

The Montrose Democrat.

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Select Poetry.

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.
TO ANNA.
When I reflect,—Anna,
Upon days of long ago;
I think I can select,—Anna,
The stream, whose current flows,
Has run so many years,—Anna,
In one continued stream;
White, by the brook, our fears, Anna,
Vanished, in one golden dream.
That golden dream, Anna,
From earth, has passed away,
And as we glide down life's stream, Anna,
May sunshine gild each day;
And fill each heart with hope, Anna,
When life's dream and faint,
Whop dark gloom without,—may hope, Anna,
Cheer us on, without complaint.
Serenity and gloom, Anna,
Compose this world of ours,
The one o'er spreads the tomb, Anna,
The other smiles in bowers.
And while we dream of pleasure, Anna,
In this sad world of woe;
Let us seek a richer treasure, Anna,
Where sorrows never flow.

Political Articles.

ADDRESS OF GOV. BULLER TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WATERBURY, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1854.

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, to promote a just public policy, and to 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 in 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, the canvass has been actively pursued by my opponent. It is now impossible for me to visit more than a few of any 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 this locality, without access to the books and documents which are necessary to me, 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 reelection, 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, concentrate my attention 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 the first three 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 millions and a half of dollars. But for these, a very large reduction 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 idle school. It 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 works may be granted. If a sale be made for an aggregate sum less than the amount on which the net profits 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 to guard the rights and interests of the public in the use of these great highways. I am sure all will agree that no corporation should have the improvement on such terms as would enable it to improve the just burden on the internal trade of the State, or encroach upon the rights of the people. No such measure can ever receive my sanction.

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 have fallen a victim to the filth. Instead of boasting a proud fidelity and punctuality as she now can, she might have been humbled and dishonored. Sensible of the defects of the system we have, I still 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 facilities, no consideration induces me to sanction any considerable extension of such capital in 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 farmer, the agriculturist, and above all, to secure to the laborer a just reward for his toil.

A loose and unregulated system of granting corporate privileges favored 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 deem it the duty of the State to restrict the extension of this system, and to insist that 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 responsibility and pay their debts to the last farthing as individuals are required to do. The use of the veto power 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. I have not hesitated to present to you legislation, by which good and bad measures are piled together under the same common name, which has cost the Commonwealth so many millions of profligate 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, raising on its own merits. If I be re-elected, it will be my duty to present to you legislation, which shall be wisely 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 this invidious mode of creating debt; but as this measure was generally presented in the shape of a local question, affecting the interests 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 policy. If re-elected Governor, I shall unhesitatingly employ the veto power against all and every such scheme.

I have not expressed, 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 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 benefits of that system, so in manhood I shall maintain it to the fullest extent. I have resisted, by the veto power, as the public records show, all attempts to innovation upon the system. Those engraved on it by our political opponents, when in power—the endorsement 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 means for the promotion of education, without interfering with the general system.

It shall belong to 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 teach the higher branches of science and literature, as well as the rudiments of a common education. No higher or nobler duty could confer upon the energies of a government. Education in all its phases, is the great harbinger of civilization and Christianity. It is the most potent means of promoting 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; nowhere 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 that it becomes that that will should emanate from a highly cultivated judgment. This is the very palladium of our liberties. It is the sheet-anchor of our republican institutions. I believe that so long as the people are made intelligent by education, no elevated in the scale of morality by its influences, so long will our civil and religious liberties be safe against internal or 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 eminent and wealthy—through which all enjoy equal dignity and power as citizens. What statesman can be indifferent to such a system as this? Whoever could be, 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 depreciate the view of intemperance, and am prepared to sanction any proper measure to mitigate, as far as possible, to extricate the vice; but I cannot be regarded as pledged to sanction a proposed law, the details of which I have not seen. The Executive department of the government is a co-ordinate and concurrent branch of the law-making power. Vested, 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 these functions to any other branch of the government, or associate 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 their proper position 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 the 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 referred 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 be 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 full comprehension of the manifold defects of this measure, will be willing to make himself the advocate of such a Repeal 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 trusted with civil 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 functionary to power.

I am opposed to all secret societies to accomplish political ends. I believe in the language of GEORGE WASHINGTON, that all such associations "are likely in 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 have 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 God according to the dictates of their own consciences." That "no human authority can, in any case, interfere with or control 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 reward and punishment, shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth."

made these conditions. They are the work of American statesmen. They stand sanctioned by George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and other illustrious fathers of our Republic. We held out alluring invitation to the people of other countries to come here, accept our conditions and become American citizens. Nor were we slow to impress upon the world the peculiar benefits of our institutions. Indeed, we boasted of our asylum for civil and religious liberty; of our asylum for the oppressed, where every man could enjoy the high dignity of self-government, and the inalienable privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of conscience. Thus invited, many came of all countries, and of all sects of professing Christians. Some have been with us since the days of the Revolution; some for half a century, some for half that time, and others for a shorter period. They have contributed by their industry and skill to the development of the resources of our common country, and have assisted in its development; others have felled the forest and cultivated the soil, and have added to the general prosperity of the country; others have advanced the commercial, manufacturing, mining and mechanical interests of the nation, and others have adorned the pulpits and the law. They have assisted to pay the taxes, and to fight our battles; and shall the covenant which was thus made with these people be violated by the power of a secret and insidious combination that override the Constitution.

Shall the faith of our fathers, as pledged in this great instrument, be thus disregarded? Shall the men of all parties unite to support such a measure? No such immorality and political wrong should be permitted to tarnish the fame of America! From the long just days of the Revolution, there is a reminiscence that speaks in eloquent tones against this proposed error. From the shades of Mount Vernon, from the grave of La Fayette, from the heights where our fathers fell—our noble blood flows in the veins of Palaski and De Kalb, gave us their lives, there comes up a solemn remonstrance against this proposed wrong. I would not say this, nor the weakest sentiment of it, for the mere matter of office to this class of citizens. The value of office to them is of small importance; but it is the deep dishonor that such a violent measure would inflict upon our country, that induces me thus to speak.

It would not be the loss of civil places that would most afflict our adopted citizens, but it would be the humiliation of being designated as a class, of whom it should be said, they are not to be trusted with civil place. This is the idea that would most wound their pride and excite their indignation. There are amongst these those who, in the want of a full appreciation of our institutions and customs, so deport themselves as to give reason for complaint. But these facts afford no sufficient ground for violating the institutions of the country. It is simply cowardly to acknowledge danger from such a source, and the avowal of it is a poor compliment to the strength of our government.

I repeat that I am opposed to all oath-taking in connection with public office, and to all obligations which embrace the free exercise of the elective franchise; or that may be calculated to prejudice the sanctity of the jury box. I depreciate most mischievous those political tenets which, in their illiberal and intolerant spirit, would go behind the swaddling clothes of the infant, and pry into the consciences of men to test the justness of their opinions.

Has it ever occurred to those who have thoughtlessly espoused this new doctrine, that the practical application of it would be met at the very threshold by insurmountable difficulties. Is this attempt to excite one class of professing Christians against another, a mere expedient of wily politicians to accomplish their own selfish ends, or is it intended as a great radical change in the institutions of our country? Has it ever occurred to those who have received that the first step must be a new Church and State. How else can these new dogmas be reduced to practice? Their advocates must get possession of the civil government—must change the fundamental laws of the land, and then bring the power of the government to bear on matters of religious belief and church organization; and when one denomination of professing Christians shall have been punished into purity according to the notions of this new power, then another, the most noisy creature, would be then taken up, and so on until all religious denominations would be made to accord to a fixed standard by the force of law. In my opinion by the time this *Sinbad* had passed all denominations in review, the Christian spirit of the nation would be prostrated, and the infidel spirit be predominant.

Who will have the boldness to undertake a work of this magnitude? No one, I venture to say, of all the men who, in an hour, have embraced this heresy, can be found who will assume so great responsibility. Such an attempt, could it be made, would be well calculated to awaken a dread of the scenes of the seventeenth century, as enacted in Europe. We should not be deaf to the voice of history upon this subject; nor should we forget that our ancestors, from whatever country they may have come, and wherever landing on this continent, whether at Plymouth, Rock or Jamestown, were refugees from religious persecution, escaping from the bloody scenes which mark the darkest pages in modern history. Nor should we forget that when in 1639 Roger Williams and John Ballantine, a Quaker Baptist, and a Catholic—agreed upon terms of perfect religious tolerance, that it was a second era of "good will to man on earth." It was the greatest triumph of Christianity since the days of Constantine. It has been the source of the greatest good to mankind. Its benign influences have been world-wide, and it has strengthened in all countries. Has it occurred to those who would vilipend this great characteristic of American institutions, that the direful influence of a retrograde action on this subject could not be confined to the limits of our country? That its advocates they could not be justified for a temporary inconvenience or selfish end, in entailing so great an evil on the cause of Christianity and civil liberty and benevolence and love for the rights of man, known no geographical limits. It is as widespread as the human race. The Christians in all 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 Christians in Heathen lands, and the Protestants in Catholic countries, it has furnished the largest share of their arguments and their hopes.

But to suppose—which is simply an absurd idea—that there is reason to apprehend encroachments on 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 it like the faithful at Mecca, and hold it up as an impassable barrier to such encroachment. There I should be, in such an event, to maintain this instrument for the benefit of all classes and all denominations of Christians. But how idle is it 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 the principles, so long it will afford ample protection to all, and if that confidence be shaken 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 inroads would be in the attitude of an army with the fortress torn down and the ordinance abandoned. But enough of this, and let us turn to the subject which makes 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 my principles which I believe are consistent with the best interests, the sacred rights and highest honor of the people of my native State. Nor do I intend to speak unkindly of individual citizens, who for any reason may have connected themselves with the associations to which I have been referring. I can readily perceive how, clothed with a novelty and secrecy, the approaches of such an institution would be insidious and selective; 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 permit and I trust I have made myself unambiguously understood in relation 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 will it diminish my zeal for the welfare of my native State, nor my admiration for you as a people.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,
WM. BIGLER.

The State Debt Reduced.

The Whigs have been endeavoring to create the impression that during Gov. BULLER'S administration the State debt has been increased, and the *Argus* has published some tables to prove the assertion. Such is not the case, although there has been many heavy and extraordinary expenditures, all of which have been paid, and the interest on the State debt promptly met. We last week published the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking fund of their operations during the last three years, from which we learn that there has been paid and extinguished of the public debt of the Commonwealth, five hundred and eleven thousand, one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirty-one cents, and the certificates of stock representing that sum have been cancelled. In addition to this, the sum of two hundred and sixty-four thousand, one hundred and forty-two dollars of interest has also been cancelled and destroyed, leaving a balance in the hands of the State Treasurer, applicable to the same purpose, of one hundred and forty-eight, eight hundred and eighty-four cents, making in all a reduction of NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND, NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS AND FIFTEEN CENTS, OF THE PUBLIC DEBT. Think of this, ye tax payers, when you come to cast your votes on the second Tuesday of October. The State debt reduced nearly one million of dollars!

What will the Whigs say now in the face of an official statement, showing that it has been so largely reduced? By an economical administration of the Government, Gov. BIGLER has been enabled to wipe out of existence this large amount of indebtedness, and does he not deserve the plaudit "well done, thou good and faithful servant?"
Drafford Reporter.

Henry Clay on Fusion.

There was a time, and that not very remote, when a large class of the citizens of this country, seemed to derive pleasure in calling themselves, and being called Whigs. They pointed with apparent pride to CLAY and WEBSTER, and a few other lights, and followed with enthusiasm the leadership of those party chieftains. The political sentiments of each of those gentlemen, were considered as strictly orthodox, and their behests as willingly obeyed, as do the members of a church regard the teachings, and comply with the suggestions of their pastor.

CLAY and WEBSTER could not point to any enduring monuments of the wisdom of measures they had advocated for their schemes, so far as tested, had all been proved to be defective—but many of their followers were content with their oratorical efforts in opposition to Democratic policy—added to the hope that chance might place them in the most eminent position—when the leaves and fishes would be divided among the faithful.

That there were some Whigs in each State, who were actuated by higher motives, we have no doubt—we know there were such in Pennsylvania. And there is another fact that is equally reliable—i. e., that during the life of Mr. CLAY no Whig and abolitionist ever received his approval. In contemplating such a contingency he said: "But if (the Whig party) is to be merged in a contemptible abject party, and if abolitionism is to be engrafted upon the Whig creed, from that moment I renounced the party and went to be a Whig. I go yet a step further. If I am alive, I will give my humble support to that man for the Presidency who, to what ever party he may belong, is not dominated by fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out all the time that he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the Constitution and the Union."

Were Mr. CLAY now alive—there can be no question as to where he would be found. Abolitionism has become completely "engrafted upon the Whig creed," and of course, the Kentucky orator would turn with disgust from those who have disobeyed his teachings. Could the spirits of "the great embodiment of Whiggery" and "the Godlike Daniel" see the alliances formed by the party, always formidable under their leadership, would they not blush to behold the degradation of the Whig name, and the utter demoralization of the Whig head under the life of either of those eminent men, how indignantly would they have viewed an attempt to "engraft it upon the Whig creed!" No one acquainted with the history of those Statesmen can doubt that they would have rebuked in terms of burning eloquence, those cowardly conspirators, for attempting to accomplish the utterly subversive of the Constitution and the Union. It seems that in their death, the Whig craft lost both pilot and compass, and that it has been drifting about upon the political sea, at the mercy of every tempest, having none with sufficient capacity and courage to direct its course. The more intelligent and discreet of the crew, see that Abolitionism and Know-Nothingism are the Scylla and Charybdis, on to which their bark is fast dashing, and have wisely deserted it, leaving their reckless brethren to meet their inevitable destruction.

Inconsistencies of Modern Whiggery.

It is amusing to retrace the various and conflicting statements which our opponents resort to, says the *Democratic Era*, for the purpose of destroying Democratic ascendancy, and the retrospect is at the same time useful to exemplify and expose the hollow-hearted insincerity by which their movements are regulated, and to prove that in their desperate struggle for power as an end, the character of the means used is entirely disregarded.

In 1840, a favorite song of our opponents was:
"Cold water may do for Locos,
Or a little vinegar stew;
But we'll have hard cider and whiskey,
And vote for old Tippecanoe."
So that while in that year we are deluged beneath the waves of a "hard cider" and "whiskey" ocean, and reproached for our adherence to "cold water," in 1854, the attempt is made to set up this late "hard cider" and "whiskey" party as the embodiment of all the virtues of Temperance, and to denounce us "Locos" as the "rum" party.

In 1835, JOSEPH RITZER was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, on the Anti-Masonic platform of deadly hostility to all secret societies, no matter what was the character of their objects. In 1854, JAS. POLLOCK is put forward as the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, and as the representative of the worst feature of a secret society, because it is a political one.

In 1852, Gen. Pierce was bitterly denounced because the Constitution of New Hampshire contained a clause authorizing a religious test for office. In 1854, Mr. Pollock is zealously supported by his Know-Nothing associates, because he is said to have sworn to do all in his power to aid in establishing such a test in Pennsylvania.

The Missouri Compromise was established, the men who voted for it from the northern States were hung in effigy and bitterly denounced as traitors of the vilest stamp. In 1854 when the Compromise was repealed, Greeley asserted that it would be better to have the National Capitol with all its inmates blown up, than that such repeal should be effected.

In 1852, the Whig National Convention warmly endorsed the Compromise measure of 1850, the Fugitive Slave Law included. In 1854, the Whig State Central Committee of Pennsylvania have issued an address, containing a clause intending to convey the impression that the Whig party of this State is in favor of a repeal of the law.

In 1852, Gen. Scott, the Whig Presidential Candidate was very eloquent in his praise of "the sweet Irish brogue" and the "rich German accent." In 1854, Mr. Pollock is said to have sworn in a Know-Nothing Lodge, to practically proscribe all foreigners.

Under BULLER'S administration, and in 1849 under Johnston's administration, on the only two recent occasions when our opponents possessed full control of the executive and Legislative branches of our State Government, they passed laws authorizing a sectarian division of the Common School Fund, which was last winter repealed under a Democratic administration.

Yet in 1854 we are gravely told by the Whig State Central Committee, that the Common School Fund is menaced with a danger which nobody but the Whigs can avert.

From all parts of the Commonwealth, we receive the cheering news, that the Democracy is up and doing. The Democratic presses are alive to the importance of the present political campaign, and are fully aware of the miserable shifts to which our opponents are resorting, to procure a triumph. Know-Nothingism, with all its horrid atrocities—with all its plans and schemes concocted in secret, while it may take away from our party a few Democrats, who are unable to see the tendency of such an organization, will bring to our aid thousands of good men, Whigs, who pride themselves upon being advocates of the principles of our Constitution. To this may be added, that a measure of Governor Bigler's administration can be pronounced anything else than Democratic—that he has stood firmly by the great interests of the people, and administered the public affairs as became an honest and upright man. Why then should the people forsake him? Nay, we ask, why is it we receive such cheering news from all parts of the State? It is just because the people are satisfied with his ad-

ministration, and believe him to be a worthy person who desires to do no act that will militate against the prosperity of the people. It is this feeling which is now animating the masses, and while faction may rise its hideous head, and threaten destruction to Democratic men and measures, the bone and sinew of the country—the honest farmer, mechanic, and working man, will not let go of him whom they have tried, and not found wanting; for one who at best is but an uncertainty. We therefore say to all, that the re-election of Governor Bigler is now reduced to a moral certainty, and that his majority will be greater than it was over Johnston, we have no doubt.—*Platform.*

Philly.
Trouble among the Fighting Men—Attempt to Murder Tom Hyer—One Man Shot.
During the last eight months a feeling of enmity has been raised against the champion pugilist of America, by certain individuals of the same profession. In consequence of some misunderstanding concerning a bet on the Prize Fight at Boston Four Corners, John Morrison took place on Wednesday evening against Tom Hyer, and has made a most successful attack upon him at the Union Race Course, and elsewhere. Another one, who claims to be a "sportsman," and more or less on the "shoulder," named John Lyng, has also attacked Hoyer on several occasions. His last attack, however, is one of a most serious character. In keeping with this spirit, an evening before last, on Wednesday evening, a brawl took place between Lyng and a person named White; but through the immediate interference of friends on both sides, the difficulty was settled without violence. Near 1 o'clock that night—our properly speaking, the next morning—Lyng and White again met at the hotel of John Phillips, Nos. 69 and 71 Mercer-street, and renewed the difficulty.—Tom Hyer being in the school, at the time, Lyng became very abusive, and threatened to whip and shoot him if he would go into the street, saying that he was armed to the teeth and prepared for any emergency. For this abuse Lyng was slapped in the face by Hyer, at whom he discharged one barrel of a revolver, but it missed its destination and took effect in the arm of Charles Lozier, a butcher in Clinton Market, causing a severe and dangerous wound. The slug entered the flesh part of Lozier's arm and mangled it very much. It is thought amputation will be necessary.

Sergeant Glenroy and Officer Work of the Eighth Ward Police, who were stationed near the house, in case of a difficulty occurring in it, rushed into the premises on hearing the report of the pistol, and took Lyng into custody. However, before they could get to the arrest, Hyer had knocked Lyng down, and jumped several times upon his head and body. Immediately after the prisoner was taken to the Station-house, Justice Bogart made his appearance, and discharged Lyng, to appear again before him at the Jefferson Market Police Court at 11 o'clock the next morning, for investigation.

At the appointed hour yesterday morning the magistrate was at the Police Court to investigate the case, but Mr. Lyng was not forthcoming. The unfortunate man, Lozier, appeared before the Justice, and preferred a charge of "assault with intent to kill" against John Lyng.

The reason assigned for the non-attendance of Lyng being in the school, and his in a critical condition. The further hearing in the matter was indefinitely postponed by the magistrate, who refrained from fixing the bail for the present.

The Erie War.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA vs. THE ERIC AND NORTHEAST RAILROAD COMPANY.
DECREE OF THE SUPREME COURT, SEPT. 7, 1854. Opinion by BLACK, C. J. This cause came on to be heard before the supreme court on the bill of complaint on the answer of defendants, and on the proofs and evidence taken by both parties, and was argued by both counsels. And whereas it appears to the court, that the defendants have built, and do now use and maintain a certain railroad, known as the Erie and Northeast railroad, of which said railroad a part is within the present limits of the city of Erie, and upon certain streets thereof, and another part is upon the bed of a certain public road, known as the Buffalo road in Harbor creek township Erie county; and that the said railroad in those parts thereof, is a public and common nuisance;