The Susquehanna Register.

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

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday Morning, July 27, 1854.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

Governor,
JAMES POLLOCK, of Northumberland.
Canal Commissioner,
GEORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny.
Judge of Supreme Court,
DANIEL M. SMYSER, 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, the doings of Congress and the Administration, Wars in Europe, Asia, and America, and News in general from 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 advocate the RIGHT 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
Five copies "	3,00
Ten copies "	5,00

N. B. The terms of the above will be extended to commence at any subsequent date that subscribers may prefer.

A SECTIONAL PARTY.

The oft repeated cry of "the danger of sectional parties," has been lately raised by a certain class of papers, in order to prevent an effective union among the opponents of slavery aggression. But is an anti-Slavery Extension party necessarily a sectional party? We think not. Such a party would doubtless find many friends and adherents among the honest people of the South, even as the Slavery party has found many adherents and tools among the politicians of the North. If a Freedom party would be a sectional party, then certainly a Slavery party must be equally so, and a Slavery party is already formed, firmly united, and seemingly all-powerful. The objection, then, to the formation of a party for Freedom on the ground that it would be sectional, and therefore endanger the Union, has already been obviated by our opponents. If danger to the Union follow, the cause must be looked for in the formation of the Slavery-Extension party, and not in the subsequent creation of an opposing party. We think the danger already exists, and by their act.

This great Slavery party which the people of the North, by repeated concessions induced at least in part by a fear of the formation of sectional parties, have permitted to increase in power and influence till it now fully controls the National Government—what are its objects and aims? These have been, in a degree, hitherto concealed from the public eye, but now, bold in the strength of their present position, they have commenced a series of acts which plainly foreshadow the future destinies of the Republic, if entrusted to their guidance. The Nebraska and Kansas bills have been passed, and measures are taken, with the connivance and aid of Government, for the exclusive settlement of Kansas by slave-holders; another slice of Mexico has been purchased, for no other purpose than to increase slave territory; propositions have been made by the Administration to the Indians of the Indian Territory, south of Kansas, to give them a territorial government and representation in Congress, which, taken in connection with the facts that these Indians are slave-holders and there is already a bill before Congress to make the whole of the civilized Indians citizens, as well as to enable them to sell parcels of their lands to white settlers, clearly indicates a design to secure one or more Slave States out of that Territory; a fixed determination is shown to obtain, by purchase or robbery, the Island of Cuba, with all its slaves and amalgamated free population; and, according to a despatch in the New York Tribune, a treaty is already almost concluded with the King and Chiefs of the Sandwich Islands, for the annexation of those Islands to the United States—against the wishes of the native inhabitants—the only point of disagreement between the contracting powers being the question whether the Islands shall come into the Union as a State or be annexed as a Territory, for our Government is, of course, determined that they shall form a Territory at present, so that Slavery may be introduced, and they ultimately admitted as a Slave State. These measures have occupied pretty much all the time and attention of the Administration and Congress for a long time past, so that the National Government of our boasted Republic would seem to have been converted into machinery for the propagation of Slavery. We ask every candid mind to consider the facts that are patent to all the world, and say whether we make the charge without good reason. And if the charge is well-founded, we ask whether such a course in any European Government would not justly call forth the execrations and decided condemnation, not only of the people of this country, but of all the world. Bad as it would appear in them, in this "land of the free and the home of the brave," it is still worse. We, as a nation, are making the great principles of freedom, set forth in the Declaration of Independence of our fathers, a by-word and a mockery to all the earth. By the present course of our Government, we are striking a deadlier blow at the cause of humanity, than despotic Russia ever struck. The "model Republic" stands disgraced in the eye of the nations, as well as our own.

At such a point, then, have we arrived. In this emergency it is for the people to say what shall be done. They have condemned the crimes of the traitors to whom they gave power, and it is for them to apply the remedy. The party of Liberty is really by far the stronger, and has only to be united to control the Government. Our duty, our safety, the good of the Southern States themselves, as well as of all mankind, all point to such a union.

William Penn a Prohibitionist.

Many of the opponents of Prohibition would doubtless be surprised to learn that a Prohibitory Liquor Law was long since passed in Pennsylvania, and never was repealed, but, from the peculiar circumstances of the case, finally became obsolete. And those patriots who protest so earnestly against the deprivation of their liberties which they assert would result from the enforcement of such a law, would be equally surprised to learn that that liberty-loving and eminently just man, William Penn, was the proposer of such a law in this State, and induced the Assembly to enact it. Yet such are the facts. The circumstances were like these:

Shemekenwhoa, one of the chiefs of the Shawanah Indians, appeared before the Governor at Philadelphia, in the Autumn of 1701, and complained that Sylvester Garland had brought to the settlement of the Indians of their nation, several anchors of rum, to the quantity of about 140 gallons; and that to induce them to receive it and trade with him, he pretended that he was sent by the Governor, and gave one cask as a present from him, upon which, being entreated to drink, they were after much abused." Whereupon it was ordered, "that this be further enquired into."

About a fortnight later, the Governor and Proprietor being about to take his departure for England, the Sachems of the Susquehanna and Shawanah Indians, with some of their people, came to take leave of him. He informed them that it was to be his last interview with them, at least before his return; that he had ever loved and been kind to them, and should ever continue so to be; and desired them in his absence to cultivate friendship with those he would leave behind in authority; who he hoped would also be kind to them. The Governor also informed them that the Assembly was now preparing a law, according to their desire, to prevent their being abused by the selling of rum: with which Orettyagh, one of the Sachems, in the name of the rest, expressed great satisfaction, and desired that that law might effectually be put in execution, and not only discoursed of as formerly it had been; they had long suffered by the practice, but now hoped for redress, and that they should have reason to complain no more.

And for the more effectually answering so good a design, the Governor desired that whenever any transgressed the said law, and came, contrary to agreement, amongst them, they would forthwith take care to give information thereof to the government, that the offenders might be duly prosecuted; which they promised to observe, and that if any more were brought, they would not buy it, but send the person who brought it back with it again. After further kind words from the Governor, and the reception of some presents, they withdrew.

On the next day but one following, being October 9th, 1701, the Assembly sent a bill against selling rum to the Indians to Governor Penn for his approval. After considering the bill, the Governor desired that they would admit of the evidence of the Indians, without which the design of the act would be eluded. The bill was finally passed, under the title of "An act against selling Rum or other Strong Liquors to the Indians," and received the assent of the Governor, October 28th, 1701.

The above facts are collected from the "Colonial Records," published in 1838, in pursuance of an Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania.

Farmer's Union Insurance Company.

We intended last week to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the "Farmers' Union Insurance Company," which will be found in another column.—There are certainly great advantages in insuring in a company near home, particularly when, as in this case, the known probity and wealth of the stockholders are such as to make "assurance doubly sure" that you are not running an extra risk of losing your money by insuring.

We believe that many persons in Montrose, including ourselves, have their property insured by this company, thus showing their confidence in it.

"THE ANTI-REPUBLICAN WHIGS."—The Democratic State Committee, in their address, say, "It is idle to disguise the fact that the Whig party of the North has become swallowed up and absorbed by its amalgamation with discordant and anti-republican elements." We suppose that by "anti-republican" they mean "anti-slavery," and that the amalgamation took place, according to the apprehension of these "republicans," when every Northern Whig voted against the Nebraska bill. If there had been a few more Northern Whigs in Congress, or a few more such "anti-republicans" among the Northern Democrats, wouldn't it have been a blessed thing for the country? We leave honest men, of all parties, to answer.

WHITNEY'S LECTURES.—We would call attention to the notice of the celebrated oratorial impersonator, Prof. Charles Whitney, of Binghamton, which will be found in another column. The Lecturer's name must be familiar to our readers, as an unrivaled imitator of the manner of distinguished orators. He lectured here several years ago with much success.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from J. Lyons & Son several pieces of New Music, among which are "Brilliant Variations on the favorite Saratoga Schottisch," by Jas. Ballak, "The Table moving Schottish," by O. E. Milichar," and "The Poor Irish Boy," a Ballad, the words by Eliza Cook, Music by John Frazer, Esq.

Laying the Corner Stone.

The Corner Stone of the new Court House, building in this Borough, was laid on Monday last. Quite a large number of persons assembled to witness the ceremony. Neither Judge Wilmot nor Judge Jessup was present, but appropriate remarks were made by Hon. Davis Dimock, for many years an Associate Judge of the Courts of Susquehanna county, and others.

Elder Dimock gave some interesting reminiscences of the changes that have taken place in the county since the corner stone of the old Court House was laid, and expressed a hope that justice might be administered in the new Court House, as it has been in the old one, by a succession of able and upright Judges.

Messrs. B. S. Bentley, R. B. Little, and W. J. Turrell also addressed the assemblage in some happy though impremeditated remarks.

The inspiriting music of the Montrose Brass Band added much to the enjoyment of the occasion.

The following "*Memoranda*" were read by W. H. Jessup, Esq.:

MEMORANDA.

The Court House, removed to make room for this structure, was built in 1812–13, under the direction of Messrs. Bartlett Hinds, Laban Capron, and Isaac Brownson, Commissioners. Contractor, Oliver C. Smith.—Cost, about $8,000.

The present structure, commenced May 4th, 1854, under the direction of Messrs. John Hancock, Amos Williams, and Amherst Carpenter, Commissioners—this corner stone laid July 24th, 1854. *Contractors* W. L. Post, Isaac L. Post, Levi B. Gurnsey, William H. Boyd and Avery Frink. *Architect*, J. Sloan, Philadelphia. *Builders*, Avery Frink and W. H. Boyd. *Contract*, eighteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Judges of the Several Courts—Hon. David Wilmot, President; D. D. Warner and John Boyle, Associates.

County Officers—G. B. Eldred, Sheriff; E. A. Ward, Prothonotary; J. T. Langdon, Register and Recorder; Dudson R. Lathrop, Treasurer; Franklin Fraser, District Attorney; Timothy Boyle, County Surveyor; W. A. Crossmon, Commissioners' Clerk.

Members of the Bar—Hon. William Jessup, Benjamin S. Bentley, B. Case, R. B. Little, E. B. Chase, Wm. H. Jessup, N. Newton, F. A. Case, H. H. Frazier, L. F. Fitch, F. Fraser, A. Chamberlin, W. J. Turrell.

Contents of Tin Box—Greeley's Almanac, Tribune of July 1st, do. of July 15th, New York Evening Post of July 4th, Register of July 13th, Democrat of July 13th, Catalogue of Susquehanna Academy, Pencil Sketch of the old Court House by H. H. Jessup.

The New Liquor Law.

The following law, regulating and preventing under some circumstances the sale of intoxicating drinks, was passed at the last sitting of our Legislature, and we commend it to the careful perusal and prompt action of those whose duty it is made to give the requisite notice, under this act. It is a well known and acknowledged fact that by far the greater amount of pauperism in our country, is traceable directly or indirectly to intoxicating drinks, and if overseers of the poor would give specific notice to the venders of liquors in their respective towns as is provided for by this act, and follow up that notice, if the law is violated, by a prosecution of the offenders, they would not only be doing a great service to the tax-payers, but a much greater service to the family of the inebriate, and the drunkard himself. This law is more stringent in its provisions, and severe in its penalties than any we have ever had, and if faithfully executed, would be almost as good as the Maine Law. Can we execute this and will we do it? If not where is the guaranty that the Maine Law would be of any service. Temperance men, read the law, and act!

AN ACT to protect certain domestic and private rights, and to prevent abuse in the sale of intoxicating drinks.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, & it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That wilfully furnishing intoxicating drinks, by gift, sale or otherwise, to any person of known intemperate habits, to a minor or to an insane person, for use as a beverage, shall be held and deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, the offender shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of not less than ten nor more than sixty days; and the wilful furnishing of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, to any person when drunk or intoxicated, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That it shall be lawful for any member of the family, or blood relation of an intemperate person, or any overseer of the poor or magistrate of the district in which such intemperate person resides, or has a legal settlement, or the committee of an habitual drunkard, to give a distinct notice, verbal or written, to any inn-keeper, merchant, grocer, distiller, brewer, or other person manufacturing, selling or having intoxicating liquors, forbidding him or them from furnishing such intemperate persons or habitual drunkard with intoxicating drinks or liquors; and if, within three months after such notice, any one to whom the same is given, shall furnish, or cause to be furnished, intoxicating liquors to such intemperate person or habitual drunkard, to be used as a beverage, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as provided in the first section of this act.

SEC. 3. That any person furnishing intoxicating drinks to any other person in violation of any existing law, or of the provisions of this act, shall be held civilly responsible for any injury to person or property in consequence of such furnishing, and any one aggrieved, may recover full damages against such person so furnishing, by action on the case instituted, in any court having jurisdiction of such form of action in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That any judge, justice, or clergyman, who shall perform the marriage ceremony between parties, when either of said parties is intoxicated, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine of fifty dollars, and be imprisoned at the discretion of the court, not exceeding sixty days.

SEC. 5. That any wilful adulteration and corruption of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, manufactured or intended as a beverage, whereby the same are essentially rendered unwholesome noxious and injurious to health, or any sale of such liquors for use as a beverage, with knowledge that the same is so adulterated and corrupted, shall subject the offender for the first offence to a fine of one hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding sixty days.

SEC. 6. Any person prosecuting for an offence indictable under this act, shall, upon conviction of the offender, receive such reasonable sum for expenses, services and time expended, as may be directed by the court, not exceeding twenty dollars, to be taxed and paid as a part of the costs in the cause, such allowance to be exclusive of compensation to such prosecutor as a witness under existing laws: *Provided*, That such allowance shall not be made in more than one case at the same term to one person.

SEC. 7. That no action shall be maintained or recovery had in any case for the value of liquors sold in violation of this or any other act; and defence may be taken in any case against such recovery without special plea or notice.

SEC. 8. That it shall be lawful for the courts of quarter sessions to revoke any licences they may have granted for the sale of liquors, whenever the party holding a license shall be proved to have violated any law of this Commonwealth relating to the sale of liquors, or whenever the premises of such party shall become the resort of idle and disorderly persons so as to disturb the general peace of the neighborhood, upon notice given to the persons licensed.

News and Notions.

—Gavazzi is coming back to New York in August.

—The nearer bells are hung to the ground, the farther off they can be heard.

—The disturbances in China are driving the Chinese away to California faster than ever.

—Eight girls are said to be regularly employed as compositors in the Cincinnati Gazette office, and the same number in the Pittsburg Journal.

—The Hillsdale (Mich.) Standard says that it is informed that upon a careful canvass of the county, it is ascertained that there are *nine* Administration men.

—The editor of the Jackson (Miss.) True Witness, says he has not seen a drunken man in Jackson since the Legislature adjourned.

—The Sisters of Charity belonging to the Mobile Hospital have been obliged to leave it, in consequence of their attempts to propagate sectarianism.

—In the United States the number of ports of entry and delivery are 129, of which 28 have custom houses completed, and 11 in progress.

—An increase of Military is demanded on the Texan frontier, in consequence of the Indian troubles excited by Wild Cat, the Seminole Chief.

—The New Orleans Bulletin says that Mr. Boyton's remark concerning Mr. Pettit (that the latter was "a great liar and a dirty dog") is a coarse one, and has nothing to redeem it *except its truth!*

—The Washington Commonwealth learns from Philadelphia that Governor Bigler applied for admission into the society of Know-Nothings, but was rejected. The great est *rejection*, however, is yet to come!

—Ohio has two colleges for women, Oberlin and Antioch. There is one at Westminster, Lawrence county, Pa.; and there are two Female Medical Colleges in Philadelphia, one in New York, and one in Boston.

—The editor of the Buffalo Republic says that he lately saw, at the office of the United States Express Company, a very handsomely finished Indian Birch Bark Canoe, which, in connexion with a host of all kinds of freight, was "bound east." It came from Sault St. Marie, and is destined to Wilkesbarre, Pa.

—Among the passengers by the steamer Franklin were twelve nuns from Italy, nine belonging to the order of Jesuits and three to that of the Sacred Heart. They have been taken care of at the Manhattanville Nunnery, near New York.

—The Democratic Union denounces the lager beer bill as "absurd and ridiculous," and calculated to injure rather than benefit the temperance cause. If it be "absurd and ridiculous," why did Gov. Bigler sign bills of a similar character for Chester county, and for one town and four townships in Tioga county?

—The San Franciscans are fortifying their city. The defences will consist of two lines of Batteries. The stone for the walls is granite, brought from Monterey and Puerta de los Reynos. It is thought the work of fortifying the port and city will cost two millions, at least.

—Colonel George Washington, formerly a Representative in Congress from Maryland, died in Georgetown, D. C., where he has resided for several years, on Monday, July 17th, in the 65th year of his age. The deceased was a relative of General Washington, and a man highly esteemed for his elevated character, public spirit, and social and generous qualities.

—The Southern (Mississippi) Journal gives a description of a barbecue given by Mr. Strickland, the agent and overseer of the plantation of the Hon. S. A. Douglas, on the Pearl River. There are 140 adult slaves on the plantation, belonging to the Senator from Illinois, and about 40 little darkies greeted the eyes of the editor, rolling about "on the old cabin floors."

—Mr. Joseph W. Miner, jr., editor of the Wilkesbarre Record of the Times, has sold out his interest to his associate, William Miner, who will hereafter conduct the paper.—Joseph returns to a farming life, his health requiring a change. We wish both the cousins all success. They are both good fellows and their paper is another.

—Joseph Buffington, who was a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, on the Whig ticket, has been recommended to the Governor, by the united voice of the Bar in the Lancaster district, for President Judge of that district, and it is understood that he will accept, if elected. The President appointed him Chief Justice of Utah, but he declined the office.

—In the Senate, July 19th, Mr. Pettit, from the committee to whom were referred the petitions for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, reported against the policy of so doing, and the committee was discharged.—What different report could be expected from the man who in Senatorial debate dared to denounce the great truth of the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created free and equal," as "a self-evident lie?" It must be only in a spirit of mockery that such petitions are referred to such men.

—It is claimed that gold has been discovered in Richland county, Ohio. The quantities taken out are small, but two persons gathered near Belleville $5 in one day. New placers are being discovered every day.—The ore is mixed with fine black sand, from which it is separated by rocking in cradles as in California. Much excitement is said to prevail in the neighborhood of the "diggins," there being about one hundred men engaged in digging the shining particles, while others are constantly prospecting the hills and streams.

—Some Roman Catholics, under the control of the Prefect of La Haute, Vienna, in France, having recently been converted and changed their creed, were shut out from their places of worship by a decree of the Prefect closing them. But with inextinguishable love of freedom, which religious persecution engenders, these French people have resolved to meet together for worship in the wild recesses of the woods and mountains, as neither the civil nor the religious authorities will permit them to worship in any house of their own.

ADDRESS OF THE WHIG STATE COMMITTEE.

The State Committee appointed by the Whig Convention at Harrisburg, deem it their duty to state to their fellow citizens of Pennsylvania the principles which are involved in the approaching contest, and by which it will in their opinion, be mainly decided. They mean to speak earnestly and explicitly, and very few words are needed to define their views. Never in the history of Pennsylvania, was there a clearer and stronger line drawn—never a more distinct definition of principle. Questions of moral and social responsibility, of infinite moment to us and to our prosterity, have arisen, and the opponents of the National and State Administrations in Pennsylvania are united on the common ground of resolute opposition to sectional strife, encouraged and stimulated as it has been by the policy and conduct of the administration at Washington, to the interference of the Government in controlling the Legislation of Congress to this end, and to the future extension of the institution of domestic slavery in the territorial domain of the nation.

On the national questions, the Whig candidates appeal to the people of Pennsylvania with confidence.—Their opinions are those which Pennsylvania asserted in ancient times and which still are in the hearts of her people. Those opinions have never been offensively expressed. Had the public mind been allowed to enjoy the repose which, less than two years ago, existed through out the land, or had a spirit of forbearance been manifested by those who have the most reason to invoke it, the contest which now agitates the country would have been averted. The passage of the Nebraska bill by Congress at the instance of the Administration, and through its undisguised influence, and the repeal in express terms of an ancient statute, plighting the nation's word of honor that the Western territory was to be forever exempt from slavery and the domestic slave trade, compel the Whig party of the North, and especially the Whig party of Pennsylvania, to break the silence they might otherwise have kept, and to speak out again in language not to be misunderstood, their ancient and fixed opinions.

To the doctrines of the act of 1780, which relieved us by constitutional means from a grievous social evil—to the great ordinance of 1787, in its full scope and all its beneficent principles—to a resolute determination to effect the absolute and entire repeal of the aggressive portions of the Nebraska bill—to the protection of the personal rights of every human being under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and the Constitution of the United States, by maintaining inviolate the trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus—to the assertion of the due rights of the States of the North as well as of the South, and to the integrity of the Union, never so much endangered as when a wanton wrong is inflicted—to these principles the Whig party of Pennsylvania and its candidates are solemnly pledged. On this strong ground they are content to stand, and to the support of these principles we invite the co-operation of every freeman in Pennsylvania.

The Congress of the United States, soon about to disperse, and the administration of the general government have, in the passage of the Nebraska bill (the only measure of the present session,) and their criminal neglect of the great interests of the nation, and especially of Pennsylvania, made this single issue, and on it, till the will of the people shall decide it, we are content to meet them. It is not an issue that we have made. It is forced upon us, and we meet it calmly and resolutely.

We arraign the National Administration, aided and abetted by the present State Executive—for in opinion and action they are indentified—before the people of Pennsylvania We hold them responsible for the revival of sectional agitation. They have, by the abrogation of the Missouri line, by which, north of a certain parallel of latitude, slavery was forever prohibited, aroused a spirit of resistance to aggression which it may be difficult to appease. They have done this wantonly, and on them rests the responsibility. We urge upon our friends throughout the State, in every county and township, to organise, and, waiving all minor differences, to elect such a legislature and representation in Congress as will give a decisive rebuke to those who have anew involved us in agitation.

Should such a representation be secured, and James Pollock be elected, (as we doubt not he will be,) to the Chief Magistracy of the State, we may look forward to the time when Pennsylvania, her interests and cherished economical policy, will be no longer sacrificed, or postponed, or made dependant on the aspirations of men alien to her in heart and feeling, when the improvement of her navigable streams and defence of her harbors and protection of her industrial resources will be no longer denied, and when, at no very remote period, the administration of the general government will be intrusted to those who, frowning down all useless agitation, will maintain the supremacy of the law, the integrity of the Union, and the true interests and honor of the nation. That period is close at hand.

The Committee do not pause to refer in detail to questions of local interest now before the people of Pennsylvania—to executive and legislative reform,—the sale of the public works, frustrated we fear, by imperfect legislation and executive indisposition,—the retrenchment of expenses, and the ultimate extinguishment of the public debt, a grievous burthen with its incidental taxation on the energies of the people. They are well understood and appreciated. The national government, with its overflowing treasury, is now busy robbing the people of Pennsylvania by wasting the public domain, and is content to leave us unaided to bear the burthen of debt and taxation. This, too, the tax payers of Pennsylvania will do well to think of. The means of redress are in their hands.

At the next State election, coincidently with the choice of public officers, the people of Pennsylvania will be called on to decide a question of vast moral influence and interest. On that question, affecting every home and fireside, the Committee are called on to say no more than it, too, has been forced on the people by the abuse and prostitution of existing laws and systems by which for years revenue has been derived from crime and misery, from the tears of the wives and children of the land, and the desolation of the homes of industry—and by a progress of demoralization which has at last startled the public mind, and aroused it to the necessity of extreme remedies. Laws, palliative at least of this evil, and designed to stay this progress of crime, are at this moment in the hands of the executive, and will not receive his approval. The question is now finally before the people, and the Whig candidate for governor has frankly said that to their decision, thro' their representatives, he will gladly give effect.

To one other matter only do the committee think it right to allude, especially in its relation to the approaching election for members of the Legislature. It is one of vast interest as connected with the moral and intellectual training of the children of the land—who, when this generation of men shall have passed away, will succeed to public and social duties. The integrity of the Common School Fund is suppose to be in danger. That fund which is the aggregate of the contributions of all the citizens, and which by its aggregation effects its chief good, is threatened by attempts, under plausible pretexts, to divide and apportion it. It is the Common School Fund. So let it always be, and representing as we do, that party in the Commonwealth which never has had sympathy with such designs, and has never countenanced them, we warn the voters of the State of the danger which is impending, and call them to an united and resolute effort to avert it.

In conclusion, the Committee urge their fellow citizens, who unite with them on these great questions of public policy, to organise and act with system and energy in every township of the State. Against us are arrayed the power and patronage of the two Administrations, directed in one of its departments, that of the Post office, by individuals familiar with the subtleties of politics, and little scrupulous in their use. But power and patronage never yet have prevailed over the honest sentiments of the people of Pennsylvania, and warning our friends of dangers, and of the necessity of exertion, we look forward to the result with sure confidence.

A. G. CURTIN, Chairman.
JOHN H. DIEHL, Secretary.

WAR ON A HELPLESS ENEMY!

Tremendous Victory.

The U. S. ship of war Cyane, commanded by Capt. Hollins arrived at San Juan del Norte on the 11th inst., in 21 days from New York, commissioned to settle certain difficulties between the American citizens and the local authorities; also to demand a full and satisfactory apology for an insult given a short time since to the Hon. Solon Borland, our Minister to Central America. The authorities and inhabitants of the town refused to make the slightest apology. After giving ample time, and no apology having been received, Capt. Hollins on the 12th issued a proclamation to the authorities and residents that, unless an apology was made by 9 A. M. on the 13th, he should proceed to bombard the town. No apology came. He in the mean time took possession of the Transit Co.'s steamers and sent them to the town, offering protection to all those who chose to accept; and within one minute of the time designated by Capt. H. the cannonading commenced and continued with brief intermission to 3 P. M. During the interval no disposition was manifested on the part of the inhabitants to come to terms for the saving of the property. At 4 P. M. a party landed, commanded by a lieutenant, who burnt the town. San Juan, or Greytown, on the 13th, was entirely destroyed; one or two small buildings in the suburbs remain to mark the spot. No lives were lost. Mr. Scott, agent of the Accessory Transit Co., tendered a free passage by the Prometheus to all who wished to leave. A few accepted the offer. The Cyane sails for Boston, on the 17th, and takes Mr. Fabens, our commercial merchant home.—Officers and crew all well.

The H. M. B. schooner Bermuda, and West India Co.'s Mail steamer Dee, a British merchantman, were witnesses of the scene laying in the harbor at the time.

Greytown consisted of about eighty houses, nearly all of them built of wood, and by far the greater proportion of them constructed in the United States and taken there on shipboard. One of these—Lyon's Hotel—cost $15,000. Not more than one-fourth of the houses in the new part of the town, which has been built since 1850, were occupied, but were deserted from business considerations some time previous to this affair. The population of Greytown consisted of about 500 persons altogether; of which number ten or twelve were from the United States, about twenty-five were Englishmen, and twelve Frenchmen and Germans. The remainder of the population were Jamaica negroes and natives. The Americans, English, French and Dutch were engaged in hotel keeping and trade.

The houses occupied by the natives and negroes were principally frame buildings, with roofs of thatched palm leaves.

While the Cyane was cannonading, a note was received by Capt. Hollins from the Captain of the British schooner Bermuda stating that he regretted that he had not a British vessel of war there of the size of the Cayane—he would compel him to desist. Captain Hollins, in reply to the note, regretted that Capt. Jolly had not *two* just such, as he believed that the United States could get possession of them on the same terms as they got the Cyane. There was a good deal of anxious looking for the British mail steamer Dee, then hourly expected, and remarks were made that when she arrived hostilities would immediately be suspended. Just as the town was to be fired the expected mail steamer arrived, but much to the surprise of all the Englishmen, the work of pillaging and setting fire to the town went forward. When it was all over, the British mail steamer left for some other port, having the Bermudas in tow.

The burning and pillaging party were on shore nearly half the day, and passed the time in great glee. Many of them were so much intoxicated that it was not an easy job to get them on board again.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The U. S. Steamship Pacific, Capt. Nye, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Monday last, (24th.)

Cotton and breadstuffs had further declined.

There has been no fighting of any importance.

Austria is strongly suspected of playing the game of Russia, although the latter expresses great indignation at the interference of Austria.

The Austrians have *not* entered Wallachia, nor will they enter the Principalities unless the Russians evacuate them; but the Russians have not evacuated the northern part of Wallachia, and have not even left Bucharest. As to Moldavia, they declare that they will in no case give up the line of the Sereth. The fleets have not done anything except the exchange of a few shots before Sevestopol and in the Baltic. A few batteries have been silenced at Bomersund, on the Aland Isles, but the fortress that protects them is still in the hands of the Czar. In the repulse of the Turkish forces before Usurgheti, in Asia, the Russians lost more than the Turks, who remained after the affair in their previous position. The losses of the Russians before Silistria are put down at 24,000, but this is probably an exaggeration.

The journal *Austrian Correspondent* [Vienna] contains the following: "On the 8th, after a long struggle, the Turks got possession of the islands of Mokan and Oineika, and subsequently of Gingevo. The Russians were totally defeated on the Wallachian territory."

Telegraphic despatches from Dantzic state that Admiral Napier has returned with the fleet to the Baro Sound. The cholera was raging at Cronstadt, and the Admiral was unwilling to keep his men unnecessarily in the neighborhood.

The insurrection in Greece may be said to be brought to an end. Acts of piracy are becoming less frequent in the Archipelago.

Cholera prevails at St. Petersburg. On the 1st of July there were 400 cases.

In the Italian states the authorities are apprehensive of insurrectionary outbreaks.

In Spain, the insurgents are marching towards Estremadura, and a column, commanded by the Minister of War, is in pursuit of them. Madrid and the Provinces are tranquil. Malaga is said to have declared in favor of the insurrection.

The London Morning Herald states that an authorized agent of the United States, has arrived from Washington on his way to Madrid, empowered to offer for the purchase of Cuba.

Kossuth has been making some powerful speeches in Scotland, on the true policy of the western powers in the present war.

THE WHIG ADDRESS.

As we might perhaps be suspected of evincing some whiggish partiality in praising the character of the address of the Whig State Committee, we will give our readers the benefit of the opinion of the *Philadelphia Evening Register*, an independent Free-Soil paper of much ability and influence. That paper says:

This document may be found in another column. It is short and speaks pithily and to the point. Addressed to all the opponents of the National and State Administrations, it erects a platform on which it is thought Anti-Nebraska men, Temperance men and Native Americans may stand honorably and without jostling. The Whig party and its candidates, are solemnly pledged to the doctrines of the act of 1780, which freed the State from slavery, and of the ordinance of 1787 which made slavery illegal in the Northwestern Territory; to the repeal of the pro-slavery portions of the Nebraska Bill, to the maintenance in every case of the constitutional rights of *habeas corpus* and trial by jury. This we interpret to mean Free Soil wherever the Federal Government has jurisdiction, and the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act.

Thus does the Whig party of Pennsylvania clear its skirts of the baleful compromise of 1850, and range itself abreast with the republicans of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Vermont, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Maine. The truest part of the document is that which shadows forth the unwillingness with which the Whigs accept the agitation forced upon the country by the Administration. It must give many a terrible pang to the Whig leaders to pronounce the separation between themselves and their slaveholding allies. We can well pardon them some regrets. But the slave interest is sleepless, indefatigable, unscrupulous and remorseless. Its existence depends on continued encroachment. Give it Kansas and it longs for Cuba; hand Nebraska to it for a prey and it asks for Africa. We are pleased to see that Anti-Nebraska men throughout the State are encouraged to waive all minor differences and join in electing a proper Legislature.

The friends of a Prohibitory Liquor Law receive the assurance that Whig party endorses the promise made by Judge Pollock—to sanction a Prohibitory Law which may be passed at the next session of the Legislature.

The maintenance of the integrity of the Common School Fund is made a part of the platform.

In a short address touching many questions some expressions vague in their generality, are almost unavoidable. We notice a few of these in the document before us. But as a whole we must pronounce it decidedly the best address which has ever been issued by the Whig party of Pennsylvania.

—CATHOLIC INFLUENCE PREDOMINANT.—The reason why the District Attorneyship for the Southern District of New York was refused to Westbrook, after he had earned it by voting for the Nebraska bill, was that another more potent claimant demanded it—one that President Pierce durst not refuse. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Express* explains the matter thus:

"The appointment of J. McKeon, a Catholic, was made chiefly for the purpose of conciliating the foreign vote for future emergencies. The American party, from present indications, will be pursued with unrelenting hostility by this Administration. It will never forgive them for its inglorious defeat in this city and Philadelphia."

POLITICAL DISGUST.—Those who have heretofore supported Democratic politicians and the Democratic party, are just becoming disgusted with the course of the present administration. A correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post says:

Has there been a time within the memory of any living, when such a general political disgust has prevaded the country as at this present? The Evening Post has very old files; pray search them, and discover whether, at any former period, this kind of political nausea has existed, undefined by party lines. This political sickness which is becoming rapidly epidemic, cannot be traced to any whig or democratic elements as such—in fact, mere political adventurers, office holders, office seekers, are singularly exempt from it. Meanwhile it spreads among the masses of the people with swift infection.

KNOW-NOTHINGS.—The probable origin of this party is thus theorized upon in the Petersburg (Va.) Express: "*Do not these* gentlemen date simply from the appearance of "Bleak House," and is not "Joe," of that history their great founder and prophet? It will be remembered that Joe was always "a movin on;" now the Know-Nothings undoubtedly have been doing this for some time past. Then Joe was a mysterious and obscure individual, of unknown origin and undiscovered dwelling place; the second point of resemblance is plain. Lastly, the only reply which could ever be extracted from Joe, was a dolorous repetition of the phrase, 'I don't know nothink;' there is the conclusive point."

☞ The Indians of Texas are again giving very serious trouble to the Texan settlements. It is stated in the last accounts that Wild Cat, the noted Semmole Chief, is a conspicuous character in this outbreak, and is endeavoring to organize a general war against the whites, in which all the Texan tribes shall unite. Military operations are going on briskly in that region under the direction of General Smith, and the National administration has directed the calling in of rangers to aid the operations. Doubtless this will quiet the Indians for a time, but no peace can be permanent until they are properly provided for.

"We try all princes and secular powers by their relations to the spiritual order, and care not a fig for any of them further than they serve it. The Church is all in all to us, and she is to us only through the sovereign pontiff. Our Lord founded his Church on Peter, and we are submissive to her only as we are submissive to Peter in the person of his successors. *The sovereign Pontiff is, under God the fountain of all authority we respect on earth.*"

A TREATY WITH RUSSIA.—A treaty between the United States and Russia, securing the neutrality of the latter in the Eastern question, and acknowledging the principle that a neutral flag protects vessel and cargo was ratified at Washington on Tuesday last.

☞ Cassius M. Clay delivered an oration at Chicago on the 4th, at the close of which the audience gave nine cheers for the orator and three groans for Douglas.

A NOVEL TRADE.—Somebody advertises to sit up with the sick at $1 50 per night; 'delirium tremens,' double price.

—It is estimated that not less than 10,000 people are now moving towards the Territory of Kansas.