PEACE, LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE.

The Susquehanna Register.

S. MEZICK AND THOS. SMITH, EDITORS.

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, August 10, 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.

☞ Our thanks are due to Hon. G. A. Grow for several valuable public documents.

☞ Several articles, communications &c. which should have appeared in this number of the Register, are necessarily deferred till next week.

☞ We are requested to give notice that the Free-soil Meeting which was proposed to hold the first week of August Court, will be held till the second week, and that the democrats who signed the call have no desire to make county nominations, unless it is considered desirable by a large majority of the anti-Nebraska Democrats of the county.

Another Document Pocketed.

A Letter written by Judge Wilmot to the Free-Soil Meeting held in Harford July 5th, was placed in E. B. Chase's hands, more than a fortnight ago, for publication in the Democrat, but has not yet seen the light. From all that we can learn, it appears to have been crowded out week to week, to make room for what Chase considers more important matter, such as goose-quill castigations of old Democrats for "turning Whigs," and "intolerable whining" editorials intended to prove that black is white, or in other words, that Gov. Bigler is opposed to the Nebraska bill. If Mr. Chase himself is honestly opposed to that measure, how does it happen that he cannot find room for this anti-Nebraska letter, nor for any notice of the many anti-Nebraska meetings that have lately been held in Northern Pennsylvania? Why don't he let his readers know the cause of freedom is prospering elsewhere, and how men of all parties are rising, in many of the States, on the Nebraska issue? We look for the reason in vain, and the supposition that he is honest in his opposition to the measure.

We really hope he will find room for the letter, for we imagine it must contain some very good anti-Nebraska reading which our people should not be deprived of. Shall we have it?

Aerial Engineering.

Montrose stands one of the finest Whig poles in the country. It was originally one hundred and sixty feet high, but the top got broken off, so that it had to be taken down and spliced, and now it stands about one hundred and fifty feet high. At near one hundred and thirty feet above ground, there is a pully attached to the pole, over which a cord formerly passed for elevating flags, &c., but this cord had been broken, and all connection with the pulley lost. Lately it became an object, with some of our patriotic citizens to raise a flag on the pole; and our ingenious friend, Alfred Baldwin, of this place, undertook to pass a cord over the pulley.—For this purpose, a small cord was first carried up by means of a kite, and lodged across the top of the block which contained the pulley; next, to one end of this cord was attached an apparatus which we can only describe as an arrow within a sheath, so arranged in a light frame-work that by means of other cords attached to the corners of the frame work, it could be kept in a horizontal position. This apparatus was then slowly flown up, till it was ascertained by means of a spy glass that the point of the arrow was opposite the orifice in the pulley-block above the pulley. There was another cord attached to the rear end of the arrow within the sheath, and which, passing through the sheath on its rear to its front end, by the side of the arrow, depended from the mouth or front end of the sheath, and by pulling on this cord the arrow was thrown through the pulley-block, the cord thereby drawn over the pulley, and the feat was accomplished.

☞ The Bradford Argus, of August 5th, contains the following brief communication, calling attention to a recent vote of Mr. Grow:

EDITOR OF BRADFORD ARGUS—SIR:—Last week a motion was made in Congress to suspend the rules, for the purpose of offering a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law. I notice that our Representative, Mr. GROW, voted against the motion. It strikes me that this vote needs an explanation; or is his opposition to the spread of slavery, of the Susquehanna Chase stripe?

Aug. 3, 1854. REPUBLICAN.

According to the best of our information, Mr. Grow is *not* of the Chase stripe of anti-Slavery men, and probably he can explain this vote to the satisfaction of his constituents. It must be borne in mind that the people of the Wilmot district are solemnly in earnest in their opposition to the Slave Power, and will hereafter watch the conduct of all the servants of the public with a jealous eye. The number of the Northern traitors who voted for the Nebraska bill, justify their doing so.

We would not be understood as casting any imputations on Mr. Grow. For the manly firmness with which he opposed the Nebraska bill, he "won golden opinions from all sorts of people." We doubt not that he then rejected bribes enough to have bought a dozen Chases. A high and honorable career opens before him, and we expect he will pursue it.

GOVERNOR AND THE BEER SHOPS.

The *Montrose Democrat* is still trying to make capital, in a small way, by raising the cry of Whig persecution and slander of Governor Bigler on the Beer question. The editor in his zeal for his friend, even goes so far as to say that if he were the Governor he would veto the bill he has in his pocket, thinking, no doubt, that such an assertion from so sound a Temperance man as himself, must be perfectly satisfactory and convincing to the friends of the cause. But to refresh the ex-Speaker's recollection, as well as to enable our readers generally to admire the Governor's consistency and unwavering devotion to Temperance interests, we have thought best to publish the pocketed Beer bill, together with several cognate Bills, which the Governor did sign. Here they are; No. 1 being the one which the Governor has constitutional scruples about signing:

No. 1. An Act for the better Regulation of the Vending of Spirituous and Malt Liquors.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act no person or persons shall sell or expose to sale any beer, ale, porter or other malt liquors, without license for that purpose first had and obtained from the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, in the same way and subject to the same rules and regulations as regards the licensing and keeping of beer houses, and the payment of the license fees to the commonwealth, as are now applied by law to the keepers of licensed inns and taverns.

SEC. 2. That from and after the passage of this act, no license shall be granted by the treasurer of any county, to any person or persons to sell spirituous liquors by the quart or otherwise, unless the person or persons applying for such license shall be retailers of foreign or domestic goods, wares and merchandize, other than spirituous liquors, entitled to be classed equal with the fourteenth class, and have been this regularly classed by the appraisers of mercantile taxes.

SEC. 3. That any person or persons vending spirituous or malt liquors without a license for that purpose, first had and obtained according to the provisions herein before provided, and any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be subject to the same penalties that are now by law provided against the keepers of unlicensed tippling houses. *Provided*: That this act shall not be construed to apply to the brewers of malt liquors or the manufacturers or rectifiers of spirituous liquors for wholesale purposes: *Provided*, That the applicants for license under this act shall not be required to give notice thereof by advertising in the newspapers of the proper county; and said courts shall have power to grant said licenses at any term at which petitions may be presented: *And Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall change the classification of venders of spirituous and malt liquors in the city or county of Philadelphia, or reduce the amount of the license fees thereof.

E. B. CHASE, Speaker of the House.
M. M'CASLIN, Speaker of the Senate.

No. 2. An Extract from Pamphlet laws for 1854, page 162.

SEC. 2. That all applications for licenses for the sale of vinous and spirituous liquors by stores and for breweries and beer houses in the said county of Chester, shall be made to the court of quarter sessions instead of to the county treasurer, by petition of the applicant, who shall be recommended by twelve respectable citizens of the township or borough where such applicant resides, and a person of good repute for honesty and temperance; and who shall certify that such license is necessary for the accommodation of the public, and said court shall have discretionary power to grant or refuse said licenses.

E. B. CHASE, Speaker of the House.
M. M'CASLIN, Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

WM. BIGLER.

No. 3. An Act Relating to Licenses in certain townships, and in the borough of Lawrenceville, in Tioga county.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person, except regularly licensed inn-keepers, to sell, within the boundaries of the borough of Lawrenceville, or in the townships of Lawrence, Bloss, Charleston and Delmar, in the county of Tioga, any vinous, malt or spirituous liquors, unless he, she, or they shall have first obtained a license therefor, from the court of quarter sessions of the peace in said county: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall exempt any seller of said liquors, upon obtaining a license as aforesaid, from the payment of the mercantile tax to the Commonwealth, as is provided by existing laws.

SEC. 2. That any person violating the provisions of this act may be prosecuted by indictment in the court of quarter sessions of the peace in said county, and, upon conviction, be sentenced to imprisonment in the jail of said county, for a term not exceeding three months, and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars at the discretion of the court, one-half of said fine to the use of the prosecuter, and the other half to the township or borough wherein the offence was committed.

E. B. CHASE, Speaker of the House.
M. M'CASLIN, Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four.

WM. BIGLER.

No. 4. An Act Relating to Tavern Licenses in Clarion County.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the seventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the sale of malt liquors by a less measure than ten gallons is hereby prohibited in the county of Clarion; and the provisions of the act of fourteenth of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, are hereby revived, so far as respects the said county of Clarion. *Provided*, It shall be sufficient if a majority of such signers for a license appear in court to testify as provided for in said section.

E. B. CHASE, Speaker of the House.
M. M'CASLIN, Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four.

WM. BIGLER.

Now, as Mr. Chase, being ex-Speaker and Spokesman for the Governor, knows all about these things, we wish to catechise him a little concerning the above Bills.

1st. Do the three bills the Governor signed, affect the cause of Temperance *disasterously*, as you say the one he has in his pocket would if in any way?

2nd. You say that, if you were the Governor, you would veto the first of the above bills; ought he not, then, to have vetoed the other three?

3d. If, as you tell us, "this miserable, dirty beer bill, if it should become a law, would vitiate the whole air with its indiscriminate license," what will be the effect of the others on the air of Chester, Clarion, and Tioga counties?

4th. Was your friend, the Governor, who claims to be strongly opposed to special legislation, induced to make an exception in this case and to approve of these three Bills, which are local and partial in their operation, from the consideration that they would taint only *a part*, instead of *the whole*, of the atmosphere, and would leave him a good, wholsome air to retire to in Clearfield?

5th. May we not reasonably infer, from the nature of the arguments you adduce in favor of Gov. Bigler, that you support him, and expect others to support him, for the negative virtue of not doing as much evil as he might—as, for instance, that he only signed three "miserable, dirty Beer bills," to contaminate certain localities, when he might have contaminated the whole State; and that he did not advocate the Nebraska iniquity as openly as the National Executive did, but only gave it his tacit assent and secret aid?

6th. Was it as a Democrat or a temperance man that the Governor approved a law that discriminates between the rich and the poor of Clarion county, by permitting the sale of beer to the man who is able to buy ten gallons at once and prohibiting its sale by the less quantity?

7th. In the name of your constituents, who have an interest in these matters, and desire to understand them, we would ask whether you voted for any of the above Bills; and if so, for which, and for what reason?

The Nebraska Bill a Test of Democracy.

That the Nebraska bill, with all its deformities, is fully endorsed as a Democratic measure, and that its support is made a test of party allegiance, is so well known to every intelligent man who has access to the leading Democratic journals, that it almost seems like a waste of time and labor to adduce further proof of the fact. But as a few political tricksters in this vicinity still have the brazen assurance to assert the contrary, and as there may be some honest men whose political pathway is only illuminated by such lesser lights as the *Montrose Democrat*, and who consequently can only occasionally catch a glimpse of the truth, we have thought it no more than charitable to transmit to these benighted searchers after the true Democratic track, an occasional gleam from the great lights of the party. Here is a ray from the *Washington Union*, that central sun round which the smaller luminaries of the party revolve, and from which they derive their light. Says the Union:

"*The Nebraska bill is a test of Democratic orthodoxy.* The majority have spoken; in this country the majority must be obeyed.—It is not necessary that an administration should say what is, or what is not, a test of faith; but the will of a majority of the Democratic party is no less potential in making a nomination a test, than in making a principle a test, and in constituting that principle an article of the Democratic creed."

Now, when the light of truth falls thus full and clear upon the Montrose Democrat, why does it try to keep all behind it in a total and lasting eclipse? Why can't it shed some of its borrowed light on its benighted neighbors? We fear it wishes to keep them in the dark that it may the more readily lead them astray.

We have thus settled the question about the Nebraska bill being considered a party test. Next we will show that the convention that re-nominated Bigler, refrained from endorsing the Nebraska bill, not because they were opposed to it, but from some motive of policy—probably to facilitate such deception as Chase is trying to practice on the Free Soilers of this region. We quote, this time, from a recent speech of Senator Broadhead, on the Homestead Bill. Let his remarks be well pondered, for there is a great deal of meaning in them. Says the Democratic Senator:

"The recent Democratic Convention which re-nominated Governor Bigler, started wrong by passing a resolution in favor of the Homestead Bill; and, by some species of political thimble-rigging, a few members thereof made the Convention dodge the question contained in the Nebraska bill. Nay, more; they prevented a majority from passing a resolution in favor of it; *for there was a large majority in its favor.* If the Convention thought proper to express an opinion in regard to one great measure before Congress, it surely should not have been too timid to consider another of equal importance in every point of view. But I feel assured that the distinguished gentleman the Convention placed before the people for Governor will not shrink from a proper support of one of the measures of the Democratic party."

Nebraska in Sullivan County.

The last Sullivan (Pa.) *Democrat* contains a call for a Mass Meeting, to be held at the Forks of the Loyal-Sock, in that county, August 16th, to express the sentiments of the people on the Nebraska bill. Judge Wilmot and others will address the meeting.

The Democrat takes a bold stand against slavery aggression, much to the dissatisfaction of sundry dough-faces and office-seekers of the county.

A meeting was held in Elkland township, July 4th, for the purpose of organizing a Free Democratic party in Sullivan county, at which the following, among other resolutions, was adopted:

"Resolved, That we will support no man for office in the state or nation who is not known to be in favor of ridding the government of all responsibility and obligations to support slavery, and to limit the slave power in all legal ways."

JUDGE BLACK AND THE MAINE LAW.—It is intimated, in some of the Philadelphia papers, that Judge Black, the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, consides a Prohibitory Liquor law unconstitutional. Would it not be advisable for the Temperance men to learn his views definitely on this question, before election? It will be in vain that Prohibitory laws are enacted, if the Supreme Court pronounces them unconstitutional and therefore void.

THAT CALL.

ED. REGISTER: Will you permit an anti-Nebraska man to occupy a space in your paper? Whether I have heretofore been called Democrat, Whig, Abolitionist, or what not, is a matter, I apprehend, of very little consequence; but *now* I am one of those who have become alarmed and indignant at the rapid encroachments of Slavery, and who believe it to be the duty of all true friends of freedom in the Northern States to *unite* for the carrying out of those purposes they *profess to have so much at heart*. I hear of just such movements going on in other States, and in other counties of this State, to effect so desirable an end. Party names and party ties have been held subordinate in view of the great and holy purpose for which this union was to be formed; and men of all political creeds, including those who have for years stood aloof from politics, have given heart and hand to the cause, feeling that a crisis in the fate of our country has arrived, in which indifference and inactivity would be alike criminal and unsafe. You may well believe that I have for some time been anxiously looking for a similar movement in this county. I know my neighbors are right on this question; I have heard them declare that, party or no party, the encroachments of slavery must cease; and that henceforth and forever their voice and their vote should be given in condemnation of slavery and its supporters. But doubtless others have felt, as I have, while solemnly pledging ourselves before God and our own hearts to unceasing warfare against this great wrong, that our individual efforts, however well intended, could not accomplish much—that only "in union there is strength." And you may suppose it was with great satisfaction I learned, from a near neighbor of mine, whom I know to be true as steel on this question, that a movement had already been made towards bringing the foes of tyranny together in this county. He showed me a "Call" for a county meeting, for the purpose of talking over the subject and deciding what is best to be done; and when I saw the nature of the paper, and read the names of my friends and neighbors that had signed it, I was proud—yes, proud and glad to put my name among them. For I saw that the names there were not those of men who make politics a trade and are willing to go anywhere and espouse any cause so that they can make "political capital" for themselves by so doing; but they were the names of sober, intelligent, working men; men whose quiet communings with conscience in the work-shop and the field had rendered them firm and fearless in a just cause—ready always to brave the consequences of doing right. We set our names to that paper, and we have been bitterly denounced for the act. By whom? By an open friend of slavery, and advocate of the infamous Nebraska bill? No; by one who claims to be as much opposed to both as we, and who has been all along declaring that these bold encroachments of slavery must be, and would be resisted by the North, and that the time had fully come when the people should arise in their might and say to slavery, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further." No sooner have we, relying in the integrity of our purpose, attempted to effect the very end that he himself recommended, than this young man sets himself up as judge over us, and affirms that either through some dishonorable motive or a deficiency of understanding, we have done a very improper and foolish thing. "The whole scheme," he tells us, "is a foul and dishonest political fraud!" From what I know of the origin of this movement, and from what I believe to be his object in opposing it, I am now satisfied as to the true character of the editor of the Montrose Democrat. I am convinced that all his unmeasured and emphatic denunciation of the Nebraska villainy is mere sound and fury, signifying nothing; that he only joined in the cry against it because the sentiment of the people here was too strong to be resisted; and that he holds himself ready now and at all times to sacrifice the cause of freedom for the triumph of party! I believe this because, though ready enough to talk, he is unwilling to act, or to let others act; and, we all know—even those whose understandings are weak as mine—how much can ever be accomplished by taking the course he counsels. The perusal of the last *Democrat* has opened my eyes: the disguise is becoming too transparent. I pronounce that man a traitor to the cause of freedom. He has joined our ranks only to betray us into the hands of the enemy. He adheres, and asks the people to adhere, to the degenerate leaders of the Democracy of the present time, though those leaders advocate principles the most un-Democratic and anti-Republican; and he would still confine the people, by old party lines, though he must know that nothing more is necessary to enable the South to gain all her ends and to give the control of our country into the hands of the slave power forever.

Such is the man who dares impugn our motives and denounce our act. Shall we swerve from our course for his denunciations? No! We scorn his imputations of insincerity, and retort them upon himself, where there are many circumstances to support the charge. We know that duplicity is a part of his character. We have not forgotten the time when he was running for office, a "Son of Temperance" among Temperance men, and a rummy among "rummies" with a surreptitiously obtained card of withdrawal from the "Sons" in his pocket! We can see how he is helping Governor Bigler to play a similar game now, on the Nebraska question. With this character—how well sustained!—the ex-Speaker must not expect to come back and make laws for the people of Susquehanna county. We still claim the prerogative of freemen, as inherited from our fathers, of acting in political matters as to us shall seem best. We have as yet made no father confessor or slave-driver our conscience keeper. Nor have we yet learned to be ashamed of the Yankee name, a name under which our fathers fought and conquered in the Revolution; but which many of our opponents now use as a term of contumely and scorn. Let our rights be infringed or threatened, either by robbing us of our fair inheritance in the west, or by destroying that nursery of freemen, the Common School system, or by any other scheme by which the enemies of freedom are seeking, openly or covertly, the ruin of our republic, and it will be found that the old unquenchable spirit of liberty still burns as brightly as ever in the bosom of every true American. We expect opposition from foes at a distance and foes in our midst, and we are prepared to meet it. We have a great work to do, and we shall do it. We have put our hands to the plow and shall not look back. Those who, feeling our cause is just, yet have not nerve enough to join with us, but fear to face the foe, and faint when the heat of the day comes, we pity, and leave behind. Those who, knowing our cause to be just, yet from the hope of reward, or other motives, join with our opponents, we shall boldly and gladly meet, quite willing to trust in what still remains of the love of justice and virtue in the American people. I have not time to write more.

Freemen of Susquehanna! do your duty fearlessly, and leave the rest with Providence; or, according to the good old Puritan motto, "Trust in God, and keep your powder dry."

AN AMERICAN FREEMAN.

Startling Disclosure—Bargain and Sale.

John A. Parker, a Democrat of Virginia, recently removed from office at Washington, is telling tales out of school, one of which is to the following effect:

Mr. Parker has been for many years a warm friend of Mr. Buchanan. Some time ago he remonstrated with Mr. Campbell, the Postmaster General, on having appointed so few friends of Mr. Buchanan to office, adding that Campbell had been appointed to the Post Office department through Mr. Buchanan's recommendation. This Campbell denied, and asserted that *an arrangement had been made between himself and Gen. Pierce before his election, by virtue of which he was to secure for Gen. Pierce the Catholic vote of Pennsylvania, and receive therefor a seat in the Cabinet.* This statement of Campbell, Parker declares himself ready to confirm by his affidavit, if it be disputed in any question.—*Washington Commonwealth.*

Here is a disclosure, which, if true, (and which the history of the campaign of 1852 strongly corroborates,) presents an instance of direct bargain and sale, on the part of high officers, of the entire vote of a church, or persuasion, for a specific consideration!

Here is enough to justify the course of the Know Nothings in their assaults upon the foreign Catholics. What Whig is there who will not read this disclosure with indignation? Who does not remember the base assaults made upon the patriot Scott—the brave defender of his country at all times—the conqueror of Mexico—the man who has shed more glory upon his country than any living—because he did not rob the Churches of Mexico, as he was directed to do by the Democratic Administration that waged the war? And yet we are told that the very Church which he protected, the temples of which he saved from sack and pillage, was arrayed against him when he was run for the Presidency, by bargain and sale! What more infamous than this? What more deserving the anathemas of the American people! What parallel in the annals of political prostitution and baseness can be produced? How long will the liberties of the country be safe, if a numerous and powerful religious sect are allowed to sell their votes and support to aspirants for power? Let the people take warning at this disclosure, and look with suspicion upon the political movements of this politico-religious order! And let them take heed that they betray not the liberties of our country, before it is too late to counteract their schemes, and cripple their power.—*Independent Whig.*

Attack on the President of the U. S.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, this afternoon, (August 5,) as President Pierce was leaving the Capitol, at the northern door, under the eastern arcade, he was followed out and addressed by J. M. Jeffards, of Charleston, S. C. Jeffards was considerably intoxicated at the time, and was in company with U. S. Duke, of St. Louis, and J. F. Wiggans, of New York, all of whom had been drinking. The President shook hands with him, and Jeffards asked the President to take a drink, which he declined, and turned to enter his carriage. As he was doing so, his hat was knocked off by a hard boiled egg. Jeffards returned into the Capitol, saying the President was a damned fool.

The President spoke to one of the police, asking if he had authority to make an arrest. Captain Dunnington and officer Wailes shortly after arrested Jeffards, who denied throwing the egg. An examination was had before Captain Dunnington, when one witness testified that he saw Jeffards with an egg in his hand a few minutes previous to the assault; another testified that he saw him throw in the direction of the President; and another that he saw him throw an egg at, and hit the President. The Justice decided to hold Jeffards to bail. No bodily harm was done. The President declined prosecuting the individuals engaged in these disgraceful proceedings, which may make them hereafter sober and better men.

A Free Fight.

The Chicago Tribune says that the Whigs of Illinois are opposed to making party nominations the coming fall, and in favor of a free fight from the lowest to the highest office. The Janesville (Wis.) Gazette (one of the most conservative Whig papers in the North-West) remarks as follows, upon the declaration:

"It looks very much now as though the Whigs of Illinois would not be alone in such action. There seems to be a tendency in most of the Free States to let all other issues remain quiescent till a decision is had directly from the people, whether Slavery aggression is to be longer tolerated or not. Such is the issue presented by the Madison resolutions, and if the same spirit conducts the campaign that characterized the deliberations of that convention, we need not fear the result. The people are thoroughly aroused in the matter, and their strength only needs concentrating to insure their triumph."

JUDGE POLLOCK.—The Pittsburg Gazette says:

"The popularity of Judge Pollock is evinced by the attachment felt for him by every man who has the pleasure of knowing him well. We have just been informed, in illustration of this, of a remark made by an elderly clerical gentleman who assisted in his early education, and who always voted the Democratic ticket. He remarked that he knew Judge Pollock well, and was so thoroughly assured of his eminent qualifications for the office of Governor, that if he had five hundred votes the Judge should have them all. The son of this prominent and talented clergyman was last year a candidate for the Legislature on the Democratic ticket, in one of the counties of this State."

Foreign Summary.

The Atlantic arrived here on Saturday evening, after a very rapid passage. The principal feature of the four days' news which she brings from Europe is the triumph of the Spanish revolution at Madrid and the flight of the Queen mother and her special friends to France and Portugal. Queen Isabella still retains the throne, and there are no indications of a direct movement to depose her.—Her former ministers suffer from the popular displeasure, which even goes so far as to sack their houses, but the Queen is not attacked any more explicitly than in the cry of "Morality and the Constitution," which is shouted by the triumphant masses in some of the towns. The probability for the moment seems to be that she will be continued in office, with some new combination of ministers, and a new course of policy. We give elsewhere a list of the Cabinet agreed on after the insurgents had carried the city of Madrid, but according to later advices, some of them had declined, and it is difficult to suppose that any of them can long hold the seals of office. Indeed, there is a great probability of a renewal of the struggle between the different parties who have so far combined sufficiently to make the revolution now achieved, and of its assuming a far more embittered character than it has yet manifested. The Carlists, the Republicans, the Constitutionalists, the partisans of a union with Portugal, in fine, all the factions into which the country may be divided may very probably seize the occasion to assert their respective pretensions, of which a prolonged civil war can hardly fail to prove a consequence. At present no one can judge with any confidence what will come out of the existing confusion, but in the event of such a civil war Isabella could scarcely be sustained. France and England have declared their intentions not to interfere. Concerning the war there is nothing of interest, except it be that Austria exhibits a greater disinclination to act against Russia, and the King of Prussia declares he can never wage war on his imperial brother-in-law. The German Confederation have adhered to the Austro-Prussian treaty. A revolt has taken place at Parma, but it cannot amount to anything except a reenforcement of the Austrian troops in that Duchy and indeed in all Italy. The Austrian magnates are subscribing largely to the forced loan. The Emperor also gives a million of florins and the other members of the Imperial family are counted on for nineteen millions more. It remains to be seen what the peasantry and middle class will give.

The grain harvests on the continent prove better than was expected, and the prices of bread-stuffs have declined. Cotton remains unchanged.—*Tribune.*

A Free Democratic View of the Whig Address.

The address solemnly pledges the Whig party to the following doctrines and measures:

1. To the doctrine that all men are, and of right ought to be free—asserted in the Act of 1780 which abolished slavery in Pennsylvania.

2. To the doctrine that slavery shall be prohibited in every territory belonging to the Federal Government and wherever the Federal Government has jurisdiction, and that no slave state shall be admitted into the Union—a doctrine recognised in the Ordinance of 1787 which prohibited slavery in the North Western territory and provided that no slave state should be formed there.

3. To the measure of the absolute repeal of every law tending to legalize slavery in Kansas or Nebraska.

4. To the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act, which the Platform of 1852 says, must be maintained and strictly enforced. True, the Act is not mentioned by name, but it would be cavilling on the ninth part of a hair, to pretend that its repeal is not clearly indicated in the pledge to maintain inviolate the trial by jury, and the writ of habeas corpus, for the protection of the personal rights of every human being.

5. To the assertion of the existence and due rights of the North. "There is a North," is the spirit of the address.

The address abandons the non-agitation theory of 1852, and, throwing the responsibility of the renewal of agitation upon the Administration, accepts it and promises to do its duty. If these features do not constitute a solemn repudiation of the Platform of 1852, we cannot see what would. Hypercriticism might demand language more formal; fanaticism might demand it more denunciatory; arrogance might claim that it should be accompanied with humiliating confessions of past error; but we venture to predict that in Judge Pollock comes forward, body, and clothes in eloquent language the doctrines officially sanctioned, giving them their full force and grandeur, he will receive the vote of every true hearted freeman of the State.—*Philadelphia Register.*

The Janus-faced Candidate.

The ambitious individual at Harrisburg who aims at a re-election to the Governship and boasts that he has no opinions to conceal from his fellow-citizens, appears to have *two* opinions on each matter of public concern.—How he will manage, when he gets on the stump, to bring out the right opinion in just the right place, remains to be seen; but if he does not manage his speeches better than his letters, he will make a sorry work of it.

We believe there is no subject now before the people on which he does not occupy both sides; but the latest specimen of his artful dodging is to be found in his course on the Temperance question. His letter to the Temperance State Convention was a weak imitation of the Van Buren non-committal style, and although intended to conciliate Temperance men, gave unmistakable evidence of leaning to the other side. It pleased nobody but the anti-prohibitionists; and so, to reach those whom it failed to satisfy, the Gov. writes a *private* letter to Rev. John Chambers, giving pledges asked for by the Temperance men. This is to be shown round quietly among the democratic friends of prohibition, but on no account to be made public lest it should drive off the other side.

Mr. Chambers, accordingly, has taken his staff and commenced peramulating the State, making temperance speeches publicly and giving the faithful a sly peep at the private letter. To be sure, this places Mr. Chambers in the list of "political preachers," a class so much dreaded by the democracy, but then he gets the color of his politics from this side of the house, and that makes it all right.

There is something in this course of Gov. Bigler so dishonorable and unmanly, so sneaking, dastardly and contemptible, that it is impossible to find words sufficiently expressive to speak of it properly. It stamps the man who resorts to it as a low paltry trickster, who esteems his fellow men as fools and thinks no harm to play the knave with them. Like all other double-faced hypocrites, however, he will find himself the only dupe in the end, and will have the opportunity of deciding the old problem:

"Whether the pleasure is as great
Of being cheated as to cheat."
—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—Both Houses of Congress met last Monday morning at half past seven, and at 8 adjourned *sine die.*

ITEMS.

☞ Crawford, of Georgia, says in a communication to the Commissioner of Patents, that no country upon earth keeps and feeds so many plough beasts, horses and mules, as the cotton growing regions of the South.

☞ The Tribune says the doings of this Congress may be pretty accurately summed up thus:—"They wished to do but little good, and that little the President wouldn't let them."

—The New Bedford Mercury, alluding to the Greytown affair, says that the Administration has shown more magnanimity than could have been expected by its most ardent admirers. It felt obliged to thrash somebody and it has taken *one of its size!*

—The Danville *Democrat* of August 4th, says that the rumor of the failure of the Montour Iron Works, by without foundation, and that the refusal to take the notes of the Danville Bank from a fear of its failure, is simply ridiculous. According to the Democrat, both the Montour company and the Bank are in a flourishing condition.

—President Pierce has vetoed the River & Harbor bill. When in Congress he voted against the River and Harbor bills, which General Jackson approved, and now he vetoes just such bills. Our money can go to buy deserts and slave territory, to build fortifications and support the Army and Navy, but to its use to improve our rivers and harbors the President finds constitutional objections.

—A very honest chap, who wishes to sell his horse, advertises as follows:

"For sale, a brown horse, with a Roman nose, in good condition, and very fond of travelling, having run away four times within a week."

—Gov. Bigler is now rusticating at the Bedford Springs. So are Chief Justice Black, Judge Knox, Judge Shannon, Gen. Cameron, and other Locofoco leaders. The programme for the campaign will no doubt be discussed and agreed upon by them while there.

—T. A. Brown, of Talladega, Alabama, in a letter to the Commissioner of Patents, makes the following brief but suggestive remarks touching slave labor: "With cotton and rice, the Southern staples, comes associated the slavery question. In the cultivation of wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, and the grasses, slave labor is not so profitable. If the Southern slave holder realizes any profit at all, it is in a cotton and rice climate exclusively—a land of few enjoyments."

—The Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain, relating to commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada, has been ratified by the Senate, sanctioned by act of Congress, and is now the law of the land. The N. Y. Tribune says the advantages secured to our people by this treaty are illusory or trivial; and that there is no reciprocity in an agreement that the United States and the British Provinces shall freely exchange wheat, corn, timber, meats, &c., with each other, when all these things, being cheaper in Canada than in the United States, they will necessarily flow in this direction.

Roman Catholics and Know Nothings.

Frequent allusions are made, in various forms, to the hostility betwe n these two classes; and simple justice seems to demand, that the real grounds of the dissension should be clearly understood.

Newspapers of various classes, including the National Intelligencer and others in different parts of the country, have protested against the Know-Nothings as fanatical enemies of the Roman Catholic *religion.* The Know Nothings, on the contrary, have repeatedly disavowed this charge, insisting that they do not oppose any religion or practice whatever, but quite the opposite, were faithful friends and protectors of religious freedom; not in the sense of Bishop Hughes, but in its real old and common signification.—But, they say, what they oppose is *Roman Catholic politics*, which often assumes the name of the Roman Catholic religion, but is a wholly distinct thing. They admit, recognize and sustain the right in any and all who choose to worship in the Roman Catholic churches, to believe and profess what they please in religion; but they will not admit nor submit to any one who attempts to put down by club law free debate or free preaching, in the house or in the open air, nor allow a foreign influence to interfere with elections, or to raise or threaten mob law, or to threaten citizens with the *consequences* if they do not substitute the canon law of Rome for the State laws of the Union. Even though such subversive attempts may be made under the name of religion, their opposers claim to be able to discriminate, and are fully convinced, that, in opposing them, they oppose nothing religious, but what is purely political, and at the same time wrong, anti-American and intolerable.

Now, whether this ground is, or is not, honestly taken and maintained by the Know Nothings it is not at present our object to show. We only wish to state clearly the ground they profess to have taken, with all parties, and placing the question in its real light. We have understood these to be the views of the new party, which has so suddenly risen to distinction; if we are mistaken we may be easily set right.

Jury List for the Term commencing August 21st, 1854.

GRAND JURORS.

AUBURN—John Lathrop, N. R. Roberts—BRIDGEWATER: Marvin R. Bush, Hiram C. Gurnsey—BROOKLYN: Felix T. Safford—CLIFFORD: Benjamin Smith—CHOCONUT: Patrick Flanagan.—FRANKLIN: Harry Beebe—GIBSON: John Bennett 2d, Luther Maylard, James Tyler—HARFORD: Alanson Allrich, Peniel Carpenter, Isaac Lyon, Leonard Titus, David E. Whitney—JACKSON: J. M. Baldwin, Stephen Tucker—LIBERTY: John C. Ive—MIDDLETOWN: Otis Ross—NEW MILFORD: Norman Foot—SILVER LAKE: Geo. North, Jabez Smith—THOMSON: Aaron T. Galloway.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

AUBURN: Elias L. Gillson, Noah Baldwin,* Samuel Carter*—ARARAT: Charles Hart, Danford Walker—APOLLOS: John Hickey Jr.*—BROOKLYN: Henry Caswell, George Chapman*—BRIDGEWATER: M. L. Catlin, W. P. Kennard, James Shaw, Perrin Wells*—CHOCONUT: Patrick Dugan jr., Robert Gillen*—CLIFFORD: S. D. Tompkins, Thomas D. Rease,* Hiram Rivenbaugh,* Jonathan Barnes,*—DIMOCK: Ebenezer Blakeslee, Elisha Fargo—FOREST LAKE: Judson Burr, Thomas Brown jr., Elisha Griffis, James Tuttle, Chas. Morse*—FRANKLIN: George Parks, John Pierson—GT. BEND: William Smith—HARMONY: S. H. Barnes—HARFORD: George Leech, John L. Tiffany, C. S. Johnson,* James Greenwood,* Truman Tingley*—HERMICK: H. H. Ellis,* Henry Lyons,* John Miller*—JESSUP: James Blaisdell,* Jeremiah Meacham*—JACKSON: Benjamin Doughty,* Robinson Lewis,* Edward Moxley*—LIBERTY: James Travis, Nathaniel Banker, *Jacob Chalker*—LENOX: Abram Churchill, John C. Decker, David Pease*—LATHROP: Reuben Tewksbury, John Johnson*—MIDDLETOWN: C. D. Cobb,* Joseph Tinney*—MONTROSE: Rasselas Searle*—NEW MILFORD: Robert Gillespie, Austin Bishop, F. P. Bailger,* Asa Hammond,* Jared Tyler*—OAKLAND: W. S. Dimock, George Frazier*—RUSH: N. J. Sherwood, George H. Tupper, Levi Miracle*—SPRINGVILLE: James W. Hickox, David Lathrop, P. Lyman,* Robert Smallee*—SILVER LAKE: Ebenezer Miller, Daniel Murphy jr.—THOMSON: George Blanding, Daniel Brighter, Tony Whitney.*

Names marked with a star (*) are for second week.