



The Sunquahanna Register.

H. H. FRAZIER AND THEO. SMITH, EDITORS.

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday Morning, June 23, 1864.

WING STATE TICKET.

Governor.
JAMES POLLOCK, of Northumberland.
Canal Commissioner,
GEORGE DANFELT, of Allegheny.
Judge of Supreme Court,
DANIEL M. SMYSER, of Montgomery.

V. D. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

Singular Phenomenon.

There is a man of our acquaintance who claims to be a Democrat and a Christian. This man's creed is made up of strange contradictions. He believes, as his Bible tells him, "thou shalt not steal"; yet he believes, because his party leaders tell him, that we should steal Cuba; if we cannot buy it, Religiously, he believes in the precept which teaches us to do as we would be done by; politically, he advocates slavery extension; Religiously he believes "thou shalt not kill"; politically he is in favor of an unjust war—which is wholesale murder—for the acquisition of Cuba. Religiously he believes "thou shalt not covet"; politically, he wants to annex all that joins us. In short, Religiously he believes his Bible, while politically he believes in sham Democracy; and therefore he is continually called upon to reconcile right and wrong, to believe that what is sinful in an individual and on a small scale, when committed by a whole nation, is perfectly right and proper. His religious teacher boldly announces, from the pulpit, that the passage of the Nebraska bill was an act of iniquity, while his newspaper tells him that it was a glorious triumph of Democracy. Unless he can keep one set of principles for the Sabbath, and another for week days, he will probably soon discard their principles or his religion.

Opening of the North Branch Canal.

On Friday morning the 3d inst., the Canal Boat, Gen. Glover, owned by Col. G. F. Wills, Jr. of this borough, started from the head of the Canal upon its first trip to Towanda, Tunkhannock and Harrisburg. It has the honor of being the first boat. It was under the command of our esteemed townsman, Capt. Parsons. Quite a number of our citizens witnessed its departure. We hope now, and expect, that this long looked for improvement will soon be in active operation. We learn that in a short time a boat fitted up for passengers will be in readiness to convey passengers from this place to Towanda.—*Advertiser.*

It is to be hoped that the adventurous navigators on board the Gen. Glover, laid in a liberal supply of provisions, for they have evidently a long voyage in prospect—long in point of time—before reaching their destination! When last heard from they had advanced as far as the aqueduct, a short distance toward Towanda, when as we learn from the Reporter, a leak was discovered at Hemlock Run, threatening a serious break, and the water was drawn off for the purpose of repairs. "Breakers ahead" are also reported below Towanda. At one place the water runs through the berm bank, and under the Canal into the river; and in other places extraordinary sympathy appears to exist between the waters in the natural and the artificial channel, causing them to rise and fall in unison, so that the navigators of the "raging canal" can go ahead swimmingly, provided there is a "rafting fresh" in the river. It is thought that this kind of inter-communication is no improvement in canal building. The lining of the canal seems to have been much neglected, the Supervisors of the work having been, according to some of our Local contemporaries, who ought to be posted up—more intent on lining their own pockets than anything else.

The Canal Commissioners passed through Tunkhannock, on their way along the line of the canal, to Athens, a few days ago. The North Branch Democrat says, they reply to the inquiry when the canal will be completed, "We don't know." The same paper speaks of the present condition of the work as follows:

That portion which was completed many years ago, and which was supposed to have become permanent by lapse of time has so far proved the worse—if it is possible for any work to be worse than much of the new. In some parts of the old work they find logs and stumps by the quantity; and in others, rocks and loose stone indiscriminately rolled together, and hidden from the rigid scrutiny of the engineers by a few inches of leachy useless dirt. In other portions the level has been so departed from as to subject those at present engaged in letting in the water to the profuse labor of persuading it so far to forget its natural instincts as to resist the laws of gravitation, and travel a few feet upwards, for very considerable distances.

The prospect now is, that the work will not be completed during the present year, even though it should be prosecuted with proper energy, instead of being made to serve, as now, merely as a means of feeding from the public crib a company of hangerson of Locofocoism. The General Glover, therefore, if too proud to turn back, will winter somewhere among the hills of Bradford or Wyoming, and if ever seen in Athens again, will be received with something like the feelings that would now greet the sudden appearance of Sir John Franklin in England.

Another Fire in Towanda.—Another fire occurred in Towanda on Friday morning last, which destroyed a barn belonging to Mrs. J. P. Bull, and a span of horses owned by Mr. Loomis. The Towanda papers give great credit to the fire company and their excellent engine, and attribute to them the saving of several buildings in dangerous proximity to the property destroyed.

For the Register.

The "Popular Sovereignty" Humbug.
Almost the only argument pretended to be raised at the North in defence of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, letting Slavery into Nebraska and Kansas, is that it allows the people of these Territories "to decide for themselves whether they will have slavery there or not." This it is pretended by Douglas and his adherents is "more democratic"; and this plausible excuse for violating a solemn Compromise heretofore acquiesced in by all parties, North and South, for a third of a century, is the main string harped upon by Douglas himself at the meeting drummed up to sustain the measure in New York lately. "Can't the people of the Territories themselves legislate for the negroes as well as any body else?" he inquires.

Now to expose this transparent humbug, and show that an infamous cheat it is, would it not be well to keep it before the people that this very proposition to let the people of the Territories decide the matter through their Legislatures, was repeatedly voted down by the Nebraska party in Congress? Look at the published proceedings in the House on Saturday night previous to the final passage of the act, and you find the following:

"Mr. Mace of Indiana offered an amendment, that the Territorial Legislature shall have power to admit or exclude Slavery at any time by law."
This, after some discussion was voted down—94 to 76.
"Mr. Parker of Indiana offered an amendment of bounties with a view to encourage large Free-Soil immigration to Kansas to exclude Slavery."
This was also rejected—85 to 66.
"Mr. Fuller of Maine offered the following: "The Legislature shall have power to establish or exclude Slavery, as they shall see proper."

This too was rejected—91 to 71. So it will be seen that, not content with breaking down the barrier which Congress had placed against the extension of slavery in the Missouri compromise, under pretence that it was more democratic to leave it to the people of the Territories, they after all undertake, in the face and eyes of this sham pretence, to deny the Territorial Legislature the power to exclude it, even if the majority wish to do so!

Now let this be marked, or cut out, and kept on hand to throw in the face of any one who preaches up the humbug of "Popular Sovereignty" (or rather "Squatter Sovereignty," as Col. Benton calls it) to sustain the Nebraska Bill. There would be just as much real Democracy or Popular Sovereignty in allowing every man who chooses to keep a lapping house without license, to have as many wives as he can get, to establish brothels, or even to make bogus money if he likes, and deny both congress and the local Legislature the power to prevent it even though a majority of the people want such laws, as there is in this Nebraska bill. Why not?

For the Register.
Messrs. Editors:—Will you permit me to make a few suggestions in your paper, from my own feelings, and for which you are in no way held responsible, unless they accord with your own views. There is a deep feeling at this time, pervading the North, in regard to that most iniquitous and heinous deed of the present Congress, known as the Nebraska Bill. The papers from different parts of the country, are filled with the promptings of noble and patriotic hearts, and with the proceedings of Meetings assembled for the purpose of expressing the indignation of honest men at the outrage that has been perpetrated, by the aid of northern traitors and scoundrels, (names less harsh would be given to them if appropriate) against the known wishes and strong remonstrances of their constituents. There is hope when we see the freemen of the Free States, aroused as they now are. "They have suffered all things," for the sake of peace and the Union. For the sake of the Union they have seen the Union disgregated and their country humiliated, so as to almost make them blush for their country's shame when they read the glorious declaration of Independence. They feel that they have been betrayed, and that many of their Representatives have been bought over with a price as much as Arnold, the traitor, was. Who can doubt it? How can it be otherwise? Did they against their own consciences and against the heart-felt remonstrances of their constituents, and unasked by any petition on Earth, lend their aid to convert territory twelve times the size of the State of Ohio, from freedom to which it had been consecrated and to which it belonged, into Slave Territory, into a soil in which the Bohun Upar was to be planted to overspread this fair country, with its blinding and nauseous branches. Impossible! Bought they were, as surely as ever cattle were bought in the stalls. For some paltry promise, for themselves or for some of their friends, they have bartered themselves away and transferred so far as they could do it, the freemen of the North into the embrace of the slave power. They have let loose the flood gates of contention, and have thrown into the public an apple of discord worse than that thrown among the ancients. The curses of an outraged people will follow them through their lives, and when they shall leave the land that they have dishonored, for that bourn whence no traveller returns, their memories will be crowned with infamy and contempt. No man ever yet sold himself or his country, who in time did not receive his appropriate reward, though for a little time he might revel in the ill got wages of his own infamy and his country's wrong. There is no justification of their course—it admits of no argument—they were never elected for the foul deed, they were never asked by their constituents to do it. They were pleased with and sought not to do this great wrong, and yet they did it, and mocked at their constituents, and, like fiends, exulted in their own perfidy. This may be strong language, but who can think of their firing 100 guns on Capitol Hill, when the deed was done, and say that it is too strong? But shall their treason be permitted to triumph? If so, then is our glory departed; nothing can be too humiliating for us to submit to—

Let us submit to what has been done in Washington for the last few months, and the manner in which it has been done, I believe, as I believe in an overruling power, that the day of our redemption is gone by, and that the sun of Freedom which rose so gloriously in 1776, will not set in gloom. But what is to be done? Let the people act—Let the issue be fairly made between Liberty and Slavery—Let every other question be merged in this. Let the people speak out in thunder tones against this great and stupendous outrage and those who did it, or even winked at it. They have made a desperate ally upon us, they are determined to drive us to the wall. They have added insult to injury—they went to Boston to arrest Burns, at the very moment when the people were bleeding with the wounds they had received, and were frenzied with the wrongs they had endured. United States troops were sent to make them passively submit. Oh it was a terrible day for those living in the shadow of the monument that covers the remains of their fathers who died in the cause of freedom. Tell it not in Gath. Publish it not in the streets of Ashkelon. Three weeks ago they might have taken Burns away unmolested, but they reserved the job, till the bill was passed, that they might see how low they could make the Bostonians get into the dust. The arms of the soldiers prevailed, and Boston was humbled, and freedom for the time hung her head and slunk away from the bayonets of United States troops. This is the course that has been and is pursued. Insults and wrongs that would have set the whole nation in a blaze a few years ago, have been endured with almost yearly weakness. But they have gone one step too far. Proud ambition often overleaps its mark. I care not for party. All the political predilections I ever had, give way to this all absorbing question. I will vote for any man who is unmistakably right upon this subject—I care not to what party or where he belongs. The man who is not right at heart, or, if right there does not declare himself so openly, decidedly, unmistakably and uncompromisingly, shall never receive my vote. I care not to what party he belongs. What is party to the dearest interests of our country, when we see those interests crushed into the dust by corrupt and ambitious politicians? As long as God shall spare my life, I will never give a vote, if I know it, that shall either directly or indirectly, support, aid, or comfort the conspirators against freedom, whoever they be, or wherever they belong. We have been Tylerized, Fillmoreized and Pierceized. Let us no more. Let all traitors be dealt with according to their treason, and we are safe. We have good men and true. Judge Wilmot has clung to his integrity. They have neither been able to buy him or frighten him. Mr. Grow has been true to himself and his constituents. The White House could not buy him, although he has always been a party man. It was hard without doubt for him to break with the Administration at Washington, as he was a friend to it. But he did it manfully, and spoke nobly in defence of freedom. Let him be triumphantly sustained, as he will be by all freemen of this district. We need such men to stand by us in the day of evil.

I am rejoiced to see that the "Democrat" takes right ground upon this subject. I hope it will continue that course. Our papers are productive of vast good, or vast evil. Let them be of good, and let them work together in the great work before them. I care not for old party organizations, I wish they were bound together with tow and that was on fire. I dislike to hear the name of Democrat or Whig at this time. I wish every party link could be severed. I wish the voice of the people could be heard all over the land, in every dale, and on every mountain top. It would make the powers that be, at Washington, tremble worse than Belshazzar did when he saw the lead writing on the wall. Who is to be led by ambitious politicians in this hour of peril and of danger? To whom, or what party, do we owe any allegiance save to our country? I want to vote for such men as Wilmot and Grow, they are right. If Pollock is right and Bigler wrong, I will vote for Pollock. If Bigler is right and Pollock wrong, upon this subject, I will vote for Bigler. Let them speak out! Let us know where they are, it is not a time for dodging, upon the one side or the other, upon this momentous question. Pennsylvania passed the bill in Congress, or her representatives did. She must correct it, and she will do so, as sure as next October shall come round. The disgrace of the State must be wiped out, and her traitors rebuked.
GIBSON.

WITCHCRAFT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The first trial for witchcraft in Pennsylvania, was the case of Margaret Matson, indicted, at Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1863. The witnesses testified to having been told that several cows were bewitched by her, also oxen and calves, so that they died. The prisoner denied all things whereof she was accused, and said the witnesses spoke only by hearsay. After which, Governor Penn gave the jury their charge, and they brought her in guilty of the common law of a witch, but not guilty in manner and form as she stands indicted, and there upon she was bound to her good behavior for six months, and discharged.

Messrs. Benton, Campbell of Ohio, and Mace of Indiana, have been thoroughly investigating the Nebraska swindle, and discovered that the bill was not, as Richardson alleged, the Senate bill without the Clayton amendment, but it contained a clause that no person, other than a citizen of the United States should hold office until they had sworn to support the extension of Slavery, by taking oath in support of the bill. The act also provides all laws of Congress locally applicable shall continue in force.

The act of June 30, 1864, forcibly excludes from said Territories all foreigners who have no passports from the War Department under penalty of \$1,000, and the passport limits the time foreigners are permitted to remain therein. If this view be correct, the popular sovereignty of the act, after all, excludes all foreigners without passports. Great excitement has been produced by these discoveries, and Mr. Mace has introduced a bill on the subject.

County Superintendent.

Great diversity of opinion appears to have existed in the different counties of the State, as to the amount of salary to be paid to the newly elected County Superintendents of Schools. Lancaster pays the highest, \$1,500 and Sullivan the lowest, \$50, so far as heard from. Chester, Bucks, Allegheny, Schuylkill, and Washington, each fixed the salary at \$1,000; seventeen other counties pay \$500 or over; and a good many of the remainder pay about the same as Susquehanna, \$550. Dauphin, comprising the seat of government, pays only \$300. Our neighbors, Bradford and Wayne counties, pay \$600 each.

The Homesdale Democrat informs us that the election of John L. Stoddard to the office in Wayne county, has caused considerable dissatisfaction, among other reasons, for the following:

That the appointment of Mr. Stoddard as County Superintendent, while he remains Principal of the Academy at Bethany would be unjust towards kindred institutions and calculated to produce distrust and heart-burnings among the active promoters of education throughout the county.

By the terms of the law no person, male or female, can teach in any common school in the county unless he or she first receive a certificate of competency from the Superintendent. This is a most responsible trust, and it is of the utmost importance that the man who exercises it should be impartial, and that his position should be such as not to raise the suspicion of partiality against him. One of the anticipated from Mr. Stoddard's election was that he would, if not intentionally, at least inadvertently, deal more favorably with his own pupils than he would with pupils from other Academies when they came before him as candidates for the vocation of teacher; and that he would be liable to a like infirmity with candidates whose education had been obtained in other of the Homesdale Academies, been elected Superintendent. It is clear that while in the discharge of the duties of Superintendent he would canvass actively for pupils for his own Academy, and thus give occasion for offence to the friends of other institutions. It was feared that in these particulars Mr. Stoddard's election would result in sowing the seed of discord and strife.

What would the Trustees and other leading promoters of the Bethany Academy have said if one of the Principals of some of the Academies had, under precisely the same circumstances, been elected Superintendent? We know very well what they would have said. They would have said that no matter what the gentleman's qualifications might be the fact of his relations here was a sufficient reason for his exclusion. In that view of the case they would have found us heartily coinciding with them.

We think he ought not to have been appointed, and that he will have to use considerable prudence and caution in exercising the functions of the office if he would promote the general welfare. That he may succeed in avoiding all occasion of complaint and all silencing all opposition, he certainly has our best wishes.

Government Plotting for Slavery.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, in speaking of the prospect of settling Kansas says:

Mr. Benton said a year ago, that if the Nebraska bill then proposed, which did not disturb the Missouri compact, had been passed, Kansas would be a State before the end of this Congress. The general impression has been that but a small part of this region was susceptible of settlement; but later intelligence indicates this to be a mistake. Kansas, the larger territory, has probably tillable lands sufficient to afford a comfortable subsistence to one hundred thousand inhabitants. The title of the Indians is nearly extinguished, except to certain very limited reservations within which they will hereafter be confined. The attempt will probably fail, and these poor victims of civilization will rapidly disappear from the face of the earth.

The Administration has taken care to prohibit, virtually, by practical measures, the influx of emigrants from the Free States. They stand ready now, to pour in, but the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has postponed the opening of the country for settlement for six months. The inhabitants of Missouri cannot get across the border and make their locations. But organized bands of emigrants from the North, with their families and stock—and they cannot move in any other way, than in large bodies—can and will be prevented, under the instructions lately issued from Washington, from going into the territory. Whether these restrictions apply to Nebraska have not been informed. The speculation here is that Kansas will be before measures be made a slave territory before any considerable amount of Northern emigration can reach it.

Nebraska and Cuba.

The Nebraska bill and the Cuban question have been the subject of an article in a London journal which, in discussing has entered somewhat minutely into the position of the two great parties in America, the North and South. Speaking of the two questions above mentioned it says: "The citizens of the Northern States cannot be so blind to their interests or so deaf to their duties as to regard with apathy either of these impending events. It is not to be supposed that such an affront to its institutions as the Nebraska bill, or such a blow at its now settled predominance as the absorption of Cuba, will find the public opinion of the North passive or immutable. Unfortunately, however, the extreme urgency of danger is required to unite Northerners against their vigorous rivals. The plans of the South are generally accomplished before the entire feeling of the North is roused to resentment or resistance. The truth is, that the two great factions of America are really Northern parties, the Southerners constituting a united interest, which alternately coalesces with the Democrats and Whigs. It is by steadily acting on the difficulty which local parties the slaveholders have repeatedly managed since the beginning of the century to win a losing game. After endeavoring to show how—through the counsels of John C. Calhoun—this has been achieved, it winds up by predicting that if the Nebraska bill is carried, and the rape of Cuba accomplished, "the consequence of those events will be finally followed by a re-assertion against the South which will shake the federation to the centre."

American Democracy.

The New York True Democrat a staunch organ of the Hunter Democracy in the Empire City, has a leading article on the present politics, concluding thus—

"We respectfully submit that we prefer our own countrymen for the public offices of the city, State and nation, and shall consistently refuse to support, for any public position, a gentleman of foreign birth, as long as we can find a native-born citizen as capable of filling the place, and willing to accept it."

THE CAUSE WHY.

The Philadelphia Dispatch, a paper which very bitterly opposed the election of Judge Conrad and the Whig Ticket, enters into a long explanation of the causes which produced the result. We extract the following paragraphs, setting forth fully the cause, and fore-shadowing the important consequences of this defeat.

From the Philadelphia Dispatch, Jan. 11th.

There is no disguising the fact—the opponents of Mr. Conrad have been essentially whipped. We admit the trouncing as far as we are concerned, on the part of the Anti-Slavery cause. It is no longer necessary to speak for the Democracy, we have no hostile inclination in declaring that they have come off badly in this fight. "The only thing we can do is to gather ourselves up, and scanning the battlefield candidly inquire what it was that hurt us.

Every voter knows of many cases in which those who had voted the Whig or American tickets previously, being dissatisfied with the nominee for Mayor, voted against him last Tuesday; and yet, notwithstanding this defection, he made up handsomely for the subtraction by the unlooked for adhesion of persons who never voted a Whig, Native, or Simon ticket before.

It is now evident, where this extra force came from and what brought it. Many of Mr. Conrad's new friends voted for him, not as a token of his personal popularity with them, but because he had bound himself—probably much more solemnly than the public imagine, to support a certain principle. That principle is Know-Nothingism, concerning which there is only surmise: that opposition to the appointment of foreigners to office, and resistance to the catholic religion, are the principal articles of its creed. The vote in this respect, that among the Whig and Simon Whigs, Mr. Conrad lost largely, whilst in portions of the town where Democracy has hitherto ruled, he ran immensely ahead. In the 11th and 12th wards—the old Northern Liberties—which have given as high as one thousand majority for the Democratic ticket, there is a complete change. Mr. Conrad has a majority of 887, which upon an all poll as there was in that section last week, may be set down as a change of over eight hundred to eleven hundred votes. In Southwark and Moyamensing, last year the Democratic majority was 870. Last week the same districts gave a majority of 670 for Conrad—a change of fifteen hundred. So it is throughout the county; and in the election of Mr. Conrad, Democratic votes triumphed.

It needs but little investigation to determine the reason of this result. The causes which led to the defeat of James Campbell as a candidate for the Supreme Court in '51, have been at work in this election. Governor Bigler undertook to set those who would not support Judge C. at defiance by appointing the man just defeated at the polls to the first law office in the state, and subsequently by smoothing his way to take an equal station with the nobodies of General Pierce's cabinet.

An honest opinion that Judge Campbell was unfit for the station to which he aspired, led to the opposition which was first manifested against him; but that feeling is now taking a sectarian turn, in consequence of the Government officers in this city who act on the first election from head-quarters. The appointments of Cha's Brown and John Miller have never been popular, and those officers, by the strict requisites which governed their subordinate appointments, have disgusted the rank and file of the party.

A bitter feeling against foreigners has taken possession of many who belong to the American wing of the democratic party, and the result of last Tuesday shows, without doubt, that several thousands of them have become either converted to the Know-Nothing, or are directly moved by secret influences which are not apparent to the public.

There is another matter which has had much to do with the result. It is the passage of the Nebraska bill, and the identification of the Administration with that shameful act of infamy. This law was passed through a venal Congress in the most indecent manner, and its effects will fully demonstrate the maxim, "Who can the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad." No sophistry can make that unnecessary measure palatable to the North, and in the election of last Tuesday may be detected evidence of the general feeling. The American party are opposed to the law, without the Clayton amendment, for the territory will be thrown open to foreigners who will have access to the ballot-box without previous residence or naturalization. Naturalized citizens are dissatisfied with this, because the design of the law is to degrade free labor by bringing it into competition with slavery.

The result fore-shadows most plainly a state of affairs never felt which will be mortifying to the National and State Administrations. The hand-writing is upon the wall.—"William Bigler show art weighed in the balance and found wanting!" and Messrs. Thomas B. Florence, John H. Robbins and William H. Witte, who at the command of the administration, were willing to misrepresent their constituents and vote for a measure which they must have known was unpopular at the time may ascribe to the shades of private life.

In regard to our course on this subject we have no apologies to make nor regrets to offer. Mr. Conrad identified himself with principles to which we are opposed, and it was folly to suppose that he could do so without eliciting opposition. In the canvass our course may or may not have had an influence. We have demonstrated, very clearly, we think, that not withstanding his election, Mr. Conrad must have lost from five to six thousand of the Whig votes, of those upon whose support he relied, and that these votes have been given strong dissatisfaction with him to have caused such a manifestation. In despite of this disapproval, Mr. Conrad has triumphed.

POSTMASTER GENERAL CAMPBELL.—Hear him, the Philadelphia Register says of him.

The irregularities in the Post Office department shows uncommon weakness in the hand at the helm. Last week we were, for three days without mails, from beyond Pittsburgh, and then they came pouring in on us all together. It takes a man thirty-six hours to go from Philadelphia to Cleveland, but papers and letters are several days on the road. We mailed a letter last Friday week for Cleveland, and it reached its destination on the Wednesday following. Another mail, which Monday had not reached there on the following Friday, a passenger can go from Philadelphia to St. Louis in about three days; it takes a letter five to ten. How long a time does Mr. Campbell ask to get the Department into something like order?

KNOW NOTHING SQUADROLONS.—The N. Y. Tribune thinks "the country is not likely to become 'Native' or 'Know Nothing,' nor any thing of the sort; but Nativism in its new phase will help to correct some very gross abuses which have crept into our current politics, and then will pass away, as so many fermentations have done before it. Complete success might hasten or delay its decay and dissolution, but could not avert it."

The Liquor Question.

To remove doubts, the Lancaster Examiner states that the Governor did sign the resolutions authorizing the sense of the people to be taken on the Maine Law, consequently the people will have to vote on the question at the election in October next.

The Governor also signed the bill forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors, intoxicated or insane persons, or to habitual drunkards, and the same is now in full force. But the Governor did not sign the bill requiring beer-house keepers, and store keepers who add in liquors, to obtain licenses from the Court in the same manner as inn-keepers.

The bill being now in his hands, he breaches the tie, and will doubtless remain until the next meeting of the Legislature, or until after the next election at any rate.

While the Governor has declined to sign the general bill which passed the two Houses requiring the stores and beer shops to apply to the Courts for a license, he did sign a bill requiring the stores and beer shops in Chester and Delaware counties to have licenses to grant licenses under this law, while no restriction exists in any other county in the State, because of the refusal of Governor Bigler to sign the bill. The credit of all the beer-houses and liquor stores, many, and perhaps most of which are an absolute nuisance to the community, is due to Governor Bigler.

Fillibustering at the South.

We have looked with a good deal of interest, for the last few days, to our New Orleans exchanges, for the purpose of gathering some definite information respecting the great fillibustering expedition said to be in process of organization in that city. These journals, however, have little or nothing to say on the subject. (Silence, however, in these cases is sometimes politics.)

The New Orleans correspondent of the Alexandria (La.) Democrat furnishes the following particulars:

The fate of Cuba is sealed. There is an expedition on foot, having for its object the overthrow of a character altogether too formidable to admit of a loop upon which to hang a doubtful issue. This is positively true, and what is a little remarkable, there is no disguise whatever about it. Men talk of it here as an event beyond the surveillance of chance—"There is no such word as fail." Blatant meetings are not held, nor are risibles excited by symbolic givings out and mysterious hints. But what amounts to something more and better, a hundred subscription books are open, and I state a fact within my own knowledge, that nearly half a million of dollars has been subscribed in New Orleans and paid in. Any one can see these books, without paying a penny of cost, by what I may call a census through crowding around them, and for whatever amount he may deem proper. Munitions of war, huge cannon, muskets, powder, etc., leave here almost daily for New York, and large bodies of emigrants are pressing forward to the Rio Grande. Up to this time these public movements have encountered no obstacles, nor will they in future. Men have charge of the expedition who are not hair-brained fools, but energetic, practical business operators. They start with the views of a most competent man, and not the rag-tag and bobtail of large cities—and with appointments for any emergency.

Newspaper Currency.

The Rochester Union offers to all persons who will send it "five Weekly Subscribers" a elegant and costly book, "Emigrants' representative." President Pierce in military dress on horseback.

Thereupon a writer in that "Hard sheet" the Binghamton Democrat, edited by Hon. D. S. Dickinson's brother, discourses in this wise:

President Pierce's profile and 5 copies of the Rochester Union for \$7 1/2! *Mirabile dictu!* This is too much pork for a shilling. That thing went wrong. The wind can't be raised in that way. The "Steel Engravings" the Rochester Union—President Pierce and his Cabinet, and the whole Administration, are not worth \$7 1/2. If the Rochester Union wants to extend its circulation by means of "Steel Engravings," it had better leave Pierce's head out. That is no improvement to "engravings," just now. And besides, every man's head is most at home on his own shoulders.

"Elegant and costly steel engravings" of Franklin Pierce's head, mounted on General Taylor's shoulders, don't take as they did about March, 1853.

IGNOMINIOUS MEETING IN BINGHAMTON.

A meeting of which Hon. D. S. Dickinson was Chairman, and Wm. Stuart Secretary, was held in Binghamton on the 13th inst., by which, after several speeches on the maladministration of the P. O. Department, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the present arrangements for the transportation of the Mails upon the New York and Erie Rail Road, are highly injurious to the business interests of the towns upon its line, and when compared with the Mail facilities afforded upon the Central Rail Road are unequal and unjust.

Resolved, That the attention of the Post Office Department be respectfully requested to the great inconvenience arising from the suspension of the Express Mails, and that urgent measures be taken to remedy the same.

Resolved, That the importance and magnitude of the mails that ought to be carried upon the Express Trains imperatively require that they be placed in the charge of Agents of the Department, and that this request be respectfully forwarded to the Post Office Department.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Representative in Congress from this District, and that he be requested to present the same to the Post Office Department.

FRANGISANS COMING FROM ROME TO N. Y. —The following is from the correspondent of the Dublin Telegraph. The gentleman referred to is Nicholas Devereux, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., who is one of the most extensive land owners in that State:

"A benevolent Irish gentleman named Devereux, who has become a colonizer, and has considerable landed property in the State of New York, has been making arrangements in Rome for bringing with him to this country a certain number of any community who can be spared from any community to occupy a convenient tract for them on his estate near Utica, assist in the cultivation of the neighboring grounds, and become the nucleus to a new mission much desired for the Catholics of those parts. Mr. Devereux promises to endow this convent with 5,000 dollars, and a further benefit may be expected in possible results to the commerce of Rome, from the interest he has taken in the manufactures here prepared, specimens of which in the silk kind, also of the dyed goods, has been produced in quantities which appeared in him superior to others he has selected to carry across the Atlantic.

Will Jas. Campbell Resign?

This is a question which we hear twenty times a day from gentlemen residing in different parts of the state. It is a serious inquiry, but one which we cannot answer. His resignation would undoubtedly, promote the interests of the Democratic party; but our impression is that he would not resign even if satisfied that nothing could secure the election of the Democratic State ticket. We think the better way is to call upon the President to remove him. He is a vastly overrated man and is an injury to any party or administration with which he is connected. It is our deliberate opinion that at this day no man connected with him politically could be elected to any office in Pennsylvania. It is therefore, if we are correct, his duty to resign. If he does not, it is the duty of the President to remove him. Nothing would tell more favorably on the coming election, no combination of items could beat the Democratic party. Such an event as his resignation or removal would create a zeal and confidence in the democratic ranks that would tell wonderfully at the next October election. Let us hear from Washington on this important subject.—*Democratic Union.*

Good Advice.

The St. Louis Intelligencer, in an article on the recent Boston riots, gives the people of the North the following piece of advice:

"Instead of killing United States officers who are discharging a sworn duty in trying to execute the laws that you hate, you would show more sense and justice in hanging a few of those dog-headed knaves that you habitually send to Congress to make such laws. Who is responsible for the so-called 'No Riots' law? Why? But most of the North sent to Congress by the vote of the Northern people? They have the numerical majority. They could easily have defeated the Nebraska perfidy, but they did not do it. They bartered your votes and their souls, according to your account, to Frank Pierce, Stephen A. Douglas, and the devil."

Relief Notes.

The suggestion, coming as it does from a Southern paper, may be worthy of attention. No thing is certain; that these traitors to their country should be politically gibbeted, and we hope to see it done very effectually next fall.

Relief Notes.

At the late session of the Legislature, the Senate added to the appropriation bill a section prohibiting the paying out of the Treasury of the 'Relief Issues,' so that they may be speedily cancelled. The Lancaster Examiner whose editor was a member of the Senate, says, "this section was negatived in the House, through the dilatory influence of the State Administration." He says:

"The responsibility of keeping these notes in circulation rests upon the present State Administration. In his last two annual messages, Gov. Bigler professed great anxiety for their speedy cancellation, but when a practical measure is proposed which would effectually accomplish the result he pretends to desire, his anxiety to defeat it is just as great. The facts in this case, as in most others, must convince any candid inquirer that the Governor's objections to a small paper currency are the shrewdest humbug imaginable."

Sale of the Main Line.

The Lancaster Examiner says: At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Monday, the committee appointed at a former meeting to consider the expediency of purchasing the Main Line of the public works made a report unanimously in opposition to the purchase. The meeting acquiesced in the report, and no further action will be taken on the subject by that company. It is now so patent (as indeed it has been all along) that no bids will be made under the bill of the last session. The terms of that bill are too stringent. The opponents of a sale, although they could not directly defeat the bill, were able to engraft upon it a sufficient quantity of objectionable provisions to prevent any company offering to purchase.

Slave Rights.

The Fugitive Slave Act has been pronounced unconstitutional: by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, on account of its violation of the right of trial by jury and for other causes. The Federal Judiciary holds the contrary. The Courts of Pennsylvania have decided that State tribunals have a right to try men for crimes committed within their jurisdiction, whether under color of serving Federal civil process or not. The Federal judiciary has decided the contrary, and Governor Bigler has submitted without a word, to that result, incurring in the act, the writ of the State Courts for playing Burns was trampled under foot. In every case, State rights have been overborne. Where there has been a show of opposition, foreign hirings have been armed with revolvers and bayonets to crush out State sovereignty. But as the freemen of the North are not accustomed to have odious law thrust down their throats with the bit ends of muskets, those things will soon have an end.—*Daily Register.*

Judge Douglas Backed Out.

When Judge Douglas's name was submitted without a word, to that result, incurring in the act, the writ of the State Courts for playing Burns was trampled under foot.