



### The Pennsylvania Register.

H. FRAZIER AND THEO. SMITH, EDITORS.

MONTROSE, PA.  
Thursday Morning, July 8, 1854.

### WHIG STATE TICKET.

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

ESQ. 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, the doings of Congress and Administration, Wars in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and News in general from all quarters of the globe, may be expected to render the Newspapers usually interesting for some months to come. Every man worthy the name of an American citizen ought to make himself acquainted with the political questions of the day, that 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 more 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 Slave extensionists.

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### OUT AT LAST.

Our neighbor down street has at length taken his position in the line of battle, fired his twenty-four pounder, and in his own imagination, once more annihilated the Whig party. For the last few weeks we had been led to hope better things of the ex-Speaker, especially since he has been showing up the rascality of his own party, and laying bare the rank corruptions that exist in the present State Administration, in their management of the Public Works; but the brightest anticipations are often soon blasted, and we may now look upon it as a fixed fact that Gov. Bigler will have the support of the Democrat through thick and thin, Nebraska or Anti-Nebraska.

Since the visit to this county of the Hon. Messrs. Wilnot & Grow, the Democrat has been straight forward, outspoken, and decided against the Nebraska villainy; that and the declaration made by the editor that Bigler could never have his support in case he favored the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, induced many to suppose that the ex-Speaker would hold principle paramount to party, and in the great struggle now going on between Freedom and Slavery would be found valiantly fighting on the side of the former. But it is not now very evident that the gentleman is not able to sustain the pressure to be brought upon him, and that he will soon be in the broad way, and among the throng known as *hinder-backs*; hence the necessity of adopting a course that will enable him to escape from his present position.

That the Democratic party are to rally with the Nebraska bill as their watchword, no longer admits of a doubt. In the dilemma the ex-Speaker casts anxiously about him, to discover some way of escape; and the truth of the old adage, "where there is a will there is a way," was so well illustrated by the sagacious editor in his discovery that the Whig party were in favor of the Nebraska bill, especially the leaders; and that their hostility to that measure was all hypocrisy, and in bad faith. It is sometimes said that a poor excuse is better than none, but we think that would hardly hold true in the present case; the falsity of the assertion is so apparent, that the most stupid reader of the Democrat could hardly be misled. Where is the evidence that the Whigs are in favor of the Nebraska bill? Is it in the fact that every Northern Whig in Congress opposed the iniquity to the extent of his ability, and successfully resisted its passage, till it was carried over their heads by an Administration juggler? Or do you find that rare information in the result of the elections that have taken place since the introduction of the Bill into Congress, where, in every case, they have made that issue, and after the defeat of the Pierce and Douglas men, have, in all cases, rejected the Legislatures thus elected, at the earliest opportunity, expressed their unqualified abhorrence of the whole scheme? These and the like facts must have been the premises upon which the ex-Speaker makes his bold and sweeping assertion. We would not accuse him of knowingly stating that which is false, for he has no doubt been looking through a pair of *Pierce and Douglas* spectacles, and hence the delusion.

But another very grave charge is brought against the Whigs; they have *abused, vilified, and scandalized* Gov. Bigler, says the Democrat. This is certainly news to us; we had looked upon the campaign as hardly commenced, and had heard but little said as to character or qualifications of either of the candidates; much less did we suppose that Gov. Bigler had been abused, vilified, and scandalized. It is true that some inquisitive persons having addressed him for the purpose of ascertaining his views upon the great question that is now agitating the public mind, Gov. Bigler, for reasons of his own, refused to answer, and many are therefore so undecided as to judge him by the company he keeps, and as none of the papers that support him are in favor of the Nebraska bill, we think it entirely fair and perfectly safe to claim him with his friends in favor of the Bill. If Gov. Bigler is *abused* by the public opinion which is being so rapidly formed as to his position on this question, let him speak

out, and give the people a knowledge of his whereabouts.

We do not desire to vilify or abuse Gov. Bigler, and yet intend to speak freely and plainly of his course as a public man, with the reasons why he should not be re-elected. And first, we look upon him as identified with the administration of Pierce, Douglas, & Co., an administration that in the short space of sixteen months has become so odious that scarcely a man in the Northern States, of whatever party, unless an office holder under it, will identify himself in the least with it—yet re-elect Gov. Bigler and it will be hailed from Maine to Louisiana as an Administration triumph, and we shall be told that the Nebraska Bill has been endorsed by the people. Old issues have become obsolete; the present contest is far from being a party one; and thousands upon thousands of Democrats will vote against Bigler, feeling that their country is dearer to them than any mere party.

Another reason is that we believe the Governor to be, at heart, opposed to the sale of the Public Works; he so declared himself in his message and we have no reason to suppose that he has in the least changed his mind upon the subject. It is true that he signed the bill for the sale of part of them, but that was at a subsequent period, when he had learned enough of public sentiment to know that the large mass of the people were in favor of sale, and also after the original bill had been so cut up and modified by his party friends, that a sale under it would be impossible. As a natural result, the Public Works remain unsold on the hands of the State, and will so remain for years to come, should Bigler be re-elected, and his friends retained in their present positions. Should he be re-elected, the Public Works will remain in the hands of those who now have them in charge, and take them collectively and individually, they are a set of as great scoundrels as can be found in the Assembly, or out of it. Our neighbors have been giving to his readers a few raucous sketches of the villainy of his party friends in their management of the North Branch Canal, and the gentleman having occupied a position the last year that placed many of the facts stated within his own knowledge, we have no doubt they are true to the letter, and that should the whole truth be told as to the management of the Public Works in other parts of the State, the people would be satisfied that the North Branch is about a fair specimen of the whole. The Democrat does not point out the guilty ones, but only the evil, leaving the people to detect the culprits and punish the guilty, and in our judgment, to use a common expression, the plaster should be as large as the sore; the evil is wide spread and deep seated, and nothing less than a thorough cleansing of the Augean stables and the removal of the whole crew, from Bigler to the Mud Boss will have the effect to purify the political atmosphere.

The ex-Speaker appears to think that if there was but one honest man upon the face of the earth, he would as soon point to Gov. Bigler as the man, as to any one he ever knew. We do not feel disposed to dispute the gentleman even in this, though we should differ as widely from him here as in any other of his assumed positions. Were we to select an honest man, about the last place we should think of looking for one would be among the wire workers and politicians of the Pierce and Douglas party. Gov. Bigler may be an honest man—that we neither affirm or deny—but if such is the fact we think he is the most unfortunate of mortals. To be surrounded by such a set of harpies and knaves as constitute the bodies of Locooco office holders, at the present time, is enough to throw suspicion upon any man; but when these are all combined together, striving by every means, both fair and foul, to continue themselves in power, the conclusion is almost irresistible that it is "like master, like man." But after waxing warmer and warmer in laudation of his friend the Governor, the ex-Speaker proceeds, "Our course for the future then may be understood. Though we were in Susquehanna county against Gov. Bigler, yet will we defend him against his merciless and unprincipled vilifiers; we will defend him as long as we have a subscriber on our books, and then if necessary, we will take to the highways and fields, in his defence."

Hold on Neighbor! That is going it rather strong. We have no doubt you feel badly, *hississ* turning *Highwayman*, and so riding through the streets and over the fields, to defend your dear friend should not be thought of for a moment. Better men than Bigler have been defeated before now, and survived; and we have no doubt that he will live through this and die the death far less than many of his dear friends, who were expecting some precious tit-bit from the political larder at Harrisburg. But we are satisfied that our neighbors, upon reflection, will not turn highwayman and traverse the streets and fields; we have not the slightest idea that the loss of his last subscriber will drive him to that terrible alternative. No; the Democrat has scores of subscribers who are Nebraska "up to the hump," and who will stand by through thick and thin, as long as the Democrat goes for Bigler and he goes for popular sovereignty.

In the contest that will be waged in the present canvass, we do not intend to permit partisan zeal to outrun our judgment. Any man running for office, within our reach, who is not an out and out opposer of the Nebraska swindle, will be opposed by us, we care less about what he once was than what he is now. Old issues have become obsolete, and the man who attempts to adhere to old party names and dead issues, at the expense of the present great question of Liberty or Slavery is not only behind the age in which he lives but is guilty of a great wrong to mankind. Had Gov. Bigler when the bill was first introduced into Congress, taken a bold and manly stand against it, it never would have passed. The Democracy of Pennsylvania aided more in its passage than any other Free State. A little energetic effort from the right quarter in this State, would have turned the scale in favor of Freedom. But Gov. Bigler refused to raise a warning voice

—the iniquity was consummated with his quiet acquiescence. He can now exclaim, with Cardinal Woolsey:  
So farewell to the little good you gave me,  
Farewell, along farewell, to all my greatness!  
This is the state of man: To-day he puts forth  
The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms,  
And bears his blushing honors thick upon him:  
The third day comes a killing frost;  
And, when he thinks, good easy man, full surely  
His greatness is aching—*no, it is no more,*  
And then he falls as I do.

The New York Tribune and the Philadelphia North American state that the Pittsburgh Daily Chronicle is a Democratic paper; this the Montrose Democrat avers is a gross falsehood. As the extensively acquainted editor of the Democrat knows the editor of the Chronicle, as well as Governor Bigler, we suppose the Tribune and North American must know under it. It is difficult telling which are the real Simon-pure Democratic papers now-a-days. For instance, the Harrisburg Democratic Union and the Montrose Democrat, we believe, both claim to be Democratic; yet Chase says the editor of the Union "never was identified with the Democratic party in any form," and calls him "a poor, miserable hired scribbler;" while the Union says that Chase "by his own showing, cannot be considered in the party," that "he has repaid the kindness of his Washington friends by treachery of the rankest kind towards the National Administration," and that the Montrose Democrat instead of a Democratic is an Abolition sheet. When Democrats differ so widely among themselves as to what constitutes an orthodox party man, they ought to make some allowance for the mistakes of outsiders, and not get quite so savage about it, though we beg leave to hint in the most delicate manner in the world, as Mr. Chace would say, that we have seen nothing yet to make us believe the Tribune and North American were at all in error in the matter.

#### How they Manage in Kansas.

The plan adopted in order to give Kansas to slavery, without a presidential vote, is this: It is ascertained where a company of Slaveholders desire to settle; the Indian Department at Washington then send on for a delegation of the tribe owning the desired lands; this delegation goes to Washington, makes a treaty ceding the coveted lands, and private information is sent to the slaveholders that all is ready, and they take possession, before outsiders know that a treaty has been made or the lands sold to Government at all. This is an easy way of colonizing the whole Territory with slaveholders, while an anti-slavery man can find no land to buy.

It will be seen that the aid of the United States Government is required to carry out this beautiful plan, but that it readily yielded; President Pierce is eager to join in any conspiracy against Freedom, if by so doing he may possibly help out Douglas in the strife for Southern favors. Is not such a Government a disgrace to a civilized and Christian nation?

#### Accident in Montrose.

C. M. Gere, Esq., of Montrose, was seriously injured, on Tuesday last, by the discharge of an avvil with which a company of boys were violating the law in order to celebrate their independence. Having previously been shot to death without effect, Mr. Gere was about to remove the avvil when a boy named Albert Fordham applied a match to it. This was apparently immediately extinguished by Mr. Gere, and he and Samuel Jessup had started to carry the avvil off, when some one called out that it was burning. They dropped it; but the powder exploded immediately, full in Mr. Gere's face. The blood at once flowed in large quantities from wounds over and around both eyes, and from a gash in his cheek, the latter having been made apparently by the plug that had driven in over the charge in the avvil, and which after striking his cheek passed through the rim of his hat. A slight variation in its course would undoubtedly have proved fatal. His face was also burned and filled with powder, and his eyes blinded, the powder having been thrown into them, and some even forced through the outer coat of eye; but the physicians think they may be saved.

We hope that hereafter the law against firing in the Borough will be strictly enforced, and its violators brought to justice.

#### Nebraska and Whiskey—Rich Speech.

The Indianapolis Journal gives an account of a speech made in that city recently by a Mr. Robinson, who was there as a delegate to the Democratic Convention. The speaker took high grounds in favor of the Nebraska bill, proving most conclusively that the Missouri Compromise was no compromise at all, and that putting slavery there, or giving it a chance to go there, after arguing that it shouldn't, was no breach of faith. The Journal's account of what the speaker said on the whiskey question is rich, and we append it. "Now is the time," says Mr. Robinson, for the Democrats to take ground on this question. Shall we now help whiskey, which has so long helped us, or shall we basely leave the field, and see our friends gutted before our eyes? Shall we not stand together—must we not stand together—since none of us can stand alone? Shall our party be understood by the cry of sobriety or the fanaticism of decency? No? "When my eyes shall be turned for the last time to behold the glass in its rounds, may they not see my friends distressed with differences and reckless wasting, it may be fraternal whiskey. May they not look upon a country blasted with cultivation, cursed with industry, and the barrel that held its glory buried or caved in? But, on the contrary, may I see their banner, not defiled with those words of delusion and folly? "What does all this liquor do, but blazoned on all its ample folds, whenever it flows in the town or in the country, that sentiment dear to every Democrat? Whiskey and Democracy, now and forever, one and inseparable."

#### A Queen Inquirer Proposed.

The Democrat Union expresses the opinion that when the October election shall be over, "it may not be without profit to institute the inquiry, who are entitled to the confidence of the Democratic party, as public journalists, and whether Buchanan and Campbell have not done more to break down that party in Pennsylvania than all other causes that may be assigned, incident to the ambition of aspirants and demagogues?"

#### The Pennsylvania Demos in Nebraska.

At an Anti-Nebraska meeting held at Lancaster, May 23d, a committee was appointed to address letters of inquiry to the several nominees of the different parties in this State, asking their views on the Nebraska question. The last Sullivan County Democrat contains the report of the committee, who stated they addressed letters of inquiry to James Pollock, William Bigler, Jeremiah S. Black, Daniel M. Smysier, George Darsie, and Henry S. Mon, and have received replies from James Pollock, Daniel M. Smysier, and George Darsie. In other words three Whigs answered, and the others not. And what is more to the purpose, the three that answer are all right on the question. They all express themselves boldly and unqualifiedly as opposed to the Nebraska iniquity, and in favor of a restoration of that part of the Missouri Compromise which the Slave conspirators have violated.

We append the letter of James Pollock, although our sweet-tempered neighbor of the Montrose Democrat may think that by doing so we are directing another "partisan personality" against Gov. Bigler.

Montrose, June 10, 1854.

Gentlemen—Your letter of the 27th ult., with accompanying interrogatories, has been received. To your first question I reply, that regarding the passage of the Nebraska Bill, reckless and ill-adviced—as a wanton break of national honor—and pledged faith—and as an open and unqualified attempt to extend the territories of Slavery to territories now free, I am in favor of re-negating that portion of the Missouri Compromise which prohibits Slavery in the territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

To your second question, I say that the re-enactment of the provision referred to, would necessarily exclude slavery from those territories; and the "unconditional annulment" of all slaves then there, would not be regarded as a moral or legal wrong by any party. For slavery can have no legal existence in those territories, either by Act of Congress, or under the false pretence of "popular sovereignty." The power to establish slavery can only exist in express grant, or as an incident of absolute sovereignty; and as the Government of the United States is not an absolute, but a limited, constitutional sovereignty; and as the Constitution contains no grant of this power, express or implied, it follows that the institution of slavery in those territories, or the repeal of that provision of the Constitution, which prohibits slavery in free territories of the United States, if therefore, slavery enters those territories, it will be there, not only in violation of all law, but in violation of the Constitution, the restoration and preservation to freedom of these territories, would be sustained by every principle of law, and justified by every consideration of national faith and national honor.

Yours, Respectfully,  
JAMES POLLOCK.

Thos. J. Ingham, Henry Metcalf, John P. Taggart, Committee.

#### SLAVERHOLDING INSOLENCE.

As a specimen of Southern insolence, we publish the following brazenly brazen speech, made by Stephens of Georgia, while the Nebraska bill was under discussion in the House of Representatives. He termed the Nebraska bill "slavery in free territories of the United States," and thus contemptuously addressed them:  
"Well, gentlemen, you make a good deal of clamor over the Nebraska measure, but it don't alarm us at all. We have got used to that kind of talk. You always cavil in, and you will do so again. You are a nothings, white-livered set. Of course you will oppose the measure, and we expect that, but we do not care for your opposition. You will hiss, but we are used to your railing. You will hiss, but so do addressers. We expect it addressers—we expect it of you. You are like the devils that were pitched over the battlements of heaven into hell. They set up a howl at your discomfiture, and so will you. But their fate was sealed, and so is yours. You must submit to the yoke, so don't chafe. Gentlemen, we have you in our power. You tried to drive us to the wall in 1850, but we care for your opposition. They will hiss, but we are used to your railing, and would not agree to run the line of 36 deg. 30 min. to the Pacific, and take all the territory north of that line. You were greedy and wanted more. But now you will lose the whole. You went a wooing, and have come home fleeced. Don't be so impudent as to complain. You will only be shipped in the face. Don't resist; you will be lashed into obedience. The legislature of New York, of Rhode Island, of Massachusetts, the Northern divines, the opponents of Nebraska everywhere, are merely addressers whose vociferation it is to hiss. They are simply howling devils who shall be sent to hell."

#### ORGANIZATION OF KANSAS.

Some few conscientious Democrats, unwilling to be taken for the party of Whig expediency, are desirous to admit the proof of a settled conspiracy to extend Slavery throughout Kansas. These will have their last hope destroyed by the publication of Pierce's appointments of officers for that Territory. Here they are:  
A. H. READER, of Pennsylvania, Governor.  
DANIEL WOODSON, of Virginia, Secretary.  
MADISON BROWN, of Missouri, Chief Justice.  
REUBEN ELSON, of Alabama, Associate Justice.  
SANDAS W. JOHNSON, of Ohio, Associate Justice.

ANDREW J. ISAACS, of Louisiana, District Attorney.  
J. B. DONALDSON, of Illinois, Marshall.

These officers will have the almost unlimited control of Kansas for about eighteen months. The people will be able to do little or nothing against them. Governor Reader is notorious for his devotion to the slave-soil interest; and so are Woodson, Brown, Elson, Isaacs, and Donaldson. We know nothing of the antecedents of Sandas W. Johnson, but presume he is like the others. Administration and Judiciary are in the hands of slaveholders and their parasites. A case involving freedom will be tried before a Missouri and Alabama Court, and by a Louisiana District Attorney. In the face of these facts, some of the Administration organs have the cool impudence to pretend that there is no design whatever to establish slavery in Kansas.—Daily Register.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE FOLKS.—The Mayor of Montreal has taken a proclamation, announcing his determination to enforce the law against selling liquors on the Sabbath. Camden was the last hope of the thrifty, the oasis in the sandy desert, from which fountains of drink constantly flowed. Creation suffered jolting in its "ease" as long as this spring sparkled perennially from the Jersey sands. Now the scene is changed, and though a river rolls between the inhabitants upon each side may stand upon its banks and cry in vain for drink. Mayor Conrad, and Mayor Fisher have passed the waters of drunkenness, and left nothing but dry places for the people to walk over.—North American.

#### THE PLOT AGAINST FREEDOM.

Correspondence of the North American & U. S. Gazette, Washington, July 1st, 1854.

I can hardly describe the tone of alarm gloom and foreboding which pervades the minds of northern men, in both Houses of Congress. Yesterday a distinguished Democratic member of the House of Representatives told me that, after long and anxious observation and reflection upon the events of the last four years, and more especially upon those of the last six months, he was satisfied that nothing could now avert a civil war, or a dissolution of the Union. This gentleman is a politician of long experience; is a man of wealth and of the highest social standing; has or has had, close and confidential relations with a part of the Administration, although he stands in no need of its favors. He is also a brave and firm man, who is not startled by shadows. He is a conservative and moderate man; so much so that he felt obliged to stop short, of the extreme length of party animosity, and to settle upon the Missouri Compromise. It is the deliberate opinion of such a man: that Southern policy and Southern measures are driving this nation to intestine war or a separation. The impression that such is the tendency of public events is becoming a confirmed conviction with the most conservative men and the profoundest thinkers from the North, who have been personal observers and participants in the scenes that have passed on this central theatre of action for the last six months. They now believe the sections cannot be settled, and hence the South, with that small squadron of Northern allies which official patronage and a natural servility of sentiment service the South, will not allow it to be settled. They are determined to push the free States to the wall.

The Nebraska bill, the schemes for further territorial expansion, and the Gadsden treaty with the open avowal of the objects connected with these measures, have caused a complete revolution in the minds and feelings of the present generation, and have established a new era in the history of the free States. A most reluctant yet absolute acquiescence and compliance with the compromise measures of the former year. The "Union men," the "Castle Garden Committees," "National Men," "Silver Grays," "Hunkers," and nearly all the men of "wealth and great business connections now despair, and give up the effort to preserve the peace. They entered upon the task of re-negating the public faith of the north to the fugitive act, the gift of millions of acres of the public land to the free States, and the non-interference clause of the Missouri Compromise; and these were the last actions the North would make upon the Nebraska bill; the compromise measures were a sacrifice in principle and substance of the slavery compromise. The South has broken faith with them, and has recommenced an agitation, which they had made unquelled sacrifices to quell. Because they believed it endangered the Union, they can do no more. They do not wish to do so. They do not wish to see the power between the North and South this class of men is annihilated. But if their influence were undiminished, it would not now be exerted on the side of the South, for that has proved to them the cause of treachery, ingratitude, and sectional disturbance.

#### OUR GOVERNMENTAL CANDIDATE.

In all our political experience we have never known a Whig Governmental nomination to give such general satisfaction to all parties as that of James Pollock, his private and public life has been so entirely unexceptionable that even his most bitter political opponents can find nothing to say against him—his lips are hermetically sealed. Indeed we challenge them to point to a single act, vote, or speech of Judge Pollock, which the people cannot justly endorse. From his first election to Congress, up to the present time his genius has adorned every station which has been called upon to fill. As a representative in Congress, although one of the youngest, if not the youngest member, he won for himself a prominent position among the highest intellects and ablest debaters in that body, by the zeal, ability and eloquence with which he advocated and defended the interests of his native State. Subsequently, when elected to the Bench, he won additional laurels to those which already encircled his fame. On all occasions of public policy Mr. Pollock does not hesitate to make an open, honest and candid avowal of his sentiments, and he is generally found to be on the right side of every question. In this respect he differs materially from Gov. Bigler, who is diffident, hesitating, and so exceedingly non-committal as to render his position on all questions doubtful. Mr. Pollock, instead of being a mere tool in the hands of a few designing demagogues, would be a general benefactor by his honest, independent, firmness and decision of character, command the confidence of his friends and the respect of his enemies. In short he would make just such a Chief Magistrate as the people of the old Keystone State could look up to and honor without compromising their dignity as freemen; and from present indications he will be elected by an overwhelming majority. The honest masses are disgusted with Bigler's imbecility, and see a full opportunity in the gubernatorial chair of the old Keystone—a man of sufficient intellectual capacity to manage the affairs of State creditably and successfully, and with firmness and independence enough to carry out what he honestly believes to be right. Such a man is James Pollock, and will be the next Governor of Pennsylvania.—Pennsylvania Telegraph.

#### The Oregon Pea.

A letter from the Commissioner of Patents describing this new pea, has been published in the Richmond Enquirer, from which we make an extract.

The Oregon Pea, was brought a few years ago from Oregon Territory. Whence it was found wild there, or was obtained from the Indians, I am not prepared to say. I obtained from the State of Mississippi, a year ago, four bushels of the seed, and was told it was the product of which I raised, last season, thirty bushels of peas. Had it not been for the out-crowm, the ravages of which were very great, I would have raised one hundred bushels.

The seed of this plant is very small, less in size than that of The Lady, or Sugar Pea, and of a pale green color, with a white "hilum," or eye. It grows on a bush from five to six feet high, with five or six branches near the top, and one or two towards the main stem, put out other branches; until the stalks would make a bunch as large round as a tobacco hogshead near it. It grows more like cotton than anything else I know of, only it is much larger, with branches not so horizontal. After leaving the ground a little, all these branches, with those which put out at every joint, bear from four to ten pods in a bunch, with about fifteen seeds in a pod, which, as an article of human food, are superior to any thing of the kind I ever ate. The stalks and leaves, which are very large and beautiful, make, perhaps, the finest hay in the world—stock preferring it to any other—and yield a great abundance. The hay and pea together are a better and far cheaper food than can be raised in the United States for horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and hogs. I believe I can raise more and better food for my stock from an acre of land than I can from five of any other crop. It will grow on land so poor that it would grow little or nothing else; and it tolerably poor land is better for it, and will produce more than better land. This may appear strange to some, but it is nevertheless true. Rich land will produce more stalks, but not so many peas. In this respect it is like cotton. As an improver of the soil, I consider it far superior to clover, or any thing known in Tennessee, which fell off on the ground and then ploughed in.

If seed of the object has in view in raising this plant, let it be sown in drills four and a half feet apart, one or two times, and plant a fourth row along each drill. In the course of the summer, weed and cultivate with the plow or hoe, after the manner of raising bush beans or Indian corn. For fodder or hay, sow them broadcast, and lightly harrow them in, like wheat or other grain.

In short, taking this plant altogether, it is one of the finest and richest productions I ever saw; and I am satisfied in my own mind, that it is the greatest acquisition to the farmer of the Valley of the Mississippi, and the States adjacent that has been introduced in this country—gunno not excepted—for the last thirty years. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
CHARLES MASON, Commissioner.

#### PROSCRIPTION FOR OPINION'S SAKE.

The contemptible manner in which the general Administration at Washington is now managed, is exhibiting itself in every department of the Government. A striking instance of the petty tactics with which they attempt to drill the freemen of our country, was exhibited in Pike county, in this State, recently. A correspondent writing from Millford to the American Banner, says:

A Democrat, residing a short distance from this place, applied for the office of Postmaster in the small village where he resided. He had been the ward and firm supporter of Bigler and Pierce; a constant attendant at his party prolegations, and thought that he might justly apply for the office. His application and recommendations were sent to Washington, and in a few days back came a letter from an official, asking the extraordinary question, "Whether he voted for Campbell when he was a candidate for the Supreme Bench?" Like a true American, he answered, "No!" "And that he would not vote for James Campbell under any circumstances?" Of course he did not get the office! This is one more instance showing the enlightened patriotism and enlarged liberality of James Campbell, Postmaster General of the United States.

#### Latest from Europe.

The steamship Washington, arrived at New York, and the America at Halifax, bring important news from the east of war. The siege of Silustria has been raised. After several desperate assaults, in which they were repulsed with severe loss, the Russians, on the approach of a body of 30,000 Turkish troops, who had been dispatched to the assistance of the besieged, retreated, raised the siege, and retreated across the Danube. The Turks then crossed the river above Silustria, attacked and defeated the Russians, and captured the island which the Russians had fortified, with their guns, ammunition, &c. The victory of the Turks was complete.—This news having been received through Yuma, may be relied on. (The Russian account says that the siege of Silustria has been raised.)

On the 12th of June, the date of our latest news, the Baltic fleet, consisting of 29 English and 18 French ships, had appeared before Cronstadt with the intention of attacking it. Should this important and strongly fortified place be captured, St. Petersburg, which is only 16 miles distant, will be in great danger.

#### Accident at Susquehanna Depot.

The Rev. J. H. Cargill, a young Methodist clergyman who has just come upon this circuit, and who preached in Montrose for the first time, we believe, last Sunday, was killed by the discharge of a cannon, at Susquehanna Depot, on the Fourth. As we learn the circumstances, two cannon were fired in front of the street, and as Cargill came in front of one of them, some one called out that they were about to fire it, when he sprang away from before it, just in time to receive the fire from the other, the wadding of which inflicted a shocking wound in the abdomen, and in less than an hour he expired. We believe it was a native of Jackson township, in this county, where his father's family now reside, and was a young man of much promise.—Thus another valuable life has been sacrificed, to the spirit of recklessness and lawless disorder, with which independence day is so often disgraced.

#### The Pennsylvania continues to discuss the Nebraska bill.

The Nebraska bill, the definition about which it astures us is dying away. A compromise is anticipated between the present excitement and the one against the Tariff of 1846, and Democrats are warned not to leave the party now, with the hope of having the Nebraska Bill repealed.—The Whigs are not sincere, and will deceive them again. Besides, the Democrats have such an ascendancy that there can be no repeal until after the next Presidential election; and then, Kansas and Nebraska will be the only States, as we have stated in this article and the fifty which have preceded it on the same subject, prove the extreme repudiation of the Democratic leaders in this State: Governor Bigler is deemed to be beaten by a large majority, and they begin to suspect it. The cry that Kansas will certainly be a free State is too palpable a humbug to be believed in. Are Southern politicians fools? For what have been contending, if not to make slaves of Kansas and Nebraska? A body of slaves, as *de facto* in Kansas, and slaveholders are organizing in Missouri and elsewhere to seize possession of the Territories, and exclude free emigrants by force of arms.—Daily Register.

The duty on American Tobacco, imported into England, is only about twelve hundred per cent! So we learn from the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, as he is looking about to find articles which will bear the increased rate of duty during the war with Russia, thinks that tobacco duty will do as it is, particularly as he adds that the revenue is improving from year to year.—We quote—

"That is a wonderful state of things, and I think it is one of those cases to which I apply the doctrine of let-well alone. (Hear, hear.) Were we to tamper with it, I do not think we should get a very large sum. We might break down the revenue altogether, and enable the smuggler to have the upperhand."—This duty of 1200 per cent yields a revenue of about \$25,000,000! and all derived from one article of American production.—That will do for a free trade country, and for a Government as fond of free trade treaties as Great Britain is.

#### A Census of Harrisburg, Pa.

As has been completed by a person employed by the proprietors of the Harrisburg Democratic Union, and the result shows that the town had a population in 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821, colored, or an aggregate of 12,025. According to the United States census of 1850, the population of the town was then 6924 who were persons under 100 colored, or a total of 7844. The actual increase of the whole population has thus been 4598; but it appears that the whites have diminished in number 106. This is doubtless attributable to the operation of the stringent fugitive slave law passed in 1850.

#### Trial of Fugitive Slaves by Jury.

We cordially express the suggestions that the Legislature of this State, at its next session, pass a law which the extradition of Fugitive Slaves shall be prohibited and prevented, until the question of Freedom has been fairly tested before a Jury. The Free States owe it to themselves to adopt some plan by which the requirements of the Constitution can be complied with without such outrages and expenditures as now attend the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law and let the violation of such a law of Freedom and Justice be attended with severe pains and penalties as are attached to the Slavery States.—Sullivan Democrat.

—An old lady of Threadneedle street, being at a loss for a pin cushion, made one on an onion. On the following morning she found that all the needles had tears in their eyes.