

The Susquehanna Register

H. H. PRAZIER AND THEO, SMITH, EDITORS.

MONTROSE, PA. Thursday Morning, June 15, 1954.

WHIG STATE TICKET JAMES POLLOCK, of Northumberland.

Canal Commissioner, GEORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny. Judge of Supreme Court. DANIEL M. SMYSER, of Montgomery.

Wanted on subscription at this office, immediately. Agent is the only authorized Agent for this paper is the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

Nebraska in Pennsylvania.

The opponents of the Nebraska bill, in other States, express a good deal of doubt as to the course that the Free-Soil men of Penn sylvania will pursue. It is feared that all the loud talk and long winded articles against this new triumph of oppression, are mere vaporings, the offspring of a momentary excitement, which will have passed away long before we shall be called upon to prove our sincerity by our actions. Undoubtedly a cellent original reading matter. It is edited very large majority of Pennsylvanians are by Maturin M. Ballou, a gentleman long connow opposed to the measure which has opened a dist region, once free territory, to the encroachments of Slavery; but before the October elections many may be taught to see differently. There are plain indications that an attempt will be made to have this pet measure of the administration receive an en- Slave case, amounting to some thirty thousan endorsement, at the hands of the Demoo- government, by order of President Pierce. racy of this State, next fall. The fact that, It is proposed that similar cases be got up in nantly denounce the iniquitous act, almost all the Locofoco newspapers in the State boldly advocate it is most significant. Why do these sapient editors see things so differently from their neighbors as to believe that right is wrong and wrong is right? Evidently they have their cue from those in authority.

braska question. In this county there is at present great And then a 'nigger' could be turned loose at unanimity of sentiment. Leading men of any time that a chase might be thought deall parties seem agreed that Slavery is the sirable. The more estrays, the more sport one all-important question of the day, and all-with very rare exceptions agree that the aggressions of our arrogant would-be masters at the South, must henceforth be resisted "to the bitter end." The Bradford Reporter and the Montrose Democrat join of the irregularity of the mails, and the inefwith the Whig papers in their respective ficient administration of the Postoffice decounties, the Argus and our own paper, in partment. Papers miscarry, letters are deopen opposition to the Nebraska Bill. The layed, arrivals are at wrong hours for busi-Reporter has heretofore been a regular Demeditorship, claimed to belong to the "radical Democracy." If, as we are told and expect, ka man, we shall be apt to hear the Editer of the last mentioned paper anxiously asking, like another great statesman, "Where shall I

We have said that probably Governor Bigler will come out in favor of the Nebrasks bill; but if he does not, his election as the silent competitor of an avowed foe of that measure, would be claimed as a Nebrasi ka triumph. But we do not believe a can- road, as they were formerly, if Mr. Campbell submitting the question of prohibition to the the United States, I am relieved from the real wrong was perpetrated?—Village Rec he must be treated, throughout the campaign, ried for Freedom.

Perhaps it will be said that, a. Whigs, we of course consider it important that Bigler should be defeated and Pollock elected. In answer we are prepared to say that we believe the triumph of the focs of slavery extension, past and future, of far more importance, at this time, than that of any political party whatever. Let Governor Bigler and party is the anti-slavery party of the country; his friends come out boldly and earnestly that the only hope of the poor black is in the against the Nebraska bill and its kindred party that finds an experient of its principles iniquities if they are really the friends of in President Pierce and Stephen Arnold freedom, and then they may have some hopes Douglas. He declares that such is his honof carrying the State; but otherwise he will est opinion; and that it is for that reason he President Pierce's corrupt administration can being very strict, and dayoted to principle. bring to bear inchis favor,

New Publications.

Pulnam's Monthly .- The June number completes the third volume of this magazine. The great success of this publication is a day last week, and handed to us with a recause for congratulation, not only with the quest to publish. As it looks like an adverpublishers but with the public. It has obtained a position in both hemispheres, during the brief period since its first appearance, any very sanguine expectation of being paid: such as few works of the kind ever reach; and this success, so complete and immediate, must be attributed to the intrinsic merits of the work, and not to any extraneous influences. Putnam proposes to continue those peculiar characteristics which have contributed in a great degree to its popularity with the American public. Its contents will be wholly original, as heretofore, and its contributors will comprise many of the most distinguished writers of the United States, but their names will be withheld from the public, so that each article will be judged by its own merits. It is proposed to give a series of portraits of contributors, commencing with the author of the Potipher Papers. All articles that are accepted are liberally paid for.

Monthly has come to us with great regularity. The May number, however, has failed to reach us. Will the publishers be so kind as to supply it.

Published by Geo. Putnam & Co., 10 Park Place, New York, at \$3 per annum, or 25 cents a number.

Gleason's Pictorial. This favorite illus trated journal, forming sixteen octavo pages weekly, commences a new volume July 1st, being the seventh volume of the work. It comes to us regularly freighted with its for- the capital of a boken leg, and a pair of crutch, eign and home illustration, and a fund of exnected with the Boston press, and published &c. The following communication shows by F. Gleason, Boston, at \$3,00 per annum, that he has been extending his operations to or \$1,50 for six months. Clubs of ten subscribers taken at the rate of \$2 per annum.

The whole expense of the Boston dorsement, or what may be assumed to be and dollars, is to be paid by the United States few lines to be published respecting the imwhile the people, Democrats and all, indig- the several Free States as often as convenient, as each case may be expected to cement the this and the adjoining townships, until people bonds of union between North and South, have learned that he spends his money for and to allay agitation among Northern fanatics. These slave hunts will also furnish a source of agreeable recreation and healthful excitement for Southern sporting gentlemen, who, judging from the numbers that flocked and therefore have set to work industriously to Boston during the pendency of Burn's case, to manufacture public opinion. Nor are they are adding slave catching to their already exfrom the previous history of the Pennsylva- Think of a company of young "bloods," arm- the place for New York, telling his wife and instead would not be previous history of the Pennsylva- Think of a company of young "bloods," arm- the place for New York, telling his wife and instead would not be previous history of the Pennsylva- Think of a company of young "bloods," arm- the place for New York, telling his wife and instead would not be previous history of the Pennsylva- Think of a company of young "bloods," armwithout some prospect of success, judging tensive and unique list of amusements.— Hultzlander was to be found. He soon left nia Democracy. Blind adherence to the par- ed with bowie-knife and pistol, discussing ty leaders, he they pure or corrupt, right or over their cups the question whether the next ken off. He went as far Dutchess County, ty leaders, he they pure or corrupt, right or over their cups the question whether the next in the Township of Multeaweers, and after wrong, has long distinguished them. But of day's sport shall consist in shooting a school insulting a number of females, he fell in comlate there have begun to appear some indica- master at home, or hunting a nigger at the pany with a widow woman by the mame of To your second inquiry I answer that I sintions that they will not consent to remain the North! The latter sport, as more exciting. Warren, who had seven children. He told cerely deplore the evils of intemperance, and slaves of party forever, but will dare to con- and furnishing so broad a field for coursing her that his wife had been dead four years, am now willing, as I always have been, to demn flagrant acts of injustice, even though the fugitive, will probably become very popcommitted in the name of Democracy. And ular: Often the miserable, servile Yankees, the great outrage against humanity, recently like the serfs of England in feudal times, perpetrated at Washington, seems to present shall be startled by the cry of "tally-ho," and a favorable occasion for them to issue a new the rush of their armed lords through their declaration of independence. Perhaps they trampled fields, in pursuit of the panting have determined to do so; the Philadelphia game. It must add greatly to the populari election would seem to indicate as much. - ity as well as frequency of these hunts, that The result of that election cannot be claimed they are to be carried on at the public exas a mere Whig triumph. Both Whigs and pense. The sportsmen have, only to go Democrats look upon it as a merited rebuke round, by Washington, on their way home, of a corrupt and recreant administration, and and Uncle Sam foots the bill-pays, all the an expression of Northern feeling on the Ne- expenses of the hunt-"by order of the Pres Mrs. Warren said he told her that he could ident." How kind in Uncle Sam to do it !-

We hear from all quarters complaints ness men, every thing irregular and indicatocratic sheet, with a tinge of Free-Soil, while ing incompetency or inattention in the head the Democrat has always, under its present of the department. Postmaster General sylvania in this particular, as well at least as next election.—Cayuga Chief. Governor Bigler comes out soon as a Nebras- he does those of other States, and if he does

and the more bills to be paid by government.

It is manifest that a war with Spain is not

absolutely necessary to deplete the treasury.

A youthful friend of ours, of somewhat Free-Soil tendencies, and withal ambitions of leadership among the democracy of the county, is understood to be preparing a speech for the next Fourth of July, in which he will take the ground that the Democratic be beaten, as sure as there is faith and hon- has recently joined the marty. If he thought esty in man, in spite of all the influence that otherwise, he wouldn't commune with them.

TREATY WITH JAPAN.—News has been re- to New-York, expressed his pleasure at the ceived from our Japan squadron, comprising style of democratic thunder with which the the gratifying intelligence that a treaty has Empire Club and Custom House officers greettremble at the doom that awaits them.

REWARKABLE.

The following singular document was picked up near a law office in this village, one tisement, we shall charge the great Democratic party for publishing it, though without

Dissolution of Partnership. The coparmership heretofore existing unnumber of venerable figures and noble counder the name and style of the Democratic Party, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Franklin Pierce will close up the business of persons (mostly Southerners) who are indebted to said firm, will please to "fork over," and all having claims against it (chiefly North- a few of them were effective speakers. ern Congressmen) will present them to the said Franklin, or Caleb Cushing, his attorney; for liquidation. (Signed,)

THE DEMOCRACY. N. B. The undersigned, having formed a business connection with the Slavery interest. are prepared to act as commission merchants for the purchase and sale of slaves of all colfor Nebraska and Kansas. Runaways purour command, we fear no rivalry in this department. The Southern public are respectfully solicited to give us their patronage. PIERCE, DOUGLAS & CO.

An Imposter.

A few weeks since the Binghamton papers rave some account of the exploits in that village, of a worthless character, named Nicholas B. Hultzlander, who hailed from New Milford in this county, and did business on

es. He was described as indulging in drinking and other vices, as remarkably impudent, boasting of the amount of money he made

more distant places, and more serious offen-

New Milford, May 11th 1854. MESSES. EDITORS: Feeling a sense of duty due to the public, I thought I would write a poster recently spoken of by the Binghamton papers. He is, I should think, between fifty and sixty years of age, has a broken leg and a pair of crutches, and has begged in spirituous liquors. The most important part of his rascality is not generally know. The most part of last summer he was begging money as he said to amputate his broken limb. After he had obtained the

money, he went so far as to bargain with Doctor's Griffing and Vaill of Great Bend Township to amoutate his broken limb. The Doctor's came at the appointed day, but no family that he was going to have his leg taalso that he had forty acres of land in New sanction any proper measure to mitigate, and,

We did so, and taking with us the Rev. Mr. sidered its provisions. Knott, the Preacher who married them, we started for his dwelling. When we got there he was perfectly astonished. He knew not what to say or do: seeing he was so completely caught, he could not say a word, relieve her care by cutting her wood, &c. He

A. D. W. am in haste.

The Pennsylvania Legislature passed a bill which would shut up in a measure the lager beer shops. Gov. Bigler pocketed the bill. Campbell ought to supply the wants of Penn- He wants all the beer shops open for the

The Locofoco papers of the State resort to so, then we can only say the others can be various expedients to shield their candidate but poorly supplied. Our mail privileges from the censure such conduct deserves: one have recently made quite an advance back- which, by the by, has been an earnest opposwards, in this vicinity. We used to get our er of a prohibitory law, says he ought to ve-New York morning papers at about 6 P. M. to the bill; another, a professed friend of a of the day of publication; now they reach us prohibitory law, also thinks he should with- sential features to the one referred to in your near 5 r. n. of the following day. We sup- hold his sanction; while others, more astute, pose our mails might be brought by the Ex- gravely assure their readers of the well-known presse train on the New York & Erie Rail- fact that the Governor has signed the bill been recognized by the Superior Court of refusal even to abate the penalty, where, in didate who is afraid to express his sentiments thought the interests of us country folks people next October; leaving them to infer sponsibility of a first decision. These Courts ord. on the question, can be elected. The people worth attention. But it is probable that all that any statement of his having "put a tem- having affirmed the constitutionality of a proare too much excited on the subject to be the energy of the administration needs to be perance bill in his pocket" is false—in bartrifled with. If the Governor remains dumb, husbanded, to enable them to meet the Ne room parlance, "a Whig lie." Yet, the truth braska question, and the mails, as well as is that a bill, intended to restrain the liquor as for Nebraska, and the State must be car other every day affairs, must be left to look traffic, and which would have the effect to affected by a submission of its repeal to a laborers at the Beaver Meadow wharf,) were of the liquor was exhibited in court. The lessons of the past, or crowd on to your overclose impdreds of the low and filthy beer houses in the cities, where democratic voters are manufactured out of ignorant foreigners, was passed by the Legislature near the close of the session, and the Governor has not sign-

LATEST FROM FUROPE.—The news brought by the steamer Pacific, which arrived at New-York on Sunday last with three days la ter news than that brought by the Arctic, is of not much importance. The report of the taking of Gustaysvarn by Sir Charles Napier, was premature; the place was bombarded on the 22d. of May by the allied fleets, but without effect, and the attack would be resumed popular will, enact such a law, it would, in viz. Charles Boyle, Michael Sheridan, and on the 24th. Considerable alarm is felt at the event of my election, receive the execuNicholas—a German. The body of the of Indiana, lately met and adopted the folSt. Petersburg, and great preparations are tive sanction. making for the defence of the city. From the Black Sea the abandonment by Russia of her forts on the Circassian coast, with the

among the European widows,

The Prohibitory Liquor Law Convention. cessity of making a direct choice. Prohibi-The character of the body which met at

ber to the members of the Legislature, there permits of the members of the Legislature, there permits of the members of half a million, in the Union. Its were no young men. The seriousness and test in October. The great question of Pro a majority of half a million, in the Union. Its were no young men. The seriousness and experience were evil hibition is to be decided by ballot. The free members have only to unite, to be invincible carnestness of age and experience were evident in the debates, and we observed a large tenances, which would have graced a Senate We have seen both Houses of the Legislature in session and must say that the Conventhe concern, and from present indications will tion would not lose in comparison with eith-speedily accomplish that desirable end. All er. Most of the members appeared to be substantial citizens and likely to exercise great influence in their respective counties. Not

The proceedings were characterized by spirit of harmony and moderation unusual on such occasions. On all important points, opinion seemed to be nearly, if not altogether unanimous. The resolution to vote in October on the question of Prohibition was adopt invasion of Cuba, his organ, the Washington ed, we believe, without a dissenting voice, the general opinion being that, on the abstract ors and for any lawful market, particularly question, there will be a large majority. The resolution to use their best endeavors to send Like Graham's and Godey's, Putnam's sued with the utmost promptness; and as we to the next Legislature men trustworthy on er the proclamation was published, the officikeep a number of trained blood hounds, and this great question, was passed with a hearty have the Treasury of the United States at aye. Some debate was elicted by the letters of the different candidates for the office of governor. On a first reading, Governor Big- self in favor of this government adopting the ler's answer to the interrogatories was not

> that our readers may read for themselves. INTERROGATORIES BY THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW COMMITTEE. 1. Do you believe a law, prohibiting the nanufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors xcept for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, and would its constitutionality, in your opin-

clearly understood. We subjoin them both,

2. In the event of your election, should the egislature enact such a law, will it receive plauds the robberism of what is commonly

your executive sanction? GOVERNOR BIGLER'S LETTER>

HARRISBURG, June 6, 1854. GENTLEMEN: - I have been honored by the receipt of your communication of the 18th. ultimo, propounding to me certain questions touching the subject of a Prohibitory Liquor

To your first inquiry I reply that the Supreme Court of the State have repeatedly held, and I concur in the doctrine, that the Legislature can exercise all law-making power not expressly forbidden by the State or Federal Constitution. Under this constituetion, I believe the Legislature have authority to control the manufacture and sale of spiritnous liquors; but in the use of that power. it must be obvious that a law might be passed, which, in its details, would be a manifest violation of the Constitution, and hence the peace, at every sacrifice save that of honor; impossibility of answering your question distinetly, without seeing the exact terms of the proposed law.

As to the second point in the inquiry, it allowing the people to decide by vote whethor the Legislature should repeal it or not, no matter what that vote might be.

Milford, as rich as a garden, with many other fine stories. She married him on the 8th cannot pledge myself to sanction a law, the day of October last. He had been living details of which I have not seen. The terms of the Constitution and oath of office would great nation in very deed have fallen into the er and I went to that place on a visit. His seem to forbid this course on the part of an wife and family, hearing where he was, requested us to go and see him, and see if he the constitutionality and wisdom of a proposhad his leg taken off, and how he prospered. ed law after having fully examined and con-

Very respectfully, your ob't, WM. BIGLER.

To Stephen Miller, Jas. Black, Jas. Piper John Jones, Geo. W. Stanton, Esqrs. Com-It will be seen that Governor Bigler de

clines to answer. Very courteously, it is true. did saw wood part of a day, and since that but very decidedly. His letter is as nontime he had hardly been out of the house committal as any ever written by the Sage once a week, and she had to wait upon him of Kinderhook, If the Governor had refused as she would a little child. However, the to pledge himself in advance to the Demonext day but one after we were there he crats on the questions of Banks Small Notes started for New Milford, but not until the &c., if he had told them that he wished them Preacher had given him a severe lecture up-his misconduct. On returning to his home, tionality and wisdom" of any law they might he did not meet with a very warm reception. propose, they would probably have left him However, his son told him that as he was in Clearfield County with full leisure to make his father, he would not turn him out of up his mind. No party is now-a-days so blindly confident in politicians as to take them I could have told more particulars, but I altogether on trust. A candidate is selected not to do him a favor or make him a despot, but to carry out a policy agreed upon between him and those he represents:

The answers of the candidates of the White Native American and Free Democratic parties were explicit. We were able to obtain a copy of only one, which we insert. The others we hope to lay before our readers tomorrow.

JUDGE POLLOCK'S LETTER.

Милон, May 30th, 1854. GENTLEMEN: Your communication in reference to a prohibitory law has been received, and in reply, I say that the constitution ality of a prohibitory law, similar in its esinterrogatories, having received a judicial determination by the highest Courts of several been recognized by the Supreme Court of the opinion of all impartial men, no intention hibitory law, and being of the highest authority, I believe, upon principle and authority, such a law to be constitutional; and its con stitutionality, in my opinion, would not be Every measure of moral or political re

such a law, their will should not be resisted by the exercise of the veto power-n power ourely conservative, and only to be exercised imperfect legislation. Such being my views ies. of official duty in the premises, should the

n. Yours very respectfully JAS. POLLOCK To Stephen Miller, Esq., Chairman, and others, Committee.

ties, and Temperance men thus saved the ne- purpose.

tion being their aim, it must be comparatively indifferent to them what party grants it.

voters of Pennsylvania are to say whether er, there can be no doubt of the result. - Daily Register.

Sophistries of "the Organ." While Gen. Pierce is issuing his proclama-

tions against the Fillibusters, now understood

to be getting up another expedition for the Union, on the other hand, we see, is doing all in its power to stimulate the very spirit whih its master affects an unxiety to discountenance. In an article on Cuba, the very next day aft same relation to the United States as Turkey does to Russia, and substantially avows itsame policy towards the "gein of the Antilles" as that observed by the Czar towards the Sultan. A representation more glaringly false; on which to found premises so ab surd, and conclusions so thoroughy reckless; unprincipled and profligate, the organ of such an administration as that of Gen. Pierce alone would have the hardihood to make | Even or artistical purposes, to be constitutional? were it true that our country holds the same relation towards Spain as Russia towards ion, be affected by a submission of its repeal Turkey,—a parallel preposterous enough in to a vote of the people, provided a majority itself—it is a beautiful spectacle certainly, to voted in favor of the law? of logic that practically approves and apunderstood to be the greatest despotism in Europe. The editor says:

"Self-preservation demands promptitude and courage; and if we would save ourselves from long and lingering troubles in time to come, we should at once settle our difficulties in regard to Cuba."

What particular kind of "promptitude' and "courage" are here indicated, we are at loss to say, unless it be war. War, indeed, is meant, if we are to treat Cuba as Russia is dealing with Turkey. The Union hesitates to advance this opinion openly, for frankness is never expected to be a character of our "official organ,"—but the inference is obvious enough. The tactics to be observed then are just these :- The President is sues anti-Fillibuster Proclamations, to quiet the apprehensions of the great masses of our people, who honestly desire a maintenance of while the role assigned to the Union is to propitiate the Fillibusters, and keep alive the hopes and aspirations of a certain class of sectional politians, who are desirous of obtaining

incompatible, with the union of the States. In the face of such facts as these, we have new and humiliating manifestations of the duplicity and trafficking character of the men. to whose hands the reins of Government are committed. Intrigue and scheming abroad. and intrigue and scheming at home, are the narrow boundaries beyond which it has no seeming ability to pass. The affairs of

Enforcing the Law.

The Bigler papers are loud in their prais of the Message of his Excellency, vetoing the bill for commuting the penalty incurred by the Railroad Companies for violating the law against small notes, the penalty, denounce y the law, amounting to a fine of from fifty o seventy-five thousand dollars. The lay had never before been enforced, and in fact, every citizen in that part of the state, was in the daily practise of violating the law-by

the law of necessity. The argument of the voto is, that it would be wrong to intercept the flow of justice, or stay the penalty of the law. The rule is in the main correct; but like all others, liable

But while inflicting an odious and onerous penalty in one case, with inflexible rigor, how has his excellency acted in others? For the he has pardoned the Phænixville rioters:-For the crime of stealing away Rachel and Elizabeth Parker, and selling them to slavery, he has permitted a McCreary to go free, and the sovereignty of our State to be trampled under foot. These are the monuments of Governor Bigler's impartiality in the administration of the Laws! What deed in the calendar of crime-felony, counterfeiting, arson or murder—has not been released of its penalty by this immaculate Governor, who now lifts his hands in holy horror at a bill for relieving a corporation from penalties for doing that which most members of the community, have been doing with impunity! Could injustice be more glaring? What honest motive could actuate the Governor in a lavish exercise of the pardoning power in favor of high State criminals, and notorious felons, and a

Melancholy Accident.

FOUR MEN DROWNED. This afternoon, as several persons, (Irish the dam at this place, the line by which the form, sanctioned by the representatives of the | boat was held was broken by the force of the people, within the limits of the Constitution, current, the boat went over the dam, and should receive my official sanction. The ex- melancholy to relate, four persons were pediency and propriety of such laws are for drowned. The boat came to the surface the people, through their representatives; bottom side up, and two persons succeeded and their will, constitutionally declared, should in making their escape, one by climbing upbe respected by the Executive. If the peo on the boat, the other being forced by the ple demand, and their representatives enact current on to or near the beach. But one body has thus far been recovered.

This sad calamity will fill many hearts with grief, and shroud many a domestic circle in in cases clearly constitutional, or exhibiting gloom. They were all active and industrious indubitable evidence of hasty, injurious and men, and they all, we blowe, had famil-

P. S. Since the above was in type we Legislature, the constitutional exponents of learn that but three persons was drowned, cued alive by cutting a hole with an axe, through the bottom of the boat,-Mauch Chunk Gazette Extra.

New Tactics Recessary. The old story of the fagot of sticks, unitedly strong and singly worthless, is every year. The North must unite in one grand tody,

and overwhelming. they will longer submit to the desolating in- But they never do unite. Those who want fluences of the rum traffic. The weal or woe Slavery abolished, will not work with those of the State depends upon the decision. Vic- who only want to prevent its extension-altory in such a contest is worth all the time, though its extension is the only point at is as we have every reason to believe, the true expense, labor and eloquence that can be bestowed to achieve it. Should the temper-mises refuse to help those who do not although are willing to lead off in this movement. stowed to achieve it. Should the temper- mises refuse to help those who do not although

ance hosts move together, shoulder to should- the question is in regard to future ones. Those who pronounce the Fugitive Law unjust yet binding, cannot co-operate with those who the banner of a new organization, no matter think it unjust and not binding, although both what may be its name, which will have for are agreed upon the only point at issue-its repeal. The personal friends of this man will not join with the personal friends of that man. although both are right on the pending questions. So we go on splitting and dividing on abstractions, and in the meanwhile Realities, like the Nebraska Bill are passed through

Congress over our heads. The irresistible party of Freedom is fritered away between "Free Soil Whigs" and ly upon the great question of the day. We Free Soil Democrats," "Independent Democrats" and "Silver Grays," and twenty oth- is a work which enlists our warmest and hoer subdivisions, each bent, not only upon having its own way, but having its own way of having it. Yet each has proved, by years of experience, that this is playing directly into the hands of the slaveholders. We talk about Southern propagandists" and "Northern doughfaces," as if they were at the bottom of the mischief. Propagandists and doughfaces together would be but a feather in the scale, gainst us, if we were but true to ourselves. Even now, when the popular attention of he Free States is absorbed by this outrage, leaders of various corporal's guards are callng out to their men, "Don't train there!" country pr event the full triumph of freedom, "Don't fuse here!" "Don't co-operate anywhere!" "All the old parties are rotten!" &c., &c. Slavery has just put a nail to the in this cause. All we ask is that there shall temples of Freedom. If their object is to be an express purpose of co-operation, followed clinch it, when it comes out on the other ap by deeds, on the part of men of other par-

It is not so at the South. The Virginian Strict-Constructionist does not hesitate to join One only stipulation we must make and that the Arkansas Railroad schemer, nor the Mary- is, that the Pro-slavery platforms, shall be and Conservative to go in with the Louisiana Fillibuster and Georgia Disunionist, when they have the one common end of upholding Slavery. All minor differences are sunk Slavery. All minor differences are sunk Freedom, and by that declaration it will break when that comes up. And the league thus the bonds which have confined members of formed has ruled us twenty years, and if we it to slaveholding parties at the South. adhere to our present sub-dividing policy, will rule us for forty years to come.

Judge Douglas to be Vindicated.

We understand that the friends of Judge Douglas, in this city, have been in consider- restriction of 1820, and place the Governable of a quandary, lately, as to the most fearment on the side of freedom for all future sible means of vindicating his name and hon-time. or, here at home. It appears that immediately after he was burnt in effigy by the Germans, it was proposed to him to come on here, reprimand them, and turn in his favor whatever of a current of public sentiment had been made against him. His presand he could not come. Soon after, the convention of the Chicago clergy took place, and, memorial of the clergy of Northern Illinois was received at Washington, causing the Judge to writhe exceedingly, as it seemed that his fellow citizens of Chicago, where he had always claimed to be all powerful, were turned against him. He at once wrote to his triends here urging the necessity of doing something forthwith to vindicate his reputation and show to the world that he was sustained. To this end, he suggested the capture of a fu-gitive slave from among the many that live got through the House. The accommodating here, and the sending of him back to his muster. This thing, once accomplished would completely re-establish him. But the conception of the scheme, and the carrying of it into execution, were two very different things. The friends of the Judge were willing to subscribe to any political faith that he might lay dawn. They would even subscribe money with the greatest liberality, to pay any one who would stand forward as a prosecutor against a fugitive: but not one of the few was willing to be a candidate for martyrdom, es-

very certain. Thus the matter still stands. Judge Douglas is earnest in his demands for vindication, and points to the many fugitives know to be here, and seen in our streets every day, as a crip of Kidnapping, he has pardoned an Almove. Two weeks ago he was written to, before the crime of violating the peace, to know if he could not feel satisfied with means of accomplishing it; but no one will something else, but, no, he replied that "nothing less than a nigger will do!"

Driven to this alternative, some of these friends of the Judge, have been compelled to abandon all hopes of vindication, and his friendship with it. We need not say that from one of these we have obtained an inkling of what has transpired.

What will be done now, we do not know. Nigger-catching" in Chicago has generally been considered a dangerous business, even when "Compromise stock" stood above par, and, since the Boston outbreak, it has become more so. The case is a desperate one for the Judge, and unless some one can be found who desires to gain notoriety, regardless of cost, we do not see how it is to be helped. Chicago Daily Tribune.

SENSIBLE JUDGE.—In an action recently tried at Hudson, St. Croix County, Wisconsin, to recover the value of certain liquors consigned for sale to the defendant, evidence was given on the part of the defendant, that the Missouri Compromise Repeal! the brandies &c., were made of forty cent first fruits of your labors, in a Whig city, and whiskey, and drugged at that. A specimen the imminent hazard which now awaits your engaged in unloading a dirt scow just above judge upon the bench was very indignant at throw? the impositions developed in the liquor trada and charged the jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY :- Pure unadul terated liquor is a wholesome and pleasant heyerage, and as far as the experience of the Court extends, conduces to health and longevity: but a bad article of liquor, gentlemen, or what is worse, a drugged article cannot be tolerated; and if dealers from below will send up into this beautiful country, so blessed with the smiles of the benignant creator, such a miserable quality of liquor as the proof shows this to be, in this court, gentlemen of the jury, they cannot recover. Verdict for the defendant, of course.

Fusion.—The Free Soil State Convention Resolved. That we do not think it expedient at this time to nominate a Free Dem-

ocratic ticket for S ate officers. Resolved, Therefore, that we recommend the grampy menigence that a treaty has been concluded between the Americans and Japanese, by which free intercourse is opened between the two countries, two ports are ed between the two countries, two ports are ed between the two countries, two ports are ed between the Americans, with kind treating of and abundance of water and provisions. The Japanese utterly denied having made any treaty with, or concessions to, the Russians.

Empire Club and Custom Houseofficers great continued to him, and said he has been warned that he been warned that he do him, and said he has been warned that he burned that he calling of a State Congention, to be held but not hing of any interest from Sevastopol and Odesso.

The President was very much excited upon the two countries, two ports are candidates, leaving the matter open for indicates answering favorably, it the United States Army to office and the United States Army to office the merchants of that deling of a State Congent, the deling of a State Congent to be held but not hing of any interest from Sevastopol and Odesso.

The people. The Demogratic masses of philical states answering favorably, it the United States Army to office the candidates, leaving the matter open for indicates answering favorably, it the United States Army to office the candidates, leaving the matter open for indicates answering favorably, it the United States Army to office the United States Army to office the Congent and office of the different death of the deling of a State Congent and stopped their adjectant are may be deemed expedient for the purpose of combination of the United States Army to office the United States Army to office the Congent and office the diling of a state Congent to the calling of a State Congent and the falling of a state Congent and the fall of the merchant specific upon the deline of the deline of the deline of the deline of the state of the thing the call of the merchant and of the deline of the deline of the deline of the state of the merchant and of the state of the mer ger to be its white slaves

The Northern Party. From the Chicago Tribune, (Whig.)

Harrisburg, on Wednesday, would have con-light answered invorably, played over and over again at the North.— array itself against the increase and oppres-vinced the most skeptical observer of the strong hold the cause of Prohibition has upon the hearts of the people of Pennsylvania.— the hearts of the people of Pennsylvania.— Among the delegates, who were equal in num.

And now, we trust that the friends of tem-harmony the delegates, who were equal in num.

And now, we trust that the friends of the con-hason and Dixon's Line. It has, any day, a North, cease to be freemen, and commence unite: we must throw saide all old party prejudices, and preconceived likes and dislikes, and come together upon one common platform of belief, assistance, protection and support. As a Whig paper, and speaking,

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We are willing to lay down the name of Whig, if need be, and enroll ourselves under its object a cordial, and complete union of all Northern men, who are in their souls opposed to slavery, and are willing and anx. ious, to war against its perpetuity and extension. tension.

Let some measures be at once taken for the initiatory step, towards the formation of a great Northern Party, which shall disclaim all old names and old issues, and ralstand ready to do our part in the work. It liest sympathies, and which shall command our most carnest and unceasing efforts.

From the Boston Commonwealth. (Free Soil.). In less than a year, the House of Represen tatives which has enacted the perfidious Nebraska bill will cease to exist. Ay, FOR THwith will commence the elections which are to determine who are to succeed them. Every day brings us n earer to the conflict with these doomed traiters. Shall they be swept clean from the face of the earth, by the popular indignation which is now aroused, or shall distrust and division throughout the with all m en who are willing to act with us, side, they have hit on precisely the way to ties who are opposed to the progress of the

> slave power. We will go anywhere and fight anywhere. abandoned, and Dunib platforms also. We ask of the new party which we hope to see formed that it shall declare itself to be for

If Whigs and Democrats of the Free States will act with the Free Democratic party on this basis, the next House of Repersentatives will contain a majority of men who will RE-PEAL the Nebraska bill, and restore the

Bribery in the Legislature The Berks and Schuylkill Journal of last

Saturday, brings a charge of bribery against one of the members of the Legislature from Berks county. The bill for which the member referred to was bribed, as alleged, was the consolidation of several suits against cerimmediately following, the anti-Nebraska tran Pittsburg corporations for issuing notes under five dollars, the penalty to a corporation so doing being \$500 in each case. The Journal charges :

We have it on reliable authority that a certain nember from the lower house, not a thousand miles from Berks, was offered \$300 for his vote \$60were paid down, with the promise of the balance as soon as the bill, member, as the story goes, accepted the bribe and voted for the bill. But after its passage the agent who negotiated for the affair left suddenly for the West, forgetting in his haste to complete part of his contract by payingover the balance of \$240. This incensed the virtuous member aforesaid, and he threatened to bring the matter before the House! Upon consultation he learned that however common the practice of privately accepting these little douceurs on the part of its members the House did not exactly look upon it as le pecially when the chances of success were so gitimate business, and that the exposure of the rascality of the railroad agent might lead to trouble on his own part. He therefore concluded to keep dark—and the House was allowed to adjourn without having thede linquency of the agent rought to its notice.

> The Bradford Reporter, a staunch Democratic' paper, which, it may be inferred, speaks the sentiments of the party in the Wilmot District, gives Governor Bigler s thrust for his cowardly silence on the Ne braska fraud, in the following independent fashion:

THE FIRST GUN FOR NEBRASKA :- The municipal election for the consolidated City of Philadelphia, took place on Tuesday last. The candidates for the office of Mayor, were, RICHAED VAUX, democrat, and ROBERT T. CONRAD, Whig. The canvass has been conducted with much spirit. One of the most prominent issues made, was Nebraska. This outrage Mr. CONRAD denounced in the strongest terms, while his competitor kept silent upon the subject. The result is the same overthrow which has everywhere attended the Democratic party, since the introduction into Congress of this mischievous and baleful

Look upon your work, gentlemen, who are anxious to commit the Democratic party for State Ticket! Will you take heed, by the

SLAVERY IN KANSAS. - Richard Mendenhall mission teacher at the Friends Shawnee Mission, writes to the National Era under date, of the 14th ult., from that station, that slavery exists in Kansas, and did so before the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, notwith standing the institution was then illegal. He says that Thomas Johnson, who has been s Washington all this session, claiming a sest as an elected representative from Nebrasks is the Superintendent of an extensive mission ary establishment in Kansas, under the dire tion of the Southern Methodist Episcopel Church, at which slaves have long been kept to do the menial service.

SEVERE PERSECUTION .- Prentice of the Louisville Journal, has been the apologist the Wards for which he is under the band popular indignation by all parties, and people generally, in Louisville and throughout Kentucky. Last Thursday about one has dred of the merchants of that city discontin