands, with an annual surplus of about three quarters of a million of dollars, which is applicable to the payment of the public debt. For three past years, this surplus has been absorbed in the consummation of schemes of improvement commenced prior to my induction into office. These undertakings will cost the State, in all, over four million and a half of dollars. But for these, very large reductions in the State debt would have taken place during the term of my service. No new schemes of expenditure have been commenced under my administration, save only a small appropriation to enclose the public grounds and a meagre sum to sustain an alone school. If I should be re-elected Governor, I shall employ the power of the Executive department to arrest all new schemes of improvement at the expense of the treasury.

I have always regarded the proposition to sell the public works as a business question. The policy of the measure depending largely upon the price to be obtained and the conditions on which possession of the work may be granted. If a sale be made for an aggregate sum, less than the amount on which the net profit would pay the interest, then it would not be economy to sell; such a measure would increase and not lessen the burdens of the people. Should the policy of selling meet the approbation of the representatives of the people hereafter, the utmost care should be taken to secure a full compensation and to make the conditions such as most certainly guard the rights and interest of the public in the use of these great highways. I am sure all will agree that no corporation should have the improvements on such terms as would enable it to impose unjust burdens on the internal trade of the State, or encroach upon the rights of the people. No such measure can ever receive my sanction.

I have spoken on this branch of public affairs with delicacy, because its management and control have been confided to agents selected by the people themselves; and accountable only to them.—The Executive having no power to direct in what manner the public works shall be managed.

As indicated in my last annual message, you are aware that I regarded the State's system of managing the public works, as susceptible of great improvement. I then expressed the opinion, which I still sustain, that the management should be based on plain business principles. The currency of the State seems to be in a wholesome condition. When I assumed the Executive office, a strong sentiment in favor of what is called the fee banking system, instigated mainly by the influence of the preceding administration, evidently prevailed the minds of many good citizens. I felt required to interpose the influence of my position against this scheme. Subsequent events must certainly satisfy all that such a step would have been disastrous to the true interests of the State, and especially to our own cherished commercial metropolis. I also felt required, during the session of 1852, to interpose the Executive prerogative against a dangerous expansion of our present banking system. I think there are few who will now doubt the correctness of this step. Had those schemes for the expansion of paper money prevailed, the consequences would have been more disastrous than the most sagacious could have foreseen. Our commercial metropolis, instead of standing as she has stood, impregnable against the financial storm which has been felt so seriously in other cities and States, might herself have fallen a

victim to the folly. Instead of boasting a proud fidelity and punctuality as she now can, she might have been humbled and dishonored. Sensible of the defect of the system we have, I will regard it as safer and better than those of most of the surrounding States. Whilst there may be localities where a growing and enlarged business would seem to demand the convenience of banking capital, no consideration can induce me to sanction any considerable extension of such capital of the State. I am a firm believer in the policy of dispensing with the use of paper money so far as that can be done without giving too sudden a shock to the business relations of the people. Such policy, I am confident, is best calculated to promote the success of the manufacturer, the miner, the agriculturist, and above all to secure to the laborer a just reward for his toil.

A loose and unguarded system of granting corporate privileges obtained favor under the administration of my predecessor. Corporations were created to engage in mere ordinary business enterprises, clothed with extraordinary powers, and upon the principle of a limited liability of the corporators—thus giving the capitalist undue advantages. I deemed this system unwise and unjust. I could see no reason why those who sought to enjoy all the profits of an ordinary enterprise, clothed with the convenience of a corporate seal, in competition with individuals, should not bear the entire responsibilities and pay their debts to the last farthing as individuals are required to do. The use of the veto power soon succeeded in arresting this system, and the principle of individual liability in corporations of this kind is now the settled policy of the State, and shall be maintained so long as I have the power to do so.

A number of general laws have been adopted to supersede the necessity for special legislation, and much good has been accomplished, but there is still on this point, a great work to perform.

The offensive system of omnibus legislation, by which good and bad measures are piled together under the same common title, and which has cost the Commonwealth so many millions of prodigal expenditure in times past, was during the last session, for the first time, completely broken down; and the laws of 1854 have been presented to the people, each separate, resting on its own merits.—It is to be regretted, the whole power of the Executive department shall be wielded to maintain this wholesome system.

The policy of municipal subscriptions to public works, sanctioned by my predecessors, never did, as you will remember, meet the entire approval of my judgment. I felt required at an early day, to admonish the people and their representatives against the insidious mode of creating debt; but as these measures were generally presented in the shape of a local question, affecting the interest of particular localities, I did not feel required to interpose my judgment against that of the people immediately interested, and their representatives.—Time and experience have convinced me that this was an unwise delicacy. If re-elected Governor, I shall unwisely employ the veto power against all and every such scheme.

I had not supposed, prior to the commencement of this canvass, that it would be necessary for me to declare to any citizen my views in reference to our common school system. I had cherished the belief that my career as a citizen, as a Senator, and as a Governor had given ample evidence of my strong attachment to this most sacred of our institutions. As in boyhood I was the recipient of the blessings of that system, so in manhood shall I maintain it to the fullest extent. I have resisted by the veto power, as the public records show, all attempts at innovation upon the system. Those engraved on it by our political opponents, when in power—the endowment feature and the sectarian feature—have been stricken from the system. Nor could I ever sanction a division of the fund for any purpose. Whatever means be raised for educational purposes by the government should be expended under the school organization. It would seem quite unnecessary and impolitic to collect money from the people, in a public way, to be expended under private directions. There is ample room for the use of private means for the promotion of education, without interfering with the general system. It shall be my pride and pleasure at all times to endeavor to perfect, extend and strengthen our common school system. Indeed, I anticipate with pleasure the day when the coffers of the State will be able to bear the expense of a far more enlarged and liberal system of education; one which shall reach the higher branches of science and literature, as well as the rudiments of a common education. No higher or nobler joy could occupy the energies of a government. Education in all its phases is the great helpmeet of civilization and Christianity. It is the most potent means of preventing crime; the greatest leverage in elevating society. It is the means of the largest degree of individual happiness and the highest grade of national dignity. Transcendently important in all countries and among every people; but no where more peculiarly so than in America. Here public will direct the policy of the government; here, indeed, the very foundation of the government rests on the sovereign thoughts of the masses. How important then it becomes that that which should emanate from a highly cultivated judgment. This is the sheet-anchor of our republican institutions. I believe that so long as the people are made intelligent by education and elevated in the scale of morality by its influence, so long will our civil and religious liberties be safe against internal strife and external aggression. It is the preparation for the exercise of the elective franchise, through which we are a self-governing people—by means of which the voice of the humblest citizen is equal to that of the most prominent and wealthy—through which all enjoy equal dignity and power as citizens. What citizen can be indifferent to such a system as this? Whoever could, deserves not the name of an American. I could not greet him as a true Pennsylvanian.

On the great moral question of prohibition, the making and selling of intoxicating liquors, except for particular purposes, I have but little to say in addition to the contents of my letter to the Temperance Convention of June last. In that communication I expressed the opinion that the legislature was possessed of constitutional power to control and regulate the subject; but at the same time remarked that in the exercise of that power, a law might be passed which in its details would be obviously unconstitutional and unjust. I said then, as I repeat now, that I sincerely deprecate the vice of intemperance, and am prepared to sanction any proper measure to mitigate, and as far as possible to extirpate the vice; but I cannot be regarded as pledged to sustain a proposed law, the details of which I have not seen. The obligation of my oath under the Constitution forbids this. The Executive department of the government is a co-ordinate and concurrent branch of the law-making power. Vesting as I have been with its functions, for the time being, I should do you injustice and dishonor myself, as an officer, were I to surrender those functions to any other branch of the government, or associated power, for any reason whatever. They must be retained in the Executive, where the Constitution has placed them, and freely, intelligently, and independently exercised on each proposition of law or policy as they may arise.

The expediency and policy of a prohibitory law has been by an act of the last Legislature submitted to the judgment of the whole people. Their sentiments for and against the measure are to be ascertained at the ballot box in October next. Should they demand such a measure, they will be carried into effect in a just, efficient and constitutional form.

Complaint has been made in certain quarters that I have not sanctioned a new license law which passed the legislature on the night of the final adjournment. I have not sanctioned it, nor do I intend to do so. It has been filed away in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to be returned to the next General Assembly with my objections.

This measure is a fair specimen of hasty and inconsiderate legislation; and is so confused and obscure in its purpose, that its administration, when taken in connection with the other license laws of the State, would baffle the most astute legal mind. After a deliberate examination of its provisions, I came to the conclusion that it might do much harm and could do no good. My reasons against it, and which are too long to be inserted here, I am confident, will prove satisfactory to you. Certain I am, that no real friend of temperance reform, with a full comprehension of the manifest tendencies of this system, will be willing to make himself the advocate of such a license system.

Certain strange political dogmas have recently been presented for public consideration, and which would seem to demand more than a passing notice. I mean the doctrine of the recently elected Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, that a citizen born out of the country should not be treated with civic office; and the still more extraordinary tenets of political faith held by a certain secret organization, which, it is said, materially aided in elevating this intemperate to power.

I am opposed to all secret societies to accomplish political ends. I believe, in the language of Gen. Washington, that all such associations “are likely to the course of time and things to become potent engines by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government, destroying afterwards the very engines which lifted them to unjust dominion.”

I believe in the wisdom and justice of the language of the Constitution of the United States, that declares “no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States;” and in the declaration of the bill of rights of our own Commonwealth, that “all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience.” That “no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience, and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishment or mode of worship;” and in the further declaration that, “no person who acknowledges the being of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth.”

I believe these instruments of fundamental law, as they are, should be maintained and justly administered by all men in civil authority. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine how any one sworn to administer these paramount laws, could feel warranted in stepping over the bounds of their distinct terms, and establishing rules of action in direct violation of the guarantees and immunities which they secure to every citizen. Citizens, according to the terms of the Constitution, are all alike—they are entitled to equal protection—to equal rights—to equal immunities, and no man who pretends to a just administration of the laws should attempt the high handed usurpation of constituting citizens to suit his own caprice, and to lay down as a rule of action, that the accident of birth should deprive an American citizen of the enjoyment of the full immunities and privileges guaranteed him by the Constitution. A more unjustifiable idea never entered the mind of any American statesman. I would not say this because I believe any class of people, wherever born, or whatever their religion have any right, as a class, or religious denomination, to demand office or honor, or distinction in the civil government. The Democracy of this country never have, nor never will recognize any such demand. But taking the Constitution as a guide and a rule of action, they will maintain the just rights of all citizens, learning each to depend upon his own merits and qualifications for office, emolument and honor. This I hold to be the true doctrine on this question.

countries can become citizens of the United States, and enjoy the benefits of our free institutions, except for particular purposes, I have but little to say in addition to the contents of my letter to the Temperance Convention of June last. In that communication I expressed the opinion that the legislature was possessed of constitutional power to control and regulate the subject; but at the same time remarked that in the exercise of that power, a law might be passed which in its details would be obviously unconstitutional and unjust. I said then, as I repeat now, that I sincerely deprecate the vice of intemperance, and am prepared to sanction any proper measure to mitigate, and as far as possible to extirpate the vice; but I cannot be regarded as pledged to sustain a proposed law, the details of which I have not seen. The obligation of my oath under the Constitution forbids this. The Executive department of the government is a co-ordinate and concurrent branch of the law-making power. Vesting as I have been with its functions, for the time being, I should do you injustice and dishonor myself, as an officer, were I to surrender those functions to any other branch of the government, or associated power, for any reason whatever. They must be retained in the Executive, where the Constitution has placed them, and freely, intelligently, and independently exercised on each proposition of law or policy as they may arise.

The expediency and policy of a prohibitory law has been by an act of the last Legislature submitted to the judgment of the whole people. Their sentiments for and against the measure are to be ascertained at the ballot box in October next. Should they demand such a measure, they will be carried into effect in a just, efficient and constitutional form.

Complaint has been made in certain quarters that I have not sanctioned a new license law which passed the legislature on the night of the final adjournment. I have not sanctioned it, nor do I intend to do so. It has been filed away in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to be returned to the next General Assembly with my objections.

This measure is a fair specimen of hasty and inconsiderate legislation; and is so confused and obscure in its purpose, that its administration, when taken in connection with the other license laws of the State, would baffle the most astute legal mind. After a deliberate examination of its provisions, I came to the conclusion that it might do much harm and could do no good. My reasons against it, and which are too long to be inserted here, I am confident, will prove satisfactory to you. Certain I am, that no real friend of temperance reform, with a full comprehension of the manifest tendencies of this system, will be willing to make himself the advocate of such a license system.

Certain strange political dogmas have recently been presented for public consideration, and which would seem to demand more than a passing notice. I mean the doctrine of the recently elected Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, that a citizen born out of the country should not be treated with civic office; and the still more extraordinary tenets of political faith held by a certain secret organization, which, it is said, materially aided in elevating this intemperate to power.

I am opposed to all secret societies to accomplish political ends. I believe, in the language of Gen. Washington, that all such associations “are likely to the course of time and things to become potent engines by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government, destroying afterwards the very engines which lifted them to unjust dominion.”

the direct influence of a retrograde on this subject could not be confined to the limits of our country? That as its advocates they could not be justified for a temporary convenience or selfish end, in endeavoring to create an evil in the cause of Christianity and civil liberty in other countries.

This principle of Christianity, benevolence and love for the rights of man, knows no geographical limits. It is as wide spread, as the human race. The Christians in heathen lands point to American institutions as an argument in favor of liberal views. The advocate of the civil rights of man under tyrannical and oppressive forms of government also draws his arguments from our example. The American example has been the beacon light which has guided the political mariner wherever struggling against the waves of oppression. To the Christian in heathen lands, and the Protestants in Catholic countries, it has furnished the largest share of their arguments and their hopes.

But to enforce—which is simply an absurd idea—that there be reason to apprehend encroachments upon our civil institutions by any class or sect of citizens, where would all good citizens rally for protection against such an evil? They would be found to cluster around the constitution; they would gather about like the faithful at Mecca, and hold it up as an impassable barrier to such encroachment. There I should be, in such event to maintain this instrument for the benefit of all classes and all denominations of Christians. But how large it is in those who pretend that there may be danger to the civil institutions of the country, to announce as a remedy, the destruction of the greatest safeguard which our institutions afford. So long as the people have confidence in the paramount law of the land and reverence its principles, so long will it afford ample protection for all; but if that instrument be overriden by the power of combination—if it be thus demoralized and weakened and the confidence of the people alienated from it, and encroachments should then be attempted, there might be cause for alarm, for those resisting such invasions would be in the attitude of an army with the fortress torn down and the ordinance dismantled. But enough of this. I trust that I have succeeded in making my views known to you upon this grave subject.

I have said none of these things from prejudice, for I am myself a Pennsylvanian by birth, and a Protestant by religious belief, as were my parents before me, but I have simply declared principles which I believe are consistent with the best interests, the dearest rights, and the highest hopes of the people of my native State. Nor do I mean to speak unkindly of individual citizens, who for any reasons may have connected themselves with the association to which I have been referring. I can readily perceive how, clothed with novelty and severity the approaches of such an institution would be insidious and seductive, and how a citizen of the best intentions might be drawn within its meshes. But all such have a plain duty to perform, and that is, to withdraw from the order—to renew their allegiance to the Constitution, and to assert the dignity of free and independent voters, and vote for whomsoever they please for political office.

I have now, fellow citizens, said all that the limits of a communication of this kind will permit, and thus I have made myself understood on all subjects relating to my official duties. The issue must be with you. I am confident that in passing upon my acts, you will not test them by a standard of perfection, for that is what humanity cannot attain. In conclusion, let me assure you that whatever your decision may be, it shall not weaken my attachment to the principles I have declared, nor lessen my zeal for the welfare of my native State, nor my admiration for you as a people.

Very respectfully, your fellow citizen,
WM. BIGLER.

CISTERS.—Look well to your cistern. To any one who has examined the contents of a cistern, it is evident that the water & dirt at the bottom often have a strong stench in them, while the water in the upper part of it was comparatively sweet and pure. This is owing to the animal matter that settles at the bottom, forming a mass of putrid carbon. In all rain, river or sea water, there are immense numbers of animals so small as to be invisible to the naked eye. Before a little pepper is put into a cistern to purify it, and then placed it under a microscope, and it will be alive with animals.—They are called Infusoria. They are short lived, and from their immense numbers, often form one-fourth of our rivers. So with the mud in the bottoms of our cisterns. It is caused, principally, by the deposit of this animal matter, and undergoes decomposition, putridity, and produces stench, the same as any other animal matter.

Unless it is cleaned out at least once a year, the water becomes the essence of carbon. To say nothing of the unpleasant smell, its use, undoubtedly, is the cause of sickness and death.—*Ohio Farmer.*

A COOL CUSTOMER.—An old chap residing near here, who might be classed as of the genus “scolding,” who was too lazy to work, but picked up a living by peddling, and other means more or less equivocal, was caught by a neighbor with a rat on his back, which he had just appropriated from said neighbor's fence for fire wood. “Hallo! you old rascal!—what are you stealing my fence for?” was the salutation he received from the owner. The old fellow turned round, rested one end of the tail upon the ground, and replied, without the least embarrassment; “I am ‘stealing’ an ‘mighty sight ‘olter’ than you are, my meddling old fool!” Then deliberately shouldering the rail, he carried it home.

“A young man and a female once upon a time stepped at a country tavern. Their awkward appearance excited the attention of one of the family, who commenced a conversation with the female by inquiring how far she had travelled that day?” “I travelled!” exclaimed the stranger somewhat indignantly, “we didn't travel!” would it