Mr. Noodie Invoking Disunion. The Washington Union is suddenly smit ten with a great respect for compromises.—
Compromises should never be disturbed.—
The proposition to repeal the Fugitive Slave law is noticed by that journal in the following manner. "It is says the Union a proposition to nullify a clause in the Counti-tution which is well known to be one of its Compromises, and without which history informs us that the Constitution and the Union could never have been formed. This proposition involves, also, the repudiation of the Slave law was an essential ingredient, and Store, up stairs,

without which the Compromise would cer-But suppose we say that the Fugitive Slave law is unconstitutional, which very many able jurists believe it to be. In that case we shall get on very well. It is sound doctrine according to the Union's own profession and practice in the case of the repeal of the Miss-'ii Compromise, that if you will affirm of

compromise that it was not constitution you may repeal it at pleasure. Daniel ebster once held that legislation of the slaves was a matter for the State legislatures signally beaten. to regulate, and not for Congress.

In the same article the Union protests against the design entertained at the North to prevent, if possible, the admission of more slave states into the American confederacy. venerable Mr. Noodle. It asks:

"Are the advocates of this policy better men, better patriots, better statesmen, or better Christians, than our fathers, who freely admitted slave states, and, indeed, constructed our confederacy upon slave states? To maintain now that new states shall not come into the confederacy because they tolerate slavery is to repudiate the example, to impeach the wisdom, and to distrust the patriotism of the framers of our government."

But, Mr. Noodle you will please to observe that the question you ask is nothing to the purpose. Our fathers were wise and patriotin when they adopted their articles of Conform. They were wise and patriotic when they did so; but afterwards discovered that even this instrument was defective and inand made the constitution what it now is. They did not trouble themselves with the foolish question whether the amendments of to-day impeached the wisdom and patriotism of vesterday. They did simply what they thought wise, patriotic and proper at their wisdom and patriotism we shall follow their example. If we think the interests of

The Noodle argument would prevent our ever amending a bad law or passing a new law. Our fathers, in the first years of the republic, were satisfied with a few statues.— We have multiplied the laws of the federal government tenfold and more. Does this imply thatwe are wiser or better than they ?lies that we have occasion, or all. We have amended, again and again, the statutes they passed—not by, way of denying the wisdom of those who framed them. but because the altered laws answered our purpose better. We now travel from New York to Washington in a few hours. What presumption! exclaims Mr. Noodle; do you pretend to be better men than our fathers, who required several days to make the journey? We no longer wear cocked hats and hair powder. Mr. Noodle lifts up his hands in on that day.

astonishment at our contempt for the exam-

ple of our wise and patriotic ancestors. But lest the Noodle argument should fail of its effect, the Washington print enforces it disunion of the states as ever did the most will now rest satisfied as to his fate. zealous and voluble nulbfier. We quote its

"The dreadful truth will rise unbidden to upon the ground that its constitution recognises slavery, will be the last day of the con-

any impression upon sensible men.

The South is a spoiled child, which, if refused what it asks for, always threatens to wants. It is said, however, that the old nurse is beginning of late to doubt whether she has taken the wisest course with her wayward charge, and has made up her mind, whenev-

## A Sanctum in Nebraska. editor thus describes his sanctum:

Last night we slept in our sanctummother earth for a flooring. It was a glori-ous night, and we were tired from our day's sun, untouched. exertions. Far away, on different portions of the prairie, glimmered the camp fires of our like folly in the extreme. Enough was known of times in the past, of the pleasing present, and the glorious future which the march of civilization should open in the land whereon we sat. The new moon was just sinking behind the western prairie roll, but slightly dispelling the darkness which crept over our loved and cherished Nebraska land. We thought of distant friends and loved ones who. stretched upon beds of downy ease, little appreciate the unalloyed pleasure, the heaven-blessed comfort that dwelt with us in this far-off land. No busy hum of the bustling world served to distract our thoughts. Behand us was spread our buffalo robe, in an old Indian trail, which was to serve as our bed and bedding. The cool night wind swept in cooling breezes around us deep laden with the perfume of a thousand hued came the occasional long drawn howl of the

Talk of comfort! there was more of it in in a whole life of fashionable, pampered world in the setlements; and, individually, we would not have exchanged our sanctum for any of

Best fine wool Buck, to LB Goodrich, \$3,00 3d do. to S. D. 14 - might find a be put at rest, and the question settled for 2d do. to U. Burrows, 2,00 (Concluded on Third Page.)

## Montrose Democrat

THE LABORET CHECKATHAN TO THERE TO A E. B. CHASINE ALVIN DAY, BOTTOR Montrose, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1854.

REMOVAL! " Democrat" Office Removed To the West side of Public Avenue, North

The News.

The question of a prohibitory Liquor Law in Pennsylvania seems to have been decided in the negative at the last election. Our reports say the majority against it is about 8000.401

Later accounts from Europe contradict the report that the allied armies have taken Sevastopol. The engagement between the forcharacter of the Fugitive Slave law was not ces was without the city, which had not yet constitutional, deening that the surrender of fallen, though the Russians had thus far been

The Know Nothings held their State Convention in Massachusetts last week and nominnted a full State ticket. The Convention was reported as very turbulent and angry.-It employs the well-known argument of the In New York one section of the order repudiate Ullman for Governor, and seem very much divided among themselves.

Westward the star of Empire takes way." A large party left! Boston week before last for Kansas The New York Kansas League have sent between 600 and 700 persons to Kansas, and it is said that about 1000 more are preparing to follow.

A fire in Baltimore last Friday night destroyed property to the amount of \$200,000. From Mexico our news is important .federation. That form of Government, they by a portion of the government troops. He tion. It says that Congress—we quote its found, would not do, and they adopted an issued orders for a grand national Ball, directother—the present constitution in its original ing all foreign Ambassadors to appear in livery. Our Minister refused to obey, and others of the diplomatic corps joined him. The complete. They altered, amended, added Ball was not held, and it is said that difficult converse by its advocates,—that if Congress ty is apprehended on account of the refusal. Archbishop Hughes and Bishop Simon

sailed last week for Europe. Florida has elected her whole democratic State ticket by small majorities. Ohio has the time, and if we do not mean to impeach gone anti-Nebraska 10 or 80 thousand, and so has not Mrs. Jolinson but Indiana. The prohibition in 1820, by the united vote of the Congressional ticket is a clean sweep. No the republic require that no more slave states Congressional tickerns a cican sweep. No shall be taken into the confederacy, we shall time this to deal in particulars. The maact in the spirit of our wise and patriotic jorities, like those in Pennsylvania, are so popular sovereignty, or that the people of the forefathers by keeping them out. They ac- large that there is no hook strong enough to territories shall decide the question of slavery ted conscientiously, and so must we, or we hang the de tails upon. Was'nt it wise to for themselves, and that Congress shall not are not worthy to be their descendants. repeal the Missouri Compromise?

4,094 majority. Gain on Pierce's vote two adopted by the South as their future policy. years ago, of 6,559.

tory, August 4, 1854, has been received by plea of establishing the doctrine of non-inter-Sir George Simson, Governor of the Hudson vention by Congress, it looked as though they we have occasion for more laws, and that is Bay Territory, narrating the discovery of the must adopt that doctrine; but it now appears remains of Sir John Franklin and his unfor- evident that they never intended any such tunate company, and stating they were stary- thing, but that they voted for that repeal in ed to death in the spring of 1850, to the accordance with the doctrine avowed by the northwest of Fox River.

speeches in Illinois. He spoke at Aurora on to the spread of slavery to any tarritories of Thursday, 19th, in reply to Stephen A. Doug- the nation. They voted for it in accordance las, who was advertised to speak at that place, with this principle of nationalizing the insti-

## Sir John Franklin.

Among our news items will be found a despatch announcing that the remains of Sir with a threat. It talks as flippantly of the John Franklin are finally found. The world

In 1845, we think it was, he was fitted out with all the necessary provisions for a long every mind, and proclaim in language of voyage, by the English government, and thunder, that the day on which the united with a body of bold and adventurous men. North shall refuse admission to a new state set sail for the purpose of exploring the north seas, and finding, if possible, a northwest passage from western Europe into the Pacific We have heard this before, and very often ocean. The time for his return came round, too. The cry of disunion no longer makes months and years passed and no tidings from the bold mariner and his crew. The English government fitted out an expedition to search throw itself down stairs. The North is a for him, hoping he might be found afive. foolish nurse, which believes it will fulfil its probably with his vessels frozen fast in those threat, becomes frightened, and fussily goes regions of polar ice and snow. The expediand gets for it whatever it may fancy it tion was unsuccessful, but still another was sent, and about the same time, his wife made an application to our government, which also joined in the search. Still no traces could er the threat is repeated, to see whether any be found. Finally, but a few months since. serious attempt will be made to put it in exe- Dr. Kane, a learned nautical man, was despatched with three American ships, equipned for a long and final voyage. He has not The Omaba Arrow is the name of a pallyet returned—is still tumbling amid mounper just started in Omaba, Nebraska. The tains of ice, perhaps finally to meet the same fate as the daring Sir John, for, American starry-decked heavens for a ceiling, and our energy and American pride, will this time

ble and too often unappreciated class of our of the polar regions to know that, even if a people, known as pioneers or squatters. We passage could be found, where ships might gathered around our little camp fire, talked pass through, it could be of no practical importance or value to the world. It could never become a channel of navigation, and if any such exists, which is not at all reasonnble to suppose it cannot possibly be open more than a few days, or weeks in the year, and then must be filled with a mass-with mountains even; of moving icebergs. The most that could reasonably have been anticinated from the expedition of Sir John, was a triumph of energy, physical endurance, and science, over the fiercest elements of Nature, -icebound waves and eternal cold. National pride and individual fame might thus have been gratified, and the world produced one more hero. But at what a terrible cost has of the country on the line of popular sover and varied flowers. Far away upon our lea the experiment been made! Let the years eignty. Standing there it must fall both fondly devoted woman, have a tongue to es- and bold doctrine now, at the North, of the one hour of our sanctum camp life and of timate it, to say nothing of the horrible suf- right and duty of Congress to legislate on the camp life generally upon Nebraska soil, than fering of that brave and misguided crew be- subject-disclaiming interference with the fore life left the temple of humanity.

No new light has been sted upon the world, those of our brethren of the press who boast no national distinction has been won, no

Popular Sovereignty in Virginia. In our paper to day we publish an article ander the head of "Popular Sovereignty," in the Richmond Enquirer, which we urge terest in the present aspect of political matters. The Envirer insists that Congress not only has a right, under the constitution, to legislate upon the question of Slavery in the territories, but that it is the duty of Congress to do so. The article says :- " We of the South compromise of 1850, of which the Fugitive of Searl's Hotel, and next door to Ethridge's contend not simply that Congress may, but that Congress must legislate respecting Slavery in the territories. We not only affirm the power, but act claim its exercise, when necessary, as a matter of right with us, and of duta on the part of Congress." And further on in the article, our readers will see that the monstrong doctrine is claimed, that it is the duty of Congress to remove any obstacles that may he in the may of letting Slavery into the ter ritories, and protect it there at all hazards .-The whole article is a bold avowal of the determination, on the part of the South, to engraft a policy upon the government of the country that shall very soon make the institution of slavery a national one. And here we might add that the doctrine of the Enquirer, that Congress must interfere to remove any obstacles to the security of slavery in the territories, must apply with equal force to the States. For if Congress may interfere to protect and establish slavery in the territories, as the Enquirer claims, it follows that the institution is a creature of the national government, and not of municipal regulation, as it has always been heretofore held in this country to be. And if it be an institution of the national government, Congress may establish it in any free State, for, note, the Enquirer claims that this power of Congress is for the Santa Anna has been proclaimed Emperor protection of slavery and not for its prolibilanguage may interfere to protect slavery in the territories, but not to prohibit it." 'It will strike thinking men as a little singular that this Southern doctrine is not allowed a may interfere to protect it, it may also interfere to prohibit it. Such at least was the construction that the framers of the constitution put upon that instrument, and that construction was once allowed by Southern statesmen, as the passage of the Missouri

South, testifies. It will thus be seen that the doctrin exercise-and has no right to exercise-con-Pollock in this Congressional District has trol over the question, is not likely to be True, when they united in support of the Re-A dispatch from Dr. Rae, dated York Fac- peal of the Missouri Compromise, under the Enquirer, that it is the duly of Congress to in-Frederick Douglass is delivering political terfere and remove any obstacle that may exist tution, and not to carry out the doctaine of popular sovereignty which northern men use as an excuse for their votes. We don't hear Southern men talking of the great principle of self-government," and kindred nonsense, when they give their reasons for voting fer that repeal. Not at all. They put it on the ground of removing an obstacle to the spread of slavery and on that ground alone, ask a justification from the people of the South.

From these indications it is manifest that neither the North or South will ever agree to the doctrine of popular sovereignty as a settlement of the slavery question. The South assert the power of Congress to legislate on the subject, in defiance of the doctrine of of Gen. Cass, and chaim the exercise of that power to protect the institution.-The North has always asserted that power willing to wound, but too cowardly to strike. Congress, but after the proposition of Gen. Cass, many thought it not prudent of the institution. It will thus be seen that annum. the propagandists of the South, and non-expower of Congress to legislate upon the sub! \$14,088 in cash. ect, and maintain that it shall exercise that power to the restriction of the institution.

Thus will the doctrine of non-intervention the subsequent doctrine of the two Baltimore Conventions, be repudiated by both section of the confederacy, and this being the case the whole question must finally be settled by Wood per cord the strong power of majorities alone.

To us, with this state of things about us, if appears worse than idle, -absolutely suicidal Pork, " to attempt to range the democratic party Butter, of dread suspense, and crushing agony of that North and South. It must take the broad institution where it is fortified by local law, assert and maintain the power and duty of prohibition in the territories of the nation.

> Under the lead of Bextox in '36 this may years in the gubernatorial chair,

be accomplished, the democratic party again be reared in all its strength, and in the fulfil- Entors or DEMOCRAT: ment of its great mission of lasting good and happiness to the country and the race.

Look at it. Now that the election has gone by we pro ose to say a few words about Know Noth ngs and anti-Nebraska, trusting that men can look at the subject coolly.

We believe it is admitted by all hands that he result in this county as well as in the State, was brought about through the instrumentality of this secret political organization, which in this section of the, State especially, quired its strength mainly, in our judg nent, from the defection, so far as relates to the democratic party, on account of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Passing ver any discussion of the merits or demerits of that order for the present, we wish simply direct attention to the fact that that order, of far as we can judge its principles by its caults, considers the slavery question as entirely secondary in importance to that other nestion upon which their order, is based. iz, the exclusion of adopted citizens from places of trust in the government. The Whigs claim the credit of being the

eal anti-Nebraska party of the country, and

our readers will recollect how strongly their presses, early in the summer, urged that all reliable anti-Nebraska members of Congress should be returned, whether Whigs or Demorats, saying that their party had abandoned ts organization, and should rally without pary distinction, upon the Nebraska issue. Now ot us look at the Laucaster District. There Mr. Heister who stood up manfully, in Conress and out of it, and opposed the repeal, vas re-nominated with a party unajority of hearly 6000. He went before the people on he Nebraska issue, side by side with Judge Collock, a Know-Nothing. Judge P. took his party vote and more too, but Mr. Heister was defeated largely by a Know-Nothing candidate for Congress, Drum of Westmoreland, Democrat, stood in the same position, with party majority in his District nearly or nite as large, and shared the same fate by he same opposition. Trout, of the Crawford District fell in the same way. In this county Mr. Grow's vote is but a trifle larger than the of the recent election to that act. usual Democratic vote, showing that after all, when the District had a chance to give a full expression of their feelings on that repeal, the so by voting for a candidate of the democratparty. Their ticket too was headed "An--Nebraska Ticket," and yet the champion of the District on that question, for the only unflinching anti-Nebraska men as Turrell, that led them on?

Again, Mr. Darsie, the While candidate for Canal Commissioner, wrote and published a But he was not a Know-Nothing, and that was given to Mr. Mott, an open Nebrassa man, and a pet of the national administration, and he is elected by nearly 200,000 mhties in some of the strongest Whig Districts in this county!

We might multiply instances, but these will serve the purposes of this article. They show conclusively that the Know-Nothing sentiment cares not for the great question of human freedom. It is at what they call foreign influence" in the affairs of the gov- test, must have been struck with his bold arfor Governor in New York is a "Silver Grav," other questions are of minor importance to has in all positions and in all sections of the Phila paper. them. They seize hold of a sentiment of mere prejudice, which likes to look upon the results, but is ashamed to stand up and defend the principle in the light of day.

GLEASONS PECTORIAL.—There is no abateor wise to exercise the power, but to take ment in the popularity of this elegant weekthe question out of Congress by reference to ly. A decided improvement is constantly es and all sects. He always has been and the people of the territories, while the free perceptible, its literary character being far in oilers, proper, demanded that Congress sho'd advance of that of any similar puplication in exercise that power to prohibit the extention the country. F. Gleason, Boston, \$3,00 per

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE IN DEAD LETtentionists of the North, agree that Congress ren Mongy. In the first quarter of 1852, has power over the question, leaving the ad- the number of dead letters sent to the Dead herents of Gen. Cass, and Northern Nebraska Letter office, and found by the openers to men, to fall between the two. This being the contain money, was 1,701-the amount case, no one can doubt that the candidate \$10,238; second quarter, 1,736 letters, and who shall receive the Southern support for the \$10,869; fourth quarter, 1,842 letters, and Presidency in '56, will be obliged to repudi- \$11,713. In the quarter cuded March 31, ate the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and 1854—two years afterwards—the number of assert the power of Congress over the ques- valuable dead letters reached 2,323, containtion; and as a counterpart to that, the can 2,487 letters, and \$14,325 in money. We didate who shall receive the votes of the have from the third quarter-ending 30th Northern States, will be obliged to assert the Sept. last 2,354 letters, in which were found

PAST AND PRESENT .- An old citizen who has ever kept an account of everything purchased for his family, gives the following list as settled by the Compromise of 1850, and of articles and their prices in 1829, to which he has added the price of similar articles at

the present time:-Flour per bbl. Potatoes per bushel, Beef per lb. Veal.

Tota Showing an increase in the aggregate prices of the above articles of two hundred and ninety-eight per cent.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. Oct. 21, 1854.

from my school an hour since, I found the on the same ticket, had received the full partitled." Intermittent Springs."

you the following, which is all I have time to prepare before the departure of this evening's mail; proposing, however, to write you more fully upon the subject in a future com-

ressel, introduce a tube in the form of a siphon, which shall reach very nearly or quite to the bottom of the inner side of the vessel, and some little distance lower on the out side. settled into the edge of the vessel, (water tight,) so as to allow the water to rise and hil the tube to the upper surface of its apex, without overflowing the vessel; and let this tube have the capacity to discharge the conents of the vessel in a given time, say ten ninutes; you have then only to allow the water to flew into the vessel through a tube which has the capacity to fill it in one liour, or two lours, or any given time, to possess a perfect specimen of an intermittent spring. which will flow as often as the small tube can fill the vessel.

The action of the aparatus above described, will be complete; illustrating, most triumphmitty, the theory advanced upon this subject by Dr. Comstock.

Very truly yours A. B. CLARKE. 20 Tompkins Place.

Gov Bigler-The Causes of his Defeat.

The Disputch of yesterday, basely misrepresents and implagus the motives of Governor real chase of his defeat, how does it come Union, and are held by them as their joint BIGLER in the appointment of Judge CAMP- that in Philadelphia where Mr. Campbell was and common property. BELL to the office of Attorney General, and weakest, Governor Bigler has been the strongwith affected sincerity, attributes the result lest ! How does it come that in the North A review, of the facts and circumstances

connected with that appointment, and the Bigler has suffered the most? defeat of Governor BIGLER, will Jemonstrate most clearly the injustice of the article of the tions, as also the fallacy of its conclusions. The allegation that Governor Bigler ap-

braska ticket indeed, arrayed against such cure the special favor of any religious de- every reflecting man. nomination, by any official act, is a bold falsehood and a most palpable slander. The state- ties will admit that the result was not a ver- ted, and in derogation of that perfect equality Mumford, Glidden and Williams. Was it the ment is destitute of the slightest foundation, diet on the official acts of Governor Bigler, which belongs to them as inembers of this love of the principle, or the love of the spoils and is in truth, a base and unprincipled in- but turned entirely on questions outside of Union, and would tend directly to subject putation of the motives of one of the most the masterly manner in which he pure, honest, upright and reliable public men, charged the duties of his position. and one of the most devoted patriots this Commonwealth has ever produced. It is a wealth to honor. It is one of the fruitless attempts to assign to every other than the propseries di acts of devotion to the Constitution. and the laws of his State.

dress the people, in the late or any other conernment, which they strike. Their candidate gument and powerful reasoning against the very course which the Dispatch has attribuor properly a pro-lavery Whig. They aim, ted to him. He has at all times and particularly in the recent campaign, most solemly State clearly and distinctly declared that he sought the favor of no denomination or sect of people as such. He recognized the demand of no sect or class, and has never vet coalesced with any faction, but has with a firmness of purpose, and with a sincerity of devotion, maintained and advocated the pure republican principles of the Constitution, which guarantees protection alike to all classstill is for equal rights to all, and special privileges to none. If it be just to say that in the appointment

All who have heard Governor Bigler ad-

of Judge Campbell he sought to conciliate the Catholic vote, would it not be equally so, to allege that in the appointment of Pre-byterians and Methodists (for he appointed more of these than of all other sects) he sought to court them? And cannot the same be said in relation to all other denominations? 'And if this be so; if this argument be good, the only way in which the Governor, or any other appointing power could escape the imputaion of the Dispatch would be, by a selection for all offices, the unbelievers and the infidels of the State. If Governor Bigler did appoint to office some citizens of the State who were members of the Catholic Church, but who Black over Baird, were also Democrats, it cannot be denied that he also turned out Catholics who were Whigs. He also appointed two or three adopted citizens of his own party, and at the same time removed other adopted citizens who were not of his own party. But in doing this let it be remembered that he took the constitution for his guide, and judged of the merits of indi- nouncing the defeat of the Prohibitory Liquor viduals without regard to their conscientious convictions on the peculiar mode of their religious worship. He who as Governor would of only 177 against a Prohibitory Liquor the Chocktaws and Chickasaws in a third, \$10,00 do more of less, or who would bind himself Law, but as we have only reported majorities This plan has been sent out to be canvassed by an onth or promise to act otherwise should from some of the counties, and different state- by the tribes concerned, and who, under it,

never swear to administer the Constitution. The imputation upon Governor Bigler's motives in the appointment of Judge Campbell is falsified by well known facts. His decision in this case was based upon ordinary political considerations, and on no other. Mr. Campbell had been the nominee of the D. & Nebraska, party when it was in the majority, and as such nomince was defeated by the well directed schemes of a few factious leaders with whom he had various differences in reference to the preliminary movements of the party. A Buit Thor. The Spanish full blooded Immediately after his defeat, the Democrati bull, Don Glovaner, whose aire acquired immor- press in all parts of the State urged his aptal renown by killing a tiger, a year or two pointment, as an indication of the integrity since in the Plave de los Toros, Madrid, is now of the party. Governor Bigler found himself of its nestness and beauty of artial adorn chaplet has been placed upon the brow of a Then let the question arise in Congress, meet in this country, and is offered by his owner to presented with the alternative, of deciding hero by an admiring world. But brave men is there with a manly and inflexible firmness, the United States, for a wager of \$1,000 one hand, and the great mass of the party on Tribune. partition of the partit Pollock's Cotasz or Trag.—About three who defeated Judge Campbell, to prove that Turrell, 791 2133

his religious sentiments had nothing to do Sturdevant.

Dr. Sirs. On returning that members of the Catholic Church, who were candidates at the same time, and

As a very brief and pertinent reply, I send

Who ever heard before that it was wrong in principle to appoint a man to a small office who had been defeated for an important one. or that a man once rejected by the popular will was not to be presented for office again. Mr. Westox closes his article, with the The history of all parties is full of testimony We not only affirm the power, but we claim mportant inquiry, "Who will tell us how the against such an absurd doctrine. JACKSON, its exercise, when necessary, as a matter of inhon can produce an intermittent spring ?" CLAY, and many others were offered for pop- right with us and of duty on the part of siphon can produce an intermittent spring?", CLAY, and many others were one of property, which, I propose to answer, by asking him to Besides the question of who should be a perform the following very simple experiment. Judge was a question for the whole people, Take a common water pail, or any similar but after the Democratic party had carried. The constitution recognises it as property, ly who should be Attorney General. Let the apex, or highest part of the tube, be about 5000 Democrats voted against Judge to his properly against the violence of the therefore he should not be Attorney General, therefore the appointment was demanded. We do not intend, at this time, to speak specially of the policy of the appointment. The article of the Dispatch does not seem to

with his defeat, but that he had been opposed

require it. All we intend is to vindicate the proposed that Congress should repeal the motives and the act of the Governor, and Mexican laws which prohibited slavery in to show beyond doubt or cavil that no prin- Utah and New Mexico-contending, neverciple of propriety or Democratic usage was theless, as we do, that the constitution proviolated by his act in this matter. That it was the cause of the mighty consequence attributed to it by the Dispatch, no

andid man, on full reflection, can or will beieve. It has been the pretext of some, and the real cause with but very few for their recent acts in betraying the Democratic party. If the influence of this act was so potent and fatal upon the Democratic party, why was it and oppression, Congress may interfere to not manifested at previous elections? Every protect clavery in the territories, but not to politician knows that a wrong act on the part prohibit it. This principle, which is the of an administration will be rebuked by the dectrine of Mr. Calhoun and the state rights people on the first opportunity. This always school, is clearly stated and conclusively has been and always will be the case. Why though concisely argued, in the following then did not this act of Governor Bigler's deparagraphs. feat the party in 1852? Why did it fail to er made about this appointment, Governor

can pretend that public interests suffered, has | deprived of its full and equal right to any Whigs even here were not over anxious to do Dispatch, and the falsehood of its imputa- had the effect temporarity to prostrate the territory of the United States, acquired or to Democratic party in Pennsylvania will the be acquired. Disputch tell us what has produced the like pointed any man to office because of his re- effect in all the Eastern and Western States ! directly or by its effects deprive the citizens gious belief, or on account of the place of Willieven the Dispatch be unjust enough to of any of the states of this Union from emihis birth; or that he at any time sought to contend that this appointment influenced the grating, with their property into any of the office where it was legitimately an issue, was drag the question of religion into the politi- resultin Ohio? The proposition is simply territories of the United States, will make not to be found upon it! Singular anti-Ne cal arena; or that he ever attempted to se- ridiculous, and will excite the contempt of such discrimination, and would, therefore, be

administration which has proved more satistains without any warrant in the constitution much more consistent anti-Nebraska letter fibrication, without the slightest cause of factory to the mass of the people. Even the or in reason which the states rights party than Judge Pollock, and equally as strong, foundation, against the official integrity and most violent opponents have not dared to disputes and discredits by irresistible argupersonal character of a Governor whom it take ground against the general policy of ment and decisive authority."
has been the pride of this good old Common-Governor Bigler.

. He has, it is true, been defeated by circumstances against which no human forethought He has, with unreserved freedom, and without reference to its effect upon his own prospects, declared his views on all leading top-

His patriotic address will sleng live as an cheerfulness and dignity with which he has

Pennssivania.

Jefferson County gives Pollock a majority of 561, which is unexpectedly large. Potter and McKean alove remain to be heard from np as follows: FOR GONERNOR.

James Pollock, (W. Anti-Nebraska) 201,496

William Bigler, (Democrat) 164,573 Pollock's majority, The exact vote of Bradford, the so-called American" candidate, will be very small and cannot be ascertained until the returns are published. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. Henry S. Mott, (D. and K. N.)

83,946

71,984

45,489

156,921

154,042

308

George Darsie, (Whig)" Mott's majority, FOR SUPREME JUDGE. Jeremiah S. Black, (Democrat) 165.818 Daniel M. Smyser, (Whig)

Against a Prohibitory Law.

For a Prohibitory Law,

Majority against a law, 2.879 The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian says it has received a dispatch from Harrisburgh an-Law. With Potter and Sullivan Counties to hear from, however, we figure out a majority in one territory, the Creeks in another, and

burgh may be correct. The Legislature will stand : Senate. House. Joint-Ballot. W. Ind. Anti-Nebraska & K. N., 42 Total. 100 133 The House is composed of the following Chah-ta, and will include the Choctaws and

Democrats, 25; American Democrats, 12 Independent Democrats, 2; American Whigs, 15; Independent Americans, 5; Whigh, 65; Temperance American, 1: Temperance Whig, 2; Temperance Democrat, 1; All the Anti-Administration members are Anti-Nebraska men, and were elected by the Fusionists .-

resentative District Official Underant, 1185 2572 308 From the Richmond Enquired

Popular Sovereignty. The second and third articles in the Cass creed appear to be only different sentiments from my school an bour since. I found the on the same ticket, had received the tole part of the same proposition, and bour to, instact, Democrat on mis table; and among other by vote If we are not mistaken, the Distaint the doctrine of squatter sovereignty; articles of interest. I had the pleasure of per patch itself took a leading part in this very but the sweeping negation in the second of articles of interest. I had the pleasure of per patch itself took a leading part in this very but the sweeping negation in the second of articles of interest. I had the pleasure of per patch itself took a leading part in this very but the sweeping negation in the second of articles of interest. I had the pleasure of per patch itself took a leading part in this very but the sweeping negation in the second of articles of interest. ettempts to forture this act into a disregard slavery in the territories amounts to an indeof public will. Judge Campbell was not a pendent, substantive principle, which, as the candidate for Attorney General but for the Jegitimate inference from the squatter sover-Supreme Bench, a far more important station: eignty doctrine, aggravates the absurdity and mischief of the original proposition. We of the South contend not simply that Congress may, but that congress must, legislate respecting slavery in the territories, in certain circumstances and under certain limitations. the State, it was a question for that party on- and Congress, as the supreme legislative au-The thority in the territories must guarantee to it Whigs who had voted for another against all the immunities of property. Thus, if the Mr. Campbell, were not entitled to a voice in slaveholder from the South settles in a serithe appointment. If it be said then, that tory in which there is no adequate protection Campbell for the Supreme Bench, and that abolitionists, it becomes the duty of Congress to interpose for his security. So, likewise, if the answer is 168,000 voted for him, and there be any artificial barrier of foreign law which repels slavery from, the common do main, Congress must interpose to remove the obstacle. Hence, in 1850, the present Secretary of War, then a senator from Mississippi, prio vigore offected their repeal, and carried slavery into the forbidden territory. If this principle of congressional intervention is clear and indisputable, the limitation on its exerise is equally so. Congress may intervene in persuance of the constitution, not against

it. Congress may interpose to further the ends of justice and equality, but not of wrong

"The territories of the United States be produce the result in 1853! If this was the long to the several states composing this

"Congress, as the joint agent and representaitve of the states of this Union, has no and South-west, where no complaint was ev- right to make any law, or do any act whatever that shall directly, or by its effects, make any discrimination between the states If this trifling affair, from which no man of this Union, by which any of them shall be

"The enactment of any law which should a violation of the constitution and the rights every reflecting man. a violation of the constitution and the rights.

The candid and thinking men of both par of the states from which such citizens emigra-

"So much for the doctrine of Congression-Indeed, this Commonwealth never had an al non-intervention which Gen. Cass main-

Greeley on Know Nothings.

There is no reason to doubt, says the N.Y. er cause, a defeat which redounds to the glo- could have guarded, but such a defeat has Tribune, that among the order of Knowjority in the State, even having large majori- ry and the honor of a true and honest man, placed him a martyr to principles which nev- Nothings there are many honest and patriotwho has been sacrificed upon the altar of po- er die-in a proud an enviable position be- ic men, who have joined the order from the litical proscription, and the most unrelenting fore the people of the nation. Through the belief that it offered the means of reforming thegotry and fanaticism. It is the consummat whole canyas he has conducted himself with the corruptions and cradicating the occasiontion of a wicked design to raise a false issue dignity and singular propriety. He has tem- al baseness of our politics. It is well known against a man whose whole life has been a perished with no special interest; fanned no that the original scheme of the society was prejudices, and courted no classes or factions, not to set up candidates of its own for office, but to select from those nominated by the various political parties such men as should really possess the highest qualifications of character and talent, and elect them. It is true that a mistaken and unjust proscription honor to his integrity and boldness, and the of foreign-born citizens, simply because for eign-born, was also a part of the plan, but borne his defeat, regretting only the disaster | we are willing to presume that a great porone idea of foreigners and Catholics. All thrian questions into partizan struggles. He commands the highest admiration of all.— an honest and zealous desire for the public good. And as long as the order seemed to adhere to this policy, it not only gained victories at the local elections, but carried with it a certain moral influence, growing out of its apparent independence, and its freedom from personal and selfish aims. But now all this is changed, and we see

the Order unblushingly standing forth not as the corrector of the old political parties, but as a new party, even more meanly and corruptly managed than any of the old ones. It now sets up its own candidates! From Scrogins to Schaffer, from Ullman to Ebling, all either chronic speculators in politics or individuals with regard to whom the entire public are Know Nothings. The pitful tricks, the base intrigues, the gross impositions on the masses, which have notoriously marked the recent management of the Order, and which only form a part of the policy all along contemplated by its leaders; have never been surpassed in the worst degradations of Whig or Democratic wire pulling. If the Order had a single respectable trait before, it has none now. It has sunk below contempt, and has not only committed political suicide, but has done it in the least decent and creditable manner. No man of honesty and selfrespect can longer maintain any connection with it, or receive with any feeling but scorn and disgust the command to vote for the candidates it has been used to put in nomination.

THREE MORE TERRITORIES.—A plan, if is aid, is on feet for organizing three ferritorial governments in the Indian country south of Kansas, to consist severally of the Cherokees ments from others, the dispatch from Harris- are to be constituted citizens of the United States. At the last session of the Senate a bill was presented by Mr. Johnson of Arkansas, which embodies the features of this scheme. The first territory will be Cherokee, and will include the Cherokees, Osages, Senecas, Shawnees and Quapaws; the second is to be Muscoges, and will include the Creek and Seminole tribes; and the third named Chickasaws.

> Election of U. S. Senators-Governor Royce's Message.

> MONTPELIER, (VL.), Oct. 14, 1854.
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> Hon, Jacob Callamore of woodstock, Whig, was to-day elected United States Senator for the long term by a majority in both houses of about thirty, and Hon. Lawrence Brainard of St. Albans, Free Soiler, for the short term, receiving nearly every whig and Free

Sullivan. Vote.

Gov. Royce's Message was delivered this government brief and was reforesoon. It is unusually brief, and was received with much favor by all parties. Up-