



**The Susquehanna Register.**

H. H. FRAZIER AND THOS. SMITH, EDITORS.  
MONROSE, PA.  
Thursday Morning, July 20, 1854.

**WHIG STATE TICKET.**

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

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent 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, in Europe of Congress and the Administration, in the course of the globe, and in the interest of all quarters of the globe, may be expected to render the Newspapers unusually 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 discuss them in 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  
Five copies " " 3.00  
Ten copies " " 6.00  
N. B. The terms of the above will be extended to commence at any subsequent date that subscribers may prefer.

The term "popular sovereignty," as applied to Nebraska and Kansas, is understood to signify the privilege of every "sovereign" there to "reign over" as many niggers as he can buy or steal.

Brownson, the Popish champion, in the January number of his Review, says, "In a Presidential election, no party can afford to lose the Catholic vote, and no party in favor of the 'Anglo-Saxon Alliance' can obtain that vote."

A Professor in a Catholic College, writing in the New York Tribune, declares his belief that, if the Catholics had the power in this country, "we would have no Nebraska bill, no slavery, no run, no rotten literature, no corrupt speculation." We hope the Catholics will use what power they have in the direction that this good man indicates, but they must turn square about from the course they have hitherto pursued, to do it.

We learn from the Bradford Argus that two more fires occurred in Townsda last week; the first on Tuesday morning, at about one o'clock, and which, in spite of the prompt and active exertions of the fire department, speedily destroyed the new wooden building situated on Main street, just completed by J. H. Bunting for a tailor shop; and the other on Thursday morning, at about half-past one o'clock, which destroyed a plank house and a shanty attached, located at the brick-yard just below town, and belonging to H. P. Moore. Seven men were sleeping in the house, some of whom narrowly escaped with their lives. The frequency of these fires, and the hour of their occurrence, if there were no other evidence, justify the belief that the Townsda people still have "fire-fiends" lurking among them.

The Democratic and Southern Whig papers seem very anxious that a National Whig party should be kept up—probably because they are aware that the friends of freedom must be divided to be conquered, and think that our maintaining a union with men who are ready to desert us whenever an important issue between freedom and slavery is raised, will be the surest means of keeping the friends of freedom so divided. The Whigs of the North have boldly taken their stand in opposition to all the aggressions of the slave power, and if Southern Whigs will unite with us on that footing, they shall be welcome. In times like these, when the liberties of our country are in danger, recruits to the party of freedom should be gladly received, whenever they come. The motto of the foes of tyranny in the days of the Revolution, must be the motto of the foes of tyranny now, "United we stand, divided we fall."

**AN OLD SLAVE CASE.**—One of the earliest cases, if not the earliest, of a person claimed as a slave in Pennsylvania, was the case of Antonio Garcia, which was heard before the Provincial Council at Philadelphia, in 1703. Garcia was a mulatto, who had been taken prisoner in a Spanish vessel, by an English privateer, and carried into Barbadoes, and was afterwards brought to Philadelphia in the quality of a slave. He then protested that he was born free, of free parents, had ever lived so, and could not now be made a slave by his capture, but only a prisoner of war; and he therefore made his application to the Provincial Council for relief. A Dr. Sober appeared in behalf of one Alexander Forester, of Barbadoes, who claimed Garcia for his slave; but being able to offer nothing to the Board, as a cause for his detainer, more than his employer's order to take care of and sell him, and the affidavit of one Emanuel de la Costa having been produced, that the alleged slave was a freeman and a Christian, it was ordered that he be dismissed.

Whether, in these enlightened times, when our laws offer a bounty for a decision adverse to Freedom, he would have got his discharge so readily, may reasonably be doubted.—Certainly the plea of being a Christian would have availed him nothing, for not only Christians, but Christian Ministers, are consigned to the tyrant's lash without hesitation, now-a-days.

Senator Douglas, in his great speech at Philadelphia, on the 4th inst., among other things, pledged the 'democratic' party of Pennsylvania to the support of the Nebraska bill, and bitterly denounced the Know-Nothingism. This, when nineteen-twentieths of the people of Pennsylvania are openly opposed to the Nebraska bill, and when the Know-Nothingism is so well qualified to hit him back, with interest, shows his valor if not his discretion. To maintain a warfare against Liberty, against the whole body of the Northern Clergy, and against Know-Nothingism, (which, whatever it may be, has made itself felt as a power in the land), as Douglas has undertaken to do, must require a good deal of courage, though it is the courage of a conscience-scarred, ambitious demagogue.

**Know-Nothingism in Iowa.**—Some of the Locooco papers have given the Know-Nothing a handle to their name. They call them "the Know-Nothing Infidels." If, as these papers affirm, the Know-Nothing is in some way opposed to the Roman Catholics, no doubt the best way to curry favor with the latter class is to fall in with their opinions, and denounce the Know-Nothingism, and all others who do not agree with them, as infidels and heretics; that the Protestants are such, is, we believe, no new doctrine with the church of Rome, but it is somewhat startling to see the same idea promulgated by what is called the Democratic press of America.

**For the Register.**  
**Messrs. Editors.**—In an article entitled "Our next Congressmen," in the last Democrat, Mr. Chase addresses very properly the return of Mr. Grow as our next representative, and passes a just eulogy on the course he has pursued. I agree with Mr. C. in opinion that Mr. Grow will be the only candidate in the field, and that his return will be hailed with approval by a large majority of the people, Whig and Democrat. But in all honesty, I ask Mr. Chase, how can he, with any show of consistency, support the election of Governor Bigler at the same time? Is it not true that the great, absorbing topic of the hour is the iniquitous Nebraska bill? Is not this the issue that is to be tried? and does not Governor Bigler give it his support? Can a man after reading Mr. Grow's speech on the alarming subject of slavery extension, yield support to both men? I think not; and I ask this plain question of the honest voters of this county, and it seems to me the answer must be, he cannot do so conscientiously. Would Mr. Grow do so in the face of his own many declarations? I believe not. Judge Wilmot has taken a noble stand against Governor Bigler, and so will every man who is really opposed to slavery extension, and it is undeniable that those who would support both men would be entitled to the epithet of sham Democracy.

**A FREE SOIL DEMOCRAT.**  
**The Toga Agitator.** an independent newspaper, which acknowledges no allegiance to any party as a party, but joins in the conflict against Slavery and Intemperance, has superseded the *Wellsboro Advertiser*, heretofore the Whig organ of Toga county.

**The Agitator** is edited by M. H. Cobb, in whom we recognize the able, fearless, and independent editor of the *New Dawn*, a paper recently published at Honesdale. We predict a successful career for the paper under his control. The following is extracted from his salutatory:

We have adopted a name indicative of the course we intend to pursue. Without agitation, no good thing ever accrued to man. It gave us Christianity in the place of bigoted Phariseism, the Reformation, created this nation into a powerful independent State from a dependent colony, and with the blessing of Providence upon the efforts of good men, it shall yet strike the fetters from the limbs of the millions who groan beneath the driver's lash and the iron rule of Intemperance.

We shall support Judge Pollock for State Executive, not as a distinctive Whig, but as an uncompromising enemy to the Slave power, and as possessing the manly independence to avow it. On the other hand, Bigler, in his greed for place, is too cowardly to avow his sentiments in regard to the most important questions of the day. The hero of a pocket veto, and the author of a non-commissioned Law, we sincerely hope and believe that the freedom of Pennsylvania will permit him to retire to the shades of Clearfield next January, that its pure breezes may act as an antidote to the corrupt atmosphere in which he has moved for the past two and a half years.

We support Pollock in preference to Mr. Potts, the Free-Soil candidate for the same office, not because the latter is unworthy of the high trust, but that we deem it impossible for him to unite so great a portion of the anti-Nebraska element as the former. And it seems absolutely necessary that Mr. Bigler be permitted to retire from public place to the end that certain corrupt influences may subside, and that a true expression of the sentiment of the people of this Commonwealth in reference to the infamous Nebraska measure, may be had.

**Nebraska Democracy.**  
**The Democratic Union**, which, from the fact that it is published at head quarters, in Harrisburg, and that S. S. Bigler, the Governor's cousin, has lately become one of its proprietors, may be supposed to speak understandingly on the subject, accepts the Nebraska issue, in the name of the party, as will be seen by the following editorial from its last issue. None but such as are determined to be deceived, can any longer doubt as to Gov. Bigler's position:

We acknowledge the polite and friendly attention of the above journal, for giving publicity to the fact that "the Nebraska bill" adopted by the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, as an issue pending between the friends of freedom and the advocates of slavery. The Whigs deny to the people of the territories the sovereign right to regulate their civil and social relations. Abolitionists would divide the union rather than permit freedom to enjoy the constitutional benefits of liberty. The majority proclaim the indefeasible right of the majority in a territory to regulate the terms of the compact under constitutional restriction, which shall unite them with us as members of the confederacy. We have no concealments on the great question of public liberty. The sovereign right of the people to rule is inscribed upon our banner. The Whigs may glory in the slavish doctrines of abolition incendiaries; they may associate with enemies to our laws and constitution.

**JUDGE WILMOT'S COURSE.**  
**THE NEBRASKA QUESTION IN TIOGA COUNTY.**  
Some of the Locooco papers, in view of Judge Wilmot's bold and determined opposition to the Nebraska crime, express a fear that "he and his friends will kick out of the traces." There is danger of it. When the high priests of sham Democracy attempt to make Northern freemen work in the "traces" of that car of juggernaut, Slavery, such as are possessed of any spirit may be expected to "kick out."

Judge Wilmot has been doing the State some service in Tioiga county lately. On the Fourth of July, as our readers are already informed, he addressed an immense assemblage at Lawrenceville; he addressed another meeting met at Tioiga village on the 5th, and still another at Wellsboro' on the 6th.—At all of these meetings strong anti-Nebraska resolutions were adopted. We append some of them. The first is from the proceedings of the meeting at Lawrenceville:

"Resolved, That our political action is based upon purely democratic principles, involving the natural rights and liberty of man—that a compromise of these principles would be their virtual surrender—therefore, consistency and duty require that we support no candidate for office who are not openly identified in opposition to the repeal of the Missouri compromise."

The following is among the resolutions of the Tioiga village meeting:

"Resolved, That our institutions of Government are in imminent danger of subversion from the alarming encroachments of the slave power—that its destructive and revolutionary policy can no longer be doubted or denied; that it boldly aims at the overthrow of all the great principles of Liberty and equality upon which the government was originally based, and at the establishment upon this continent of a mighty slave oligarchy; that it is the principle duty of the freemen of the republic, in view of the danger and peril that surround us, to lay aside all minor party disputes, and to unite in political action, and reserve the government from the control of the Slavery Propaganda, and prevent its prostitution to purposes of slavery extension and aggrandisement, and that to this end our first effort should be directed to the ignominious defeat and overthrow of the present national administration, by striking down, at the ballot box, every candidate presented for our suffrage, whose position, alliance and friendship with the national administration is open to suspicion, and eventually to place all the departments of our National and State governments in the hands of fearless and incorruptible lovers of Freedom."

The resolutions of the meeting at Wellsboro', which was composed of old line Democrats, we publish in full:

"Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, so far as it was accomplished by Southern votes, was a breach of faith, and so far as it was accomplished by the influence of a Northern President, and the votes of Northern Representatives, a base betrayal of the rights of Northern Freemen."

Resolved, That as members, of the Democratic party, we protest against the interpolation of the doctrine of slavery extension into the Democratic creed. That a doctrine so repugnant to the principles of humanity, morality and religion, so subversive of the rights of man, and so dangerous to the perpetuity of our government, cannot meet the approval of the masses of intelligent freemen in the Northern States."

Resolved, That the aggressive spirit of slavery can be checked only by a manly and determined opposition on the part of the population of the Northern States; that to this end vigorous efforts should be made to defeat, at the ballot box, all candidates for office, whether County, State, or National, who are known to favor the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; that the election of Northern men to official stations who are favorable to Southern interests (Northern men who are known to be pro-slavery), and to the world as a Nebraska victory, and inevitably lead to the eventual triumph of the slave power, and the prostration of the true principles of government.

Resolved, That the President and the Secretary of this meeting be appointed a committee to address such of the candidates on the Democratic State ticket as have not publicly expressed their views upon this subject, regarding their opinions upon the question involved in the Nebraska and Kansas bill fully and explicitly; and that we will not support any candidate whose answer is not in accordance with the views here expressed, and who will not pledge himself to use his influence to effect a re-enactment of the Missouri Compromise.

Resolved, That the Hon. G. A. Grow, our Representative in Congress, in manfully resisting the consummation of the Nebraska bill, deserves and receives our entire approbation.

Resolved, That the Union of Freemen, without regard to former political attachments, is the only safety for Freedom.

**THE OHIO LIQUOR LAW—THE WAY IT WORKS.**  
A rum seller at Ravenna, Ohio, has been complained of by a suffering wife for selling liquor to her drunken husband, and has had an opportunity to pay a fine and repent in a prison cell.

**THE FRIENDS OF THE BLIND.**  
The State of Pennsylvania provides for the education of all resident blind children, who are unable to pay, in the Institution at Philadelphia, for a period of from five to eight years.

**ANTI-NEBRASKA CONVENTIONS.**  
The Indiana State Anti-Nebraska Convention assembled at Indianapolis today, the attendance being very large. Judge Thomas Smith, an old Line Democrat, was chosen President, and a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries were appointed.

**NEBRASKA IN POTTER COUNTY.**  
Judge Wilmot addressed a large Anti-Nebraska meeting at Connersport, the county seat of Potter county, on Monday, July 10th. Among other things he said:

**THE OHIO STATE ANTI-NEBRASKA CONVENTION.**  
The Ohio State Anti-Nebraska Convention met at Columbus today. Nearly all the counties in the State were represented by a large number of delegates.

**CATHOLIC MILITARY ORGANIZATION.**  
The New York Mirror says that Irish Catholic military organizations exist to a great extent in that city, and that the ranks of their regiments are replenished by every fresh arrival from Ireland.

**ITEMS.**  
—Committee, composed of gentlemen appointed at meetings held in New York and Albany, in reference to the Nebraska bill, of all the opponents of the Nebraska bill, was held at Saratoga on the 16th of August. The object is to get up a united and powerful expression, embracing all shades of opinion, and irrespective of all partisan purpose.

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**DEMOCRATS SPEAKING OUT.**  
The following is an extract of a letter from a Democrat, in Huntingdon county, to the editor of this paper. He is a respectable and intelligent gentleman, and has for years been a consistent Democrat.

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**LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.**  
The steamer Franklin left Coves, Eng., at 7 o'clock, July 15th, and went ashore on Long beach, off Marseilles, early Monday morning, July 17th, in a dense fog.

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