



The Susquehanna Register.

H. B. FRAZIER AND THOS. SMITH, EDITORS.

MONROE, PA.

Thursday Morning, June 29, 1854.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

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

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

PROSPECTUS.

Circulate the Documents.

The importance of the questions to be decided at the next elections of Congress and the Administration, in Europe, Asia, and America, and News in general from all quarters of the globe, may be expected to render the *Susquehanna* unusually interesting for some months to come. Every man worthy the name of an American citizen ought to be acquainted with the political questions of the day, and he may be prepared to act intelligently in helping to shape the future destinies of his country. To bring these questions before our readers, and to advocate the most on every question that arises, will be the endeavor of the Editors of the *Register*. The great battle between Freedom and Slavery presents a question paramount to all others at this time, and here we take our position in decided opposition to all the wicked schemes of the Slavery extensionists.

The *Register* will be furnished for six months from July 1st at the following rates:

One copy six months \$0.75

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Ten copies \$5.00

A Sinking Cause.

Governor Bigler is an unfortunate man. Although he has brought ruin upon himself, we can hardly look upon the change in his prospects that the last few months have produced, without pitying him. When he was nominated for re-election, who among his party felt any doubt of his success? Now, who of any party believes his election possible? But he has deserved his fate, both by his individual acts and by his connection with the men who disgrace the country, by administering its affairs at Washington.

Whether his silence on the Nebraska question is the result of his own choice or their dictation, its existence when every true man is willing and anxious to be known as an opponent of that act of iniquity, is sufficient to ensure his doom among a people claiming to be free, and the friends of freedom and justice.

If the object of his silence on this question is, like that which induced him to pocket the Temperance bill, and to give an evasive answer to the Temperance convention, to win votes from both sides, the attempt will prove most unfortunate. The question is too momentous to be passed by this lightly, and the feelings of the people are too deeply stirred to be trifled with.

This the politicians of his party have discovered, and a portion of them are now seriously agitating the question of his withdrawal. The grounds of opposition to him are various, and that opposition is exhibited in different ways, and more or less openly. The *Pittsburg Daily Chronicle*, a zealous advocate of Democratic men and measures, but opposed to the Nebraska bill, has withdrawn his name from the head of its columns, and substituted that of David Wilcox.

The *Harrisburg Democratic Union*, although not directly opposing him, declares its opinion that no man connected politically with James Campbell (as Bigler), who appointed him Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and afterwards helped to raise him to the Postmaster Generalship is well known to be) can be elected to any office in the State, and seems to think that nothing but Mr. Campbell's resignation or removal can save Bigler from defeat.

The *Berks County Press* (Democratic) learns that some of its party have called on Governor Bigler to decline being a candidate and admits that "a new man would make a better run."

At a recent Democratic Primary Election held in Westmoreland county, for the purpose of making the party nominations of candidates for the Fall elections, W. A. Cook, who has already served two terms, was re-nominated for Assembly. This the *Westmoreland Intelligencer* says, may be regarded there and elsewhere as an anti-Bigler triumph, as it is well known, all over the State, that Mr. Cook has taken the lead among the opponents of the Governor in that county—that he has, both in speeches and written articles, exposed the political corruption of Bigler and his satellites the Canal Board, and opposed his re-nomination.

Ex-Speaker Chase is also giving, his old friend some secret stabs, under the guise of friendship. He has set to work with much zeal to show up, in this paper, the rascality and fraud that have been so long practiced on the Public Works of the State, more particularly on the North Branch Canal. Nearly half a million of dollars, he tells his readers, have been wasted or stolen by these wretches, and he calls upon voters, "without distinction of party, to arouse themselves to the work and aim one well-directed blow at the root of the evil." Although he affects to trace the evil back no further than the Canal Board, voters in general will be likely to agree with the Democracy of Westmoreland in considering the Canal Board as merely satellites of the Governor, and in striking at the root of the evil they will strike at him.

Perhaps Mr. Chase has no intention of injuring his intimate friend, the Governor. For, the credit of human nature we hope he has not. Perhaps his object in writing these articles, aside from the very commendable one of exposing the corruption connected with

the Public Works, is merely to induce the people of this district, "without distinction of party," to return a couple of Susquehanna county Democrats to the Legislature.

But, in that case, his articles are certainly liable to misconception, and to produce an effect other than what was intended.

In conclusion, with anti-Nebraska men, Temperance men, Know-Nothings, Whigs and Democrats against him, where is the Governor to look for his friends? What has he to hope for? Nothing, unless it be some foreign appointment at the hands of the President, for by the people he is repudiated.

New Publications.

Flora Lindsay; or Passages in an Eventful Life.—This is a new work by Mrs. Moodie, author of "Roughing it in the Bush," and is thought to be at least equal to that celebrated work. This work ends where that commences. It is in fact an autobiography of the authoress under the slight disguise of an assumed name; giving the history of her eventful life before she left England, and the causes which led her and her husband to leave the Old World for the New. The account of their long, tedious and perilous voyage across the Atlantic is decidedly graphic and interesting. In this line of truthful and simple description Mrs. Moodie has few equals, and the whole is enlivened by a vein of quiet humor that is truly delightful.

We are glad to learn that Mrs. Moodie will not be deprived of all the proceeds of her labor arising from the sale of her work in this country, as, generally, the case with the English authors, but, by an arrangement with the publishers, will receive a share of the profits.

For sale by Dewitt & Davenport, publishers, 160 and 162 Nassau street, New York, and at the bookstore of G. & W. H. Fuller, in Monroe. Price 50 cents in paper; in cloth 75 cents.

People's Journal.—The June number of this valuable publication is received. For character of this work, terms, &c., see advertisement in another column.

SENATOR BENTON'S GREAT WORK.—This work, which has already attracted so much notice among politicians and students of American History, is destined to meet with a great sale. The vast extent of Mr. Benton's information and the length of the period over which his observations extend, give him peculiar qualifications for the task he has here performed. Though we cannot always agree with him either in his estimate of men and motives, we are inclined to ascribe to him much more honesty of purpose, as well as greater powers of intellect, than many who have been his political associates, and have outstripped him in the race for public favor.

The noble stand Mr. Benton has maintained on the Slavery question, especially in reference to the Nebraska fraud, is a strong evidence of his independent and fearless character, and will add much to his popularity among right-thinking men at the North. We are glad to learn that an agent has been appointed to supply the citizens of this county with the book above mentioned, as appears elsewhere in our columns.

The numerous pro-slavery processes of the North continue to repeat from week to week their one and the same miserable apology for the re-election of the President, the Congressional Doughfaces, and themselves, in advocating the Nebraska bill, viz: That Slavery can never go into Nebraska or Kansas, and that the bill only carries out the doctrine of popular sovereignty; and yet they cannot suppose their readers are such consummate fools as to believe the slavery leaders would have so fiercely urged its passage, even disbanding the old political parties and uniting almost as one man to force it through, if they had thought it a mere abstract question of popular sovereignty, in no degree involving the interests of their pet institution. The repetition of these stale and transparent misstatements, shows most forcibly to what desperate straits those hapless editors who have undertaken to stand by the administration in this thing are reduced.

We learn that the Engineers of the Erie Railroad, who have been on a strike for several days past, have concluded to go to work again, and that the cars will be running regularly in a day or two. On what terms the difficulty has been adjusted we do not know. The Railroad company now offer five dollars per month higher wages to engineers than they have heretofore paid, with a gratuity of five dollars each month, provided no accident occurs to the engine during the month through the engineer's fault.

THE NEW SHELLS' POSITION.—The New York *Sofs*, through their General Committee, have just defined their position on the "Know-Nothing" question. They have heretofore spoken out against the Maine Law, and in favor of the extension of slavery over all the present and future unorganized territory of the United States. They have now declared against the "Know-Nothings," and are thus openly on the record with regard to the three leading topics of the day—Slavery, Temperance, and Nationalism.

The *Luzerne Union* apologizes for having published something that appeared originally in the *New York Tribune*, and adds, "we consider anything emanating from that press as eminently hurtful to community and entirely devoid of truth." As might be inferred, the *Union* is strongly in favor of the Nebraska iniquity; and, to illustrate its idea of veracity, the same number that so savagely discredits the *Tribune*, calls the recent gathering of fourteen Nebraska men in Towanda, "a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Bradford county."

Slang phrases and words often have their origin at a more remote period than we imagine. For instance, we had supposed that "drap" was a modern word, but among the charges brought against Judge Moore at Philadelphia, in 1685, (vide Colonial Records, vol. 1, page 92.) it is accused of having "called the members of the Council fools and logheads, and said it were well if all the laws had drapt."

State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee, according to previous announcement met at Buhler's Hotel, in Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 15th inst., and after a full and free interchange of sentiments, it was resolved, that a more efficient organization of the Democratic party be effected, and the following addresses be issued on the following subjects:

1st. The new position of the Whig party and their allies.

2d. The principles of non-intervention and popular sovereignty as settled by the Compromise of 1850, and embodied in the Nebraska and Kansas bill.

3rd. Review of the measures of the present and late State Administrations.

4th. Federalism and Whiggery from the days of Hamilton down to the present day.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the Democratic papers of this State. J. ELLIS BONHAM, Chairman. Geo. C. WALKER, Secy.

Thinking that the *Monroe Democrat* might accidentally omit to publish the above and anxious that the Democracy of this beautiful region should be informed of what is going on at head quarters, we have given it a place in our columns, though the "Committee" would probably be unwilling to class our paper as one of "the Democratic papers of this State."

We are impatient for the address, especially those on the first two subjects mentioned, and may possibly publish them also, as it appears probable that they will give light on some points wherein the *Democrat* has in no way fallen into error—we mean with regard to Bigler's position on the Nebraska question.

Horace Greeley has written to Mr. Richardson that he will be present at the Exhibition of Hartford University, on the 1st inst. No doubt many who are familiar with Mr. Greeley through his writings, will avail themselves of this opportunity of meeting him face to face.

Our party has lost everything but its honor," writes one of the afflicted "Nebraskites" of Philadelphia, in view of the late election. Poor fellows! then they have nothing left, for their honor they had already lost, by advocating the Nebraska bill.

FORN or JULY EXERCISES.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that preparations have been made for celebrating the Fourth, by a pleasure trip over the D. L. & W. Railroad, from Scranton through the Tunnel to Great Bend.

Original Correspondence.

For the Register.

Who is Responsible?

Ought not the independent freemen of the good old Keystone State, founded by the great and good, Liberty-loving and Peace-making WILLIAM PENN, to hold our political rulers responsible for the infamous outrage perpetrated upon our country in breaking down the barrier to the encroachment of Slavery upon Free Territory, and on the other hand, to express our indignation, and to hold our Senators and Representatives, who holding forth by virtue of their Bowie-Knives and revolvers. There will of course be a Judiciary to match like that vouchsafed to Nebraska—half Slavery and half Doughface; so that all the aid and comfort accorded to Freedom and Equal Rights in that Territory will be won by the strong arm and brave hearts of the freemen who make their homes within her borders. They can hardly, after the leaders are open to white settlement, be on them too soon.

Gen. Butler, it is understood, will not accept the Governorship of Nebraska.—*Tribune*, 24th.

Positions of the Popular Heart.

The position of parties just now is an anomaly.—There is an almost perfect fusion of opposing elements. Extremes have met or are meeting. The future is full of promise to the friends of Freedom.

Franklin Pierce went into office the chosen leader of a powerful party. The Democracy, from California to Maine gave him a support as cordial as that rendered to any man since the election of General Jackson. A heavy reign was predicted,—to be followed by a long succession of Democratic victories.

The exercise of common sagacity, guided by an honest purpose, would have resulted in the fulfillment of these glowing prophecies. The Whig party, betrayed, severed and beaten, presented no formidable front to National contest. Nor was the future promising that that party, in any remote probability, could anticipate even a very remote triumph over the disciplined and compact hosts of Liberty.

But the folly of those id power has done for the Opposition what the Opposition never could have done for themselves. It has obliterated almost every vestige of disaffection in their ranks, and secured to them the sympathies of masses of electors who have long stood aloof from both the leading political organizations of the country. And the policy and measures which have thus cemented the Opposition have distracted and demoralized the Democratic party. Franklin Pierce is as weak to-day as John Tyler was in the second year of his parenthetical reign; and the indications now are that, like a celebrated Executive of our own State, he will go out with even greater unanimity than he came in.

Now will the Democracy party, when thrown into the minority, be better by the reflection that they were placed there by the advocacy of a beneficent principle. They will carry with them the odium of violated faith—a consciousness of having broken their promises, and trampled upon the fundamental principles of a Republican Government, in order to extend the borders of an Institution with which the Almighty has no attribute in sympathy.

Already the work of condemnation has begun.—Those in power may, like those in opposition, complain that they are "tormented before their time;" but their action has graded so harshly upon the humane sympathies of the People, that they need hope for no mercy until they be utterly "cast out." The work of condemnation, begun in Maine has been followed up in the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire, and with almost equal emphasis, in local contests in other States which have been won by the present incumbent of the Chair of State. And these are but the "shadows of coming events." The elections soon to follow in Indiana, Iowa, &c. will be equally indicative of the utter detestation in which the action of the Administration is held by the Eeemen of the North. The brazen violators of solemn Compacts, who have leagued with the Propagandists of Slavery in their crusade against Freedom, will be taught a lesson which will not be lost upon them, for upon those who shall come after them.—*Albany Journal*.

THE RIGHT OF A MAN TO HIMSELF.

The *Pennsylvania*, a leading Democratic paper in this State, and a semi-organ of the administration at Washington, advances with bold strides to the defence of despotism and its principles. It began with laying itself to rest in the pending contest with Turkey, has employed itself legitimately since in denouncing the military despotism and its attendant vices and crimes, and now it sets itself to defend the exploded dogma of European despotism, that a man belongs to the State, to the Government, instead of himself, and has no control over himself but that which the Government is pleased to accord to him.

It declares the doctrine, that every man has a right to himself, and that he is a state of constitutional civilization every man belongs to the State.

This is the theory of tyrants and oppressors of the world over. It places every man within the power of the Government, to be disposed of as it lists. If the Government chooses to impose taxation upon the subject, it may levy a tax upon ten, and ten upon ten, and so on, until the subjects are as dogs, and are treated as such by the Government, and must not resist it.

Washington and its revolutionary coadjutors, in this view of things, belonged to the British Government, and had no right to resist it. Let us thank God that they thought otherwise, and that, although the Government chose to tax them, they refused to pay it. If a man has a right to himself, he has a right to his property, and the Government has no right to take it from him, without his consent.

So also, if the State chooses to enslave a man, and authorizes him to be bought and sold in market over, and scourged and maltreated, it is just right; he does not belong to himself but to the State. Acting upon this principle, if the Legislature of Pennsylvania should authorize the enslavement of such persons, it would be following out his own doctrine, to the legitimate conclusion. They might, in such case, do the State a service, but we fancy that he would soon come to the conclusion that a man has a right to himself.

When the leading Democratic paper in Pennsylvania utters such an abominable theory as this, it is time for reflecting men to stop and ask where the things will end. It is the duty of every man to defend himself, and the support of which the Democratic party has long all its strength, it finds itself compelled to abandon old landmarks, repudiate the fundamental doctrines of liberty, and announce that the despotism which the world over has made its own, it will become honest and just.

THE NEBRASKA APPOINTMENTS.

We learn that the following nominations were sent into the Senate yesterday: Gen. Wm. O. Butler of Ky., as Governor of Nebraska; A. H. Reeder of Penn., as Governor of Kansas; Mr. Woodson of Va., as secretary of Kansas; Mr. Cumings of Iowa as Marshall for do.; Mr. Ferguson of Mich., as Chief Justice of Nebraska, and Messrs. Bradley of Ind., Hardin of Ga., and Elmore of Ala., as Associate Judges.

These nominations were made on the balancing principle, half from the slave States and half from those among the nominally free States which are most favorable to Slavery.

Mr. Reeder, the Governor of Kansas, resides at Easton, Pa., and is a constituent and disciple of Senator Richard Brodhead and Representative Asa Paucker, both of whom were among the most zealous lieutenants of Douglas in pushing through the iniquity.

With Reeder is associated as Secretary, a Virginian (Woodson) who will of course sustain Senator Atchison's Missouri frontier disciples in their avowed determination to establish Slavery in Kansas territory, and to drive the free settlers forth by virtue of their Bowie-Knives and revolvers. There will of course be a Judiciary to match like that vouchsafed to Nebraska—half Slavery and half Doughface; so that all the aid and comfort accorded to Freedom and Equal Rights in that Territory will be won by the strong arm and brave hearts of the freemen who make their homes within her borders. They can hardly, after the leaders are open to white settlement, be on them too soon.

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RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

We have already announced a difficulty between the management of the Erie Railroad and a considerable portion of the English running their trains, who have demanded of the Company a modification of its rules, and a more liberal mode of running the trains. The public are deeply interested in the matter at issue, we have made inquiry and ascertained the following facts:

There is no question of money involved in this difficulty. The Engineers on this road are paid \$75 per month, which is above the average paid by Railroads in this State, and is satisfactory. But the General Superintendent of the Erie Road, sustained by the President and Directors, has adopted two rules for the government of the Engineers in running their trains, which are in substance as follows:

1. An Engineer approaching a station where his train is to stop, must slacken his speed and run into a train standing there, on another track, even though a switch be in place. In leaving such station, the Engineer must likewise ascertain by personal observation that the switches are right, and will be held responsible for any casualty which may occur by reason of his neglect of this requirement. If a switch is misplaced at any station, where his train is to stop, the Engineer is not expected to observe it, or hold himself accountable for any consequence. But when his speed before reaching any switch pertaining to that station and take care that it is right. And at the stations where he is not to stop, each Engineer must slacken his speed and run past the switches at a moderate jog, though he is not expected to observe them, nor held responsible for their displacement. Such is the substance of the two rules against which the Strike is directed.

SHALL BIGLER BE DEFEATED?—There are now three anti-Nebraska candidates for Governor in the field.—Mr. Pollock, Whig; Mr. Bradford, Native American; and Mr. Potts, Free Democrat. So far as we are advised, these gentlemen are all agreed on nearly every public question now before the people. If the votes of the opponents of the Administration shall be foolishly divided among the three, the election must necessarily result in the triumph of Bigler. But if the anti-Administration strength can be concentrated on one man, our success will be morally certain. Shall not this union and concentration be effected? Shall not personal preferences give way to the demands of the lofty patriotism which we trust animates every division of the enemies of our corrupt administration, and unite them in common determination to expel the Goths from the Capitol.—*Independent Whig*.

THE Albany *Atlas* gives premonitory symptoms of going for the reestablishment of the African Slave-trade. It endorses the opinion of the Rochester *Union*, that there is nothing in the Constitution or in the law of nations forbidding it, and adds on its own account, that the existing prohibition of the trade to the Northern range of States, which export Slaves to the further South. The restoration of the Slave-trade would destroy that monopoly. The acquisition of Cuba would impair it, as it would impair the monopoly of Louisiana and other States, in Sugar and other tropical productions. We presume that doubt as to the willingness of the States to vote for the repeal of the existing Slave Law, is a mere pretext for the present at this crisis of its party measures, for the present at this crisis.

News of the Week.

Latest from Europe.

The U. S. mail steamer *Atlantic* arrived at New York from Liverpool on Sunday last, bringing four days later than the ordinary time. The news continues to be defended with great vigor by the Russians having been repudiated by the British. The confidence of the Russians was visibly declining. They are said to have suffered a severe loss on the 2d by the springing of a Turkish counter mine. The Turks were to make a movement to relieve Silistria about the 18th. The Russian force arrayed before the place consists of about 70,000, that to march against it consists of an equal number, comprising 30,000 Turks, 24,000 French, and 15,000 British. It was expected that a desperate battle would soon ensue.

On the 18th four English and French vessels bombarded the fortress of Redut, Kaitch, which they destroyed. They then sailed to Chouroussk, embarked 800 Circassians, and returned and landed at English Mafeking with 400. They re-enforced the Turks attacked by the Russians, who were 2,000 strong; drove them back upon Kutais, and finally gained possession of that place.

The Baltic fleet had accomplished nothing. Kosuth has been making speeches to the English people, and pointing out the course the British Government should pursue in the present war, instead of their present course. As nothing is to be done, as far as the British Government is concerned, it is better to let the war continue, as it is better to let the British people be free to do as they please, than to let them be ruled by a despotic Government.

A QUIET SUNDAY.

The first beneficent effect of Mayor Conroy's election was seen yesterday. It had been so long since the Christian portion of this community had enjoyed a quiet Sunday, that it had become so accustomed to hearing the music of our Sabbath bells merrily ring, that the discord of drunken brawls, that they deeply appreciated the holy luxury of a Lord's day kept according to the admonition of sacred writ. The taverns, which hitherto had their crowds of reeling revellers, were closed. In the course of an extended perambulation, we saw but two drunken men, and they, doubtless, raised the steam at home. Of course, it is to be expected that the inevitable drinkers—those to whom rum has become almost as indispensable as bread, will secure their fiery liquid on Saturday for Sunday; and thus gratify their home-brewing propensity. But the closing of the taverns will, nevertheless, effect the purpose for which the measure was intended. It will clear the streets of riotous crowds, and orderly and peaceful citizens will no longer be horrified by seeing citizens insulting to that Almighty whom the day is dedicated. Mayor Conroy has earned the grateful remembrance of his fellow-citizens, and a continuance of his policy will insure him even greater marks of popular confidence than he has yet received.

There was considerable swearing among certain people at the university of the dross. Dry parties perambulated the town in search of the ardent, but although there were thousands every where, there was not a drop to drink. Several of the larger beer saloons up town had craped on the door, to signify, we suppose, that the proprietors were, particularly, dead. In Front street, above Noble, a larger beer seller had two kegs placed in front of his house, upon which were jars of water, and tumblers, to indicate the triumph of cold water. Smith's Island and Camden were crowded during the greater part of the day, and at both places a great quantity of liquor was sold.—*North American*, 19th.

Turned Out of the Party.

The Allentown Democrat says:—"The Democracy of Pennsylvania, are *unanimo* in favor of the Nebraska bill." This is the best they have, and Wilcox and Chase, and the five members who voted against the bill, are no longer Democrats. The assertion of the Democrat is, however, flatly contradicted by the *Warren Ledger*, an orthodox *Loce Foco* organ, which says:—"That monstrous law has not a friend among us. We do most sincerely regret the necessity which compels us to speak thus strongly against a measure of the administration, and a Democratic Congress, but we think the exigencies of the case require it. Besides, we publish a paper that professes to speak the sentiments of the democratic party in this country; and we know that the views of ninety-nine out of one hundred in this country are in accordance with the grounds we have taken. All here are uncompromisingly opposed to the measure, and opposed to the man who procured its passage.

We see it stated that an adherence to this bill is to be made a test of democratic orthodoxy by those in power at Washington. We can scarcely credit such a rumor, for nothing would more surely, put the party into a hopeless minority in all the free States than this. We speak what we know when we say that in the rural districts, where the corrupting influences of official power and favor do not come, the people will not submit to such a test. If such a suicidal course should be insisted on, we opine that in less than three years from this time there will be another cleansing of the Augean stables at Washington. *Nous veroni*.

Correspondence of the N. American & U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 20, 1854.

Just as the iron manufacturer, the great national interest which even General Jackson said was entitled to special encouragement and protection, is recovering from the crushing blow inflicted by the tariff of 1846, comes Mr. Houston and his Democratic committee with a bill to cut him by the roots. There can be no reasonable doubt that the establishment of 'schedule B' with its twenty per cent and C, D and E, will finish the iron interest from the end of 1847 to the middle of 1852, the mass of the furnaces built up and rendered prosperous by the law of 1842, went out of blast, were closed up, and are now in the hands of the sheriff. The production of iron decreased one-half. The railroad man, and an extraordinary demand with corresponding high prices, partially restored them. They are now to be ruined again, under Democratic auspices. This is in precise accordance with precedent. It is said that the last of a dying candle is the foulest, and *e converso*, the foulest is the last. The Democratic party must now be approaching its end. I think the Nebraska scheme and these tariff moves, are the last they will accomplish in the ravings of Paul, the Twelve Apostles, or any of the noble Army of Martyrs who have died for the sublime doctrines of Christianity, or for the freedom of man.

JOHN MITCHELL'S VIEW OF THE BURN CASE.—"To compel a *lucky wally* headed nigger to return to his master, and to work for a living, is the highest crime known to the highest law. To slay a white man of the Caucasian race—an officer of mere human law, who assists in enforcing its authority—is a deed which the hero who accomplishes it, to a higher seat in the seventh Heaven than St. Paul, the Twelve Apostles, or any of the noble Army of Martyrs who have died for the sublime doctrines of Christianity, or for the freedom of man.

But if the traitors only received their desert in this world, the position to which they would be elevated is a *gallows higher than any steep*. We rejoice that so great a majority of the law has been so recently vindicated, *even at the point of the bayonet*; but it would receive a higher and more salutary vindication, if the rebels had been shot down like dogs; and to this complexion it must come at last.

REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

An agitation for this purpose is now prevailing in New England, in consequence of the passage of the Nebraska bill. A resolution has been introduced into the Rhode Island Senate, and referred to a Select Committee, requesting the Senators and Representatives from that State to vote for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. A petition which was signed by the Merchant's Exchange, Boston, for the repeal, has been signed by three thousand of the most influential citizens, and Mr. Rockwell the successor of Mr. Everett, has taken it to Washington to present it to the Senate. Another similar petition has been placed there, and has already received about one hundred signatures. The *New England* papers advocate the measure.

The N. Y. Evening Post gets off the following good one:

"BY THE ROUTE OF TRAVEL.—The following resolution, it is said, has been proposed by the President to his cabinet, for consideration to-day at twelve o'clock, each member being requested to bring his slate: 'If it requires all the military and naval force of the United States to take one negro out of Boston, how large an increase of force will be needed to take Cuba from Spain?'

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

The Crawford Pa. Democrat says that the Whigs and Free Soilers of Crawford are about to unite. "We are glad to hear it." The Democrats of Armstrong hold their convention on the 6th inst., and choose their delegates to meet other delegates from Westmoreland and Indiana, to nominate a candidate for Congress. They were instructed in favor of H. N. Lee, and against Hon. Mr. Drum. Mr. Drum has carried Westmoreland. The choice of delegates in Indiana county will take place on July 18th.

GREENSBURG COUNTY.—The Democratic Primary Elections came off in a "Hot Green" on Saturday last. The following ticket was nominated, viz: Assembly, John M. Stockdale; Commissioner, Joseph Miller; Prothonotary, J. Lindsay; Register and Recorder, Abshalom Hedge; Auditor, Jesse Hill. For Congress, Montgomery received 1,728 votes, Fuller 381. For senate the vote stood as follows: Lewis Roberts, 1000; J. B. Gordon, 657; F. Brock, 571; Thomas Watson, 4.

The Erie Constitution advocates the re-election of Gen. Dick to Congress from that district, although he is from Crawford, and Erie considers herself entitled to the candidate this fall. Gen. Dick was a firm opponent of the Nebraska bill.

CAROLINA COUNTY.

The Democracy of Carolina county have endorsed, in the fullest and most emphatic manner, the great principles on which the Nebraska bill rests. In every part of the State, the masses are arousing for the ticket, and only await the time for action.—*Pittsburg Union*.

In every county of Pennsylvania in which a Democratic meeting has been held, the Nebraska bill has been endorsed as a Democratic measure, except in Westmoreland. We are sorry that our Democratic friends cannot take a more enlarged and liberal view of things; but since they find it natural to endorse the scheme of slavery propagation, we are glad they have honesty enough to proclaim their position openly. We now know where to find them; and whether defeated or successful in the approaching election, the proper verdict will be unmistakable. If beaten, as we trust they will be, the Democracy will not be able to say that Nebraska was not an issue, or that they were uncommitted on it.—*Pittsburg Gazette*.

CASIE.

The dogs of Greensburg, (Pa) are to be muzzled. The Democrat says:—"This order was suggested in the following way: A young man in this place was bitten by a dog. A friend suggested whiskey in small doses of two inches plumb, repeated frequently, as a certain remedy for hydrophobia. This prescription was followed, and in two days the patient had the *mania pota*. The story got out that he was muzzled, and the dog act was placed on the statute book of the borough without delay. Country folks visiting town, will take care to leave their dogs at home, as general and unlimited powers have been given to the boys to kill, destroy and carry off all found on the streets. They are certainly making good use of their powers, and were to be the dog that has offended the rising generation. We saw a nice, well bred gentleman with an old pointer, the other day, muzzled, sent on to the pound, and the gentleman, anxiously awaiting the appearance of some dog, that had attacked him months before, determined to put him through.

The Attorney General, Mr. Cushing,

has given the Secretary of the Interior an opinion that all the expenses incurred by U. S. Marshals in executing the Fugitive Slave Law, and in calling out the militia, and the Police to put down opposition to its execution, are to be borne by the United States; and the judgment of the Marshal and Commissioner are to determine the necessity of incurring it. Mr. Cushing concludes his opinion by saying, that: "This statute of 1850 is enacted to execute a provision of the Constitution, the due and complete execution of which intimately concerns the fate of the Government of the United States and the integrity of the Union. Such a statute deserves, and it will receive, a beneficial consideration, so that the mischief intended to be guarded against may be suppressed by the full use of all the remedies provided by Congress."

A New Orleans paper asserts that

during the last year there was expended something near \$400,000,000 for intoxicating drinks in that State; \$20,000,000 of this was expended in New Orleans alone. There were made about 16,000 arrests, directly and indirectly, for drunkenness in the city and State about 400 deaths by *delirium tremens*; about 16 murders, besides a host of other crimes. Over 1000 have been reduced to vagrancy and pauperism; the resources of the State