PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1851.

READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

LETTER FROM COLONEL BIGLER.

Our readers will remember the three queries put to Col. Bigler by the *North American*, some weeks since, and which we published a few days ago. We repeat them:

Is Colonel Bigler in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law as it now stands, without modification or amendment?

Is Col. Bigler prepared to repudiate his vote on the act of 1847, denying the jails of this State to Fugitive Slaves?

Is Colonel Bigler ready to disavow his vote in the State Senate in favor of the Wilmot Proviso?

The Colonel has at length ventured so far out of his hiding place as to reply to the first and second queries. Here is his letter in full:

CLEARFIELD, July 22.

GEO. H. MARTIN, Esq:— * * *

And now for a word or two on political matters. I observe that the *North American* is still in doubt about my position in reference to the great question now agitating the country. It assumes what is incorrect in reference the law of 1847. I did not vote for it; I took no part in the proceedings of the Senate on the subject, nor could it, in my opinion have become a law, if its full bearing had been perceived at the time.—But if I had even advocated its adoption, that fact would not influence my present position in regard to it. As I intend, however, to say to the people in different parts of the State, in a short time, publicly, what I know and think on this subject, I shall not trouble you with details; but suffice it to say, that this law never should have been passed, and that should I be elected Governor next fall, regarding many of its provisions as unconstitutional and unjust in their operation, I shall not hesitate to urge their repeal; nor have I ever hesitated to say that, in my opinion, the bill now in the hands of Governor Johnston, ought to become a law.

In short, sir, my views are in entire accordance with the sentiments adopted at the Reading Convention, and I had not supposed that a disposition would be found anywhere to regard them otherwise. I am for all the Compromise measures, and in favor of a thorough and *efficent execution of them as they are*, and against all future Congressional agitation of the questions settled by them.

With sentiments of high regard, I remain, dear sir, yours, WM. BIGLER.

It will be seen from this that he does not *repudiate* his vote on the act of 1847, but *denies* it. This denial is a miserable subterfuge, as the following recod of the proceedings of the Senate will show. Senate Journal for 1847, vol. 1, p.

"On motion of Mr. Smith and Mr. Levis, the Senate resolved into committee of the whole, Mr. Anderson in the chair, on bill No. 326, from the House of Representatives, entitled 'An Act to prevent kidnapping, preserve the public peace, prohibit the exercise of certain powers heretofore exercised by judges, justices of the peace, aldermen, and jailers in this commonwealth, and to repeal certain laws.' After some time, the committee rose, and the chairman reported the bill without amendment.

"On motion of Mr Smith and Mr. Carson, said bill was read the second time, considered, and agreed to; and,

"On motion of Mr. Smith and Mr. Overfield, the rule was dispensed with, and said bill was read a third time and passed.

"Ordered, That the clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives, with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendment."

"On motion of Mr. *Bigler* and Mr. Anderson, the rules were dispensed with in case of bills from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows, viz: No. 629. An act supplementary to an act entitled an act in relation to the duties of county auditors in the county of Potter, and for other purposes, approved April 17, 1846; No. 623, An act relative to elections for constables in Allen township, Cumberland county.' And said bills were read the second and third times, and passed."

From this it will be seen that Mr. Bigler was present, and made a motion immediately after the passage of the bill in question. That bill passed *nem. con.*—there was no opposition; the yeas and nays were not called; and every member of the Senate could say with as much truth as Mr. Bigler, *"I did not vote for it."* And yet the bill passed—passed unanimously, because in such cases silence is assent. He cannot escape from these facts, and his wretched subterfuge is tantamount to an untruth.

But suppose his statement could be believed, what then? He pretends, in the letter before us, to regard the law "as unconstitutional and unjust." Why then did he not oppose it? Ah yes, he tells us why. He says—"nor could it, in my opinion, have become a law, *if its full bearing had been perceived at the time.*" That is, it was not then "perceived" that it would ever stand in the way of James Buchanan's ambition.

But he did vote for it, as did every man in the Senate, both Whig and Democrat. Gov. Shunk approved it without hesitation, and the people of the State hailed it as a wise and proper measure; but now we are told that this law, thus passed, thus approved, thus received, is "unconstitutional and unjust."

But all this is perfectly in character with the gyrations of the Locofoco party. That party have wholly changed their ground since of 1847—we mean the leaders,—and Col. Bigler, poor fellow, must change with them, with the best grace he can, even though in doing so he should seriously impair his character for veracity, and utterly destroy all his pretensions to the qualities of a statesman, by giving his assent to a law in in 1847 which in 1851 he denounces as "unconstitutional and unjust." Why did he not see its unconstitutionality and injustice then? or what reliance can be placed in his declarations that he sees it to be so now? The fact is simply this: it suited him and his party to take one view of the question in 1847 and a totally different view in 1851; but who would, after such an exhibition of stupidity, or versatility, (we don't care which) give a baubee for *his* opinion on this or any other subject?

But notwithstanding the fact that Col. Bigler has come very near breaking his political neck in getting down from the high position he occupied in 1847 to the low ground he now stands upon, there is one consolation—we know where he is. But mark: we know where he is *now*; but that gives us no clew to his whereabouts this time next year. The failure of James Buchanan to get the nomination for the Presidency (a very possible contingency) would lead to great mutations in the *"principles* of the democratic party." For the time being, however, we know where he is, and there let him stand; for no position could suit us better. His letter is the best electioneering document we have had The fugitive slave law, with all its objectionable features, is approved, and he is for letting it stand, "without modification on amendment." If elected Governor, he will use all his influence to open the jails of the Commonwealth for the reception and confinement of fugitives from slavery.—Very well.

But he says not a word on the subject of the third query, touching his vote in the Senate in favor of the Willmot Proviso. How is this? Was that unconstitutional and unjust too? Unfortunately that vote is on record. Here is no chance for taking refuge in a subterfuge. But, Colonel, you must disavow it—say you were wrong—or all you have done will go for nothing at the South. Those taskmasters of yours are not to be humbugged. You voted for the Wilmot Proviso, as did many a better man; but it was an awful sin against the gods you are serving now. Disavow it, or you are gone, hook and line. Say *"its full bearing" was not "perceived at the time."* Confess that you are not quick to "perceive" the "bearings" of things; and that at that unlucky moment you were acting on your own responsibility, and without instructions. Then the editors of the North American will have all their troublesome questions answered; but if you don't, depend upon it the Whigs will worry your life out, and the Southern democrats will distrust both you and Mr. Buchanan.

We close by showing our readers the flourish with which the Pennsylvanian introduced this letter to an admiring world. The head line, we believe, belongs to the *Post*:

"GLORIOUS LETTER FROM COL. BIGLER.

"The following extract from Col. Bigler, received by Mr. Martin, we publish with much pleasure. It is *multum in parvo*, brief, but comprehensive. This is the ground upon which the Democratic candidate for Governor stood from the beginning. It is precisely the ground he took in his Lockhaven speech. There is no double dealing in Colonel Bigler. He is with his party on the great issue, and speaks no two languages. Every patriotic citizen will read this letter with sincere gratification."

"The Lockhaven speech," we believe, was delivered some two or three weeks ago; and the surprising fact is here announced that in all that time the Colonel has not changed his "ground."

We call attention to Mr. Bigham's second article on free tickets, in this paper. His assailants will see that their attacks upon him have been to no purpose.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The passenger train will commence making two daily trips to New Brighton, on Monday. For particulars see advertisement. This afternoon the train will leave the Federal Street depot at five o'clock, in order to be ready to enter upon its regular trips on Monday morning.

CUBA.—The news from this island, although very contradictory, is becoming highly important and exciting. That the insurgents are gaining ground, and that they now constitute a formidable force, badly armed to be sure, but strongly entrenched in the mountains, is beyond question.

It will probably be a protracted contest—a kind of guerrilla warfare—in which every interest will suffer severely. The nature of the country, rugged, mountainous, having few passable roads, together with the ease with which subsistence can be procured in a tropical climate, will render it next to impossible to overcome the insurgents.

There are four classes in Cuba—the Spaniards and their full blood descendants; the creoles, a numerous class; the free negroes; and the slaves. The first class is the only one upon which the government can depend; the second are the chief actors in this revolt; the third will probably make common cause with the Creoles; while the slaves, the most numerous class, have no political power, but are a fearful reserve force in case of extremity. This force, it is supposed, is at the command of the government; and if let loose would make Cuba a second St. Domingo. The great majority are sheer savages.

But another class, more potent than any, will probably enter largely into this contest—we mean volunteers from the United States; and their appearance in large numbers would, more than anything else, induce the government to let loose the blacks. In that case the struggle would be tremendous.

Our Government will have a difficult and delicate part to play in this matter. Will it now forbid the fitting out of Cuba expeditions? If it does, great dissatisfaction will result among certain classes; and if it does not, we must become embroiled in a difficulty with Spain, and possibly with Great Britain. It is well that we have men at the head of the Government in whose wisdom, prudence and courage the nation can confide. But let the Government do what it will, great numbers of Americans will no doubt find their way to Cuba, and take an active part in the strife.

After a while, should the insurgents succeed in maintaining a provisional government, the news from the island will be more reliable.

SPIRIT OF THE PITTSBURGH PRESS.

The *Journal*, in a good article on the subject of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, after noticing the gratifying fact that the prediction of the Directors, made in their report of January last, that the road would be opened to Beaver and New Brighton, in July, has been realized, goes on to say—

We date the commencement of a new era of prosperity for Pittsburgh from the opening of this division of the road.

Whether we regard it as a productive investment for the Stockholders, or as an avenue for traffic and travel, important to Pittsburgh, this road is invaluable. And, when public attention is awakened to the stupendous character of the enterprise, to the vast benefits with which it is charged for the region of country it traverses, for Pittsburgh, for Pennsylvania; when it cannot be overlooked that a work of great magnitude has been prosecuted with totally inadequate cash means, this is the moment for fitting acknowledgment of the agencies to which we are indebted for the accomplishment of the undertaking.

As an active and peculiar friend of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad remarked to us a day or two ago, we now declare—"*Without General Robinson the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad could not have been built.*" It is true.

To the sleepless energy and sustained efforts of General Robinson, to his ability and the influence of his individual wealth, backed by a laudable and manly zeal in the interests of his section, we undoubtedly owe the successful management of the monetary concerns of the company, which has secured to it high credit on a very narrow cash capital. The triumphs of the day are measurably all his own, and he may honestly contemplate the work now inaugurated as inseparably identified with himself.

But it would be altogether unjust to the history of this work to withhold the declaration, that in another branch of its prosecution the Chief Engineer, Solomon W. Roberts, Esq., has borne a distinguished and signally creditable part. The success of the work is indebted not merely to his ability as a Civil Engineer, but to his sagacious and forbearing counsels, when difficulties and discouragements most impeded the way.

Whatever differences may arise as to the point where this road shall connect in Pittsburgh with our Eastern Railway, they are subordinate and remote, and in no degree divide public opinion upon the merits of these two gentlemen.

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad is now and will be regarded as their triumph, and Pittsburgh will accord them all honor, as its efficient finishers, if not its projectors; and both may well indulge a liberal pride in their work.

The *Dispatch* of yesterday morning makes the following sensible remarks upon railroad matters here:

"A pleasant little family quarrel is going on between the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Pittsburghers, about the terminus of the road. A little sparring at New Brighton, on Wednesday, was the consequence, but it will be settled satisfactorily, no doubt. We guess Mr. Roberts only meant to give, on the part of his Philadelphia friends, "a Rowland for an Oliver," in threatening about crossing above Pittsburgh to join the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, because neighbor Harper, of the Post, has been growling at President Robinson, and others have been snarling at the Central Road, and threatening that it should not go down Liberty street, because it had been so naughty in countenancing the Hempfield Road. "Bide a wee," good people, and the matter will be all fixed. Gen. Robinson has had a hard time of it in getting through with the Rochester grumblers, and should not be expected to build a bridge until it is necessary, or possible to do so. Perhaps, like the *tunnel* under Grant's Hill, we may find it of no great *advantage* to Pittsburgh, when made. We don't see that she will gain a great deal by uniting the two roads at once, and making it so convenient for travellers to pass *through* Pittsburgh direct to the East or West; and so, although it be just and proper that this be eventually done, we see no need for hurry about it; for very probably Pittsburgh will make more by the present arrangement than the other, and if Allegheny may share the advantage, why should we on this side complain?

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—A very destructive fire occurred in Kensington, Philadelphia, on Monday, which destroyed two large cotton and wollen factories, at the northeast corner of Jefferson and Washington streets. A number of dwellings in the vicinity were more or less injured, and much loss sustained by their occupants from the hasty removal of their furniture.

WHEAT CROP.—The wheat crop of Jefferson county has been chiefly garnered—and is, from what we are able to gather, the largest ever raised in the county. It has been secured in good order—free from dampness or rust.

The wheat crop throughout the State, is spoken of by our exchanges, in all directions, as an abundant one—unusually so. In New York, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, the yield is also very large, and the wheat of the very best quality. The Detroit Free Press has information from all parts of the State that crops of every description promises an abundant yield to the farmer. Wheat harvest has already commenced in many places, and the yield exceeds anything ever known, even in Michigan. In the Northern and Western parts of the State, and also in the Southern tier of counties, the wheat crop is said to reach from one quarter to one third higher than at any previous season. Corn is a little backward, but no fears are entertained for its safety while summer grains of every description promise an abundant yield." In Northern Illinois, heavy rains have injured the crop—in the South it will be greater than ordinarily. The abundance of the crop is a subject of remark throughout the grain growing states—we think there never has been so huge an amount of grain grown in the States, as has been harvested this year. Should there be a foreign demand, it will be a source of almost incalculable wealth to the country.—*Steubenville Herald.*

And *if* there should not be a foreign demand, what then? Suppose we should say *if* we had a home demand? And whose fault is it that the prosperity of the country is dependent upon foreign demand? The *Herald* is free from blame, to be sure; but its last sentence is suggestive of bitter reflections.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The following toast was given on the 4th instant, at a celebration in Florida:

By D. R. Dunham—The great, mighty, puissant, magnificent and Grandeloquent Nation of South Carolina—Quattlebum and kettle-drums—sixpenny trumpets—boards of ordnance, and 48 inch howitzers! How she'll astonish the Universe!

SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

The New York Tribune gives the following brief sketches of the positions of the 'democracy' in several of the Southern States. They always adopt the popular cry, no matter what it is, whether the abolitionism of Massachusetts and Vermont, or the rabid pro-slaveryism and secessionism of the extreme South. Nothing can show the utter worthlessness of their principles more than the fact that the 'democrats' of Georgia are almost unanimously opposed to Howell Cobb, (the speaker of the last Congress—now candidate for Governor) because he is a Union man. No man stood higher in their ranks two years ago than he; but because he has stood up firmly for the compromise measures, and the preservation of the Union, his party in that State have discarded him, while the whigs have rallied to his support.

GEORGIA LOCO-FOCOISM.—In the 4th District John D. Stell has been nominated as the 'Democratic States' Rights' (Secession) candidate for Congress. The name of the late member, Gen. Haralson, was laid before the Convention, with what success the following will show:

"It seems," says the Macon Journal and Messenger, "that the names of several persons were before the Convention; among others that that of Gen. Haralson. The General like the honest dutchman, '*had plenty of vote but no elect*'—he had the highest number of ballots, but not a majority. A motion was made to nominate him by acclamation; but the Banner says, the noes came upon the ears of the body like the sharp peals of the 'many-voiced thunder.'—The General had foreseen the the coming storm, and ordered his friends not to place him before the body; but they persisted. A delegate from Meriwether openly proclaimed that he had come there instructed to vote for no man who was not a *member of the Southern Rights' party!*' Accordingly, the chairman of the military committee was ignominiously drummed out of camp because he was not a sufficiently open disunionist; while another of the delegates to the Nashville Convention was duly declared the candidate of the McDonald party of the 4th District. Verily the curtain rises, and the horrid visage of disunion begins gradually to appear in all its naked deformity."

Only one 'democratic paper in Georgia (the Athens Banner) supports the election of Howell Cobb for Governor, but Mr. Cobb is sustained by every whig paper but one (the Augusta Republic). The whig organization, with a few Union 'democrats,' forms the Union party, while the 'Southern Rights' (disunion) party is made up of the old Locofoco party, Judge Berrien refusing, as yet, to join the Union organization.—With this exception, all the leading Whigs in Georgia belong to the 'Constitutional Union Party,' as the new organization is termed.—The Union movement in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and other Southern States receives the great bulk of its support from the Whig party, as in Georgia.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Every democratic paper in this State is opposed to the Compromise, and some of these papers are as ultra for disunion as the most rampant Secession paper of South Carolina; for instance, the Charlotte Hornet's Nest, the Raleigh Standard, the Wilmington Commercial, &c., There is a cause for this, of course, the Whigs of North Carolina being all "Union" men, the Locos have taken a different tack. Clingman, the Secession candidate for Congress in the 1st district, is supported by every Loco Foco paper in his district, and since he ran as the 'Democratic' candidate for the U. S. Senate, he has utterly disowned the Whig party, of which he was a member. He is the only man of any prominence now co-operating with the North Carolina Locos for secession, who can lay claim of ever being a Whig. Every Loco candidate for Congress is a 'Southern Rights' man, and in the 5th district Calvin Graves ('Union Democrat') is supported by the Whigs against Venable, the regular Loco candidate.

KENTUCKY.—General William Morrow, (Whig) who had been announced as an independent candidate for Congress, declines, leaving the field to the candidates of the old parties, Presley Ewing, (Whig) and B. L. Clarke, (Opp.).

The same game of deception which is played by the Opposition in other States, is practiced in Kentucky. Robert Wickliffe, the Loco candidate for Governor, in all his speeches denounces President Fillmore as a 'Free Soiler' and an 'abolitionist,' (for a certain letter Mr. Fillmore wrote,) and says that all the Whigs who sustain the President are in the same 'fix.' The Hopkinsville Press, the only paper in Kentucky which leans openly to secession, is Loco Foco, and is very much pleased with the course pursued by Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, in writing to the South in favor of non-intercourse and the extension of the line of 36 deg. 30 min. through California, with suitable protection by Congress to slaveholders who should emigrate to California with their 'property.' The Whig candidates for Congress and State offices are all Union men.

ALABAMA.—The Florence (Ala.) Gazette of the 18th comes to us with the name of Gen. George S. Houston as its candidate for Congress in the 5th district, now represented by a Secessionist Loco, David Hubbard, a candidate for re-election. The Gazette thinks that, with the aid of the Whigs, Houston stands a strong chance of an election. The Gazette is the only 'Democratic' paper in Alabama which advocates the election of Benjamin G. Shields, the 'Union' candidate for Governor, the remainder of the 'Democratic' all going for some form or other of resistance and secession.

AID AND COMFORT FOR THE POST.

The Washington, Pa., *Commonwealth* comes to the rescue of the *Post* in the late *important* but embarrassing question of Judge Spalding's democracy. As we love fair play, we give the Commonwealth's defence without farther comment. After a quoting a portion of our article, it says:

"These interrogatories of the [Pittsburgh] Gazette are exceedingly unkind and embarrassing. The Post having said, that "no man can be regarded as a democrat, when he utters doctrines at variance with those *always* avowed by the democratic party; and then, being suddenly reminded, that there is not a single doctrine of locofocoism that is *always*, the same—that does not change regularly with every change of the political seasons, he finds himself considerably perplexed to harmonize the two positions, so as to make them harmonize with the "principles" of the harmonious democracy.

The Post's syllogism necessarily runs something in this wise:

1. The 'doctrines of the democracy are '*always*' the same:
2. Hence, a man, to be a democrat, must '*always*' adhere to the same doctrines.
3. Judge Spalding has not '*always*' adhered to the same doctrine.

Therefore, Judge Spalding is no democrat at all at all.

But then the interrogatories of the Gazette suddenly revives the Post man's recollection of the fact, that the party now calling themselves *democrats*, have been, alternately, upon both sides of every political question, that has agitated the country for the last thirty years—that they advocated for instance, the re-chartering of the U. S. Bank, with Geo. M. Dallas, at their head, and who introduced the Bill for that purpose in Congress—that, at one time, according to their own acknowledgement, as seen in the extract published below, they advocated a high tariff—afterwards, a revenue tariff, and latterly, "Free Trade," or no tariff at all—that they once advocated the "doctrine" of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, as suggested prospectively, by Mr. Jefferson, and recommended by Gen. Jackson, and that they afterwards opposed the doctrine of distribution as unconstitutional—that they boasted of having passed the tariff of 1842, which they claimed as a *democratic* measure—which the Washington Examiner pronounced the "*excellent democratic tariff*," and which they paraded on their banners as an electioneering motto in 1844, and afterwards denounced as the "black Whig tariff"—"Bill of Abominations," &c—that having created nine out of every ten of all the banks in Pennsylvania, they now denounce the same banks as whig monopolies, which the Examiner of this place, assured its southern brethren, was the cause of their defeat in this state, at the last presidential election. Those pleasant little reminiscences make sorry work with the Post's declaration that "*the democracy "ALWAYS" avow the same doctrine!*"

Brother Harper is in a quandary. He is.—How the dickens the democracy can "*always*" be one and the same thing—fixed, and immutable, and yet change character, form and feature, at every turn of the political kaleidoscope, is truly a question of annoying perplexity. We pity our dearly beloved brother of the Post. We do. And so in the plentitude of our commiseration, we will endeavor to aid his escape from this unpleasant dilemma, by showing how one *can* change his political sentiments with every wane of the moon, and yet remain a *democrat* of the first water! The rules by which these unchangeable changes are wrought, may be found in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, a leading '*democratic*' paper in Cincinnati, and are in the words following, to wit:

"The man who was a Democrat twenty-five years ago, and entertains the principles now, the party did twenty-five years ago, *and has not progressed with the party, is just twenty-five years behind the time and party.*

"He is not a democrat now. Nay, the man who stands in relation to some principles now where the democratic party did ten years ago, is not a democrat now. You must change your ground. If you would be esteemed a Democrat of 1844, you must abandon a portion of your former faith.

"Ten years ago, the party in Ohio were in favor of State Banks, and actually granted, by acts of Legislature, many charters. But the Democracy of Ohio are now opposed to them. If you still adhere to your political faith ... in relation to these matters, you are not a Democrat now.

"Twenty-five years ago, the Democratic party justified and sustained a ... years ago the party as a ... Protective Tariff of 1828— ... opposed to a tariff for protection ... where the party did twenty-five ... years ago, you are no Democrat ..."

Thus, it is perfectly clear ... rule of "progression," the ... Spalding's present political ... from those he entertained ... democrat he is! We knew ... fifteen years ago, when he ... of the "straightest sect." ... may be, that his other engagements ... vented him from observing ... gyrations of that party, and ... only answerable for a tardiness ... and no more deserving an ... Whigs, than a soldier to the ... a forced and tortuous march ... he chanced to fall a little ... trail of his comrades?

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Two weeks ago, when over ... and on my own responsibility ... the Legislature, I asked for ... certain facts therein stated ... word of censure upon any ... anticipate that a dozen of ... the Post and Pennsylvanian ... before admitting the corruption ... ing custom in its extenuation ... have on repeated occasions ... at present, considered me ... ance to entertain their ... abuse of myself. I am sorry ... such opinion of their importance ... until they learn to write ... treat them as they deserve ... to go a hunting with an old ... opinion I then entertained ... would frequently enjoin upon ... must never let the dogs ... trail of a *skunk* when a ... as I think the Canal Board ... I cannot permit editors ... work, to thrust themselves ... kicks, in return for its coppers ...

As, however, these editors ... lous to know how I received ... refer them to Robert H. Kerr ... friend of the Canal Board ... knowledge or solicitation ... it to me. Special free tickets ... to go home on I had heard ... never before used one ... tickets had been furnished ... ally, I took it as a matter of ... on my way home, I saw in ... active Democratic politician ... thorizing them "*to pass over ... during the entire year* 1851, *free* ..." not a little amazed—yet in ... cratic politicians, no one ... surprised when at least two ... exhibited by the same person ... bystanders said he had not ... but also 1852. This may have ... or it may have been reality ... tickets.

Such wholesale tickets I have ... never dreamed of—though it ... editors who speak so familiarly ... ing customary, being in the ... Canal Board, may have had the ... annually for the last ten years.

The public, however, is ... ticated as myself, and I must ... free tickets are. They are not ... Board—of which a record is ... retary. But each one of ... sioners exercises this dispensing ... a note in favor of every one ... lic person is likely to know ... except the conductors of trains ... lic Works, holding their places ... the Canal Board. The number ... tickets may be 10, 20 or 50,000 ... of them is kept—the tax payers ... be as ignorant as I was, and ... existence.

Remember, tax-payers of ... regard to these *annual free tickets ... or triennial*—for if a single ... er can give a ticket for one ... can give a ticket good for the ... which is three years. If the ... Democracy are entitled to ... nary times, I should like to ... important elections for Governor ... the rank and file, who are ... attend conventions and should ... equally to share this dispensation ... Canal Commissioners.

It is because I see how this ... may be prostituted during ... when Governor, Judges, and ... elected, that I have over ... spoken.

From the first moment that ... tickets, I determined that if ... it, this abuse should be corrected ... ed, through some friend, to ... tention of the next Legislature ... to the present Board, I had ... was limited in extent; but ... papers in the eastern and ... State had their attention called ... longer believe it to be so limited ...

What, under such circumstances ... I was a sworn member of the ... sentatives—called not by a ... the Grand Inquest of the State ... from the discharge of my duty ... official corruption, because ... pimps of the Canal Board ... I to permit the public works ... for by the taxes of the people ... tween this and the election ... travelling politicians, at the ... sustain a corrupt Canal Board ... certainly have been much more ... would not have fulfilled my ... constituents.

Remember, tax-payers of ... controversy is, the propriety of ... Canal Commissioners unofficially ... any record of the same, issuing ... ennial tickets, authorizing ... designate, to pass over the ... State, *free of charge*, be he in ... of business, going to Democratic ... mass meetings, or elsewhere.

The Pennsylvanian drags in ... peal of the obstruction law of ... it, on which, in justice to Gov ... may, when I have leisure, write ... to assist in putting the saddle ... Till then, adieu. T. J. BIGHAM.

August 1st, 1851.

The Springfield Post says ... ing in the town of Lunenburg ... present time, forty-eight persons ... ing when the Declaration of Independence ... made. Several of them are over ... The entire population of the town ...

Foreign and American Hardware.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO,

No. 139 Wood Street,

HAVE NOW IN STORE

A full and complete stock of FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE,

Suitable for the spring trade, and which they are prepared to offer to purchasers at PRICES that will compare favorably with any of the eastern cities.

TRUTH FLOATS ABOVE FICTION LIKE OIL ABOVE WATER.—The ... good medicine by trying it, as quick as ... dinner by eating it. And if one makes ... poor, it will destroy the popularity ... You can't introduce a medicine into ... possesses really substantial virtues, free ... of valid objections, and it is this fact ... the reputation of "Bull's Compound ... Sarsaparilla," beyond all cavil or dispute ... the human system is in accordance with ... losophical principles—it promotes the ... and exertions of the body, removes ... morbid and diseased matter, strengthens ... and digestive organs, creates new ... blood, and regulates the various functions ... organs of the body. This is all ... least danger of harm, the preparation ... is efficacious. It may be thought by ... purports to cure too many diseases ... tion, it will be found that a large ... es which afflict the human family ... state of the blood. Be not deceived ... saparillas being offered you by "cop... and water preparation" as a substitute ... John Bull's Sarsaparilla! This valuable ... proprietor warrants to be superior to ...

CAUTION.—Beware and ask for the ... *Bull's Sarsaparilla from Kentucky*—... advertisement on another page.

KEYSER & M'DOWELL ... Wholesale ...

DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS ... YORK—The rapidity with which this ... has become known and appreciated ... for on the ground of its real value ... one trial to establish its claims to the ... dicine for the cure of Liver Complaint ... ter from a druggist in New York ... which there Pills are regarded in that ... try:

Hemlock Lake, Livingston co., N. Y. ...

Dr. McLane—Dear Sir, I have sold ... Pills, and am anxious to have another ... could have sold a much larger quantity ... vided with them. The Inhabitants are ... ter for them; but whether there are any ... not know. Please send me another ... F. BI...

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The greatest remedy of ... to be the celebrated medicine called H. ... an Liniment. It is used as an external ... said to possess most wonderful qualities ... ing pain, restoring palsied limbs, &c. ... severe bruise, which threatened mortification ... several remedies to no effect, when he ... H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, one ... tirely cured him. We have no doubt ... the injury, but for this excellent medicine ... had a serious time of it. See advertisement.

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