The Susquehanna Register.

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

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, August 17, 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.

☞ Those non-paying subscribers whose consciences and pockets we have hitherto failed to reach, will now please consider themselves especially dunned. Of course it is just as unnecessary to remind them that they can send or bring the money to court next week, or send it by mail, as to hint that editors have the same right as other folks, to use the strong arm of the law for shaking money out of reluctant debtors' pockets.

JUDGE WILMOT'S LETTER.

Judge Wilmot's Letter to the Harford meeting has at last appeared, and will be found on the first page of this paper. As we anticipated, it is an excellent document, and breathes the spirit of an earnest and fearless friend of freedom. No wonder the editor who counsels the support of a *dumb* candidate for Governor, and considers him a good enough anti-Nebraska man, disliked to publish it: he feared its effects among those he is laboring so hard to deceive. Though only the truth plainly and forcibly spoken, almost every sentence contains a rebuke and condemnation of the course the Montrose Democrat sees fit to pursue. Let every man who is opposed to the Nebraska bill—really and honestly opposed to it—read that letter carefully, and compare its sentiments with those put forth by what claims to be the organ of the Democracy of Susquehanna county, and he cannot fail to perceive and appreciate the difference between the honest friend of freedom and a time-serving hypocrite; while the one is laboring earnestly in the good cause he has so much at heart, and advocating the only means for its success, the other is endeavoring, with all the deceptive skill he is master of, to turn the enthusiasm of the people for freedom, into channels that will lead directly to the support and increase of slavery.

We are rejoiced that the Judge's letter, though too long delayed, has at last been presented to the readers of the Democrat—rejoiced that with the bane they can have the antidote. If any of the readers of that sheet have been misled by its sophistries, this letter will be apt to undeceive them. Coming as it does from a staunch Democrat, a man whom they have delighted to honor, whom they have sent to represent them in Congress, and have since elevated to the high position he now occupies, and, more than all, who has been long known as a fearless and consistent opponent of slave tyranny—coming from such a man, at such a time as this, his words must have great weight with every earnest anti-Nebraska Democrat, especially when a voice within whispers, as it must, that those words are true.

It may be worth while to call attention to a few vital points on which Judge Wilmot has the honor to disagree with Bigler's friend.

Judge Wilmot thinks that we should require from candidates for all responsible offices—Governor, Member of Congress, Representatives—*guarantees* of fidelity to freedom; Chase thinks we should not.

Wilmot thinks that the men of the North, regardless of former party ties or distinctions, should unite in one great party, making Freedom or Slavery the issue; Chase thinks they should not.

Wilmot thinks that a candidate who pretends to condemn the Nebraska bill, and yet holds himself in alliance with the Administration, *cannot be trusted, and so sure as he is trusted, so sure will the people and their rights be again betrayed;* Chase calls upon the people to elect Bigler, a man who is in alliance with the Administration, and who does not even pretend to condemn the Nebraska bill—he is willing the people should trust and again be betrayed.

Wilmot declares that the man who will not openly resist the aggressions of Slavery *to-day* cannot be relied on for the future, is hopelessly rotten—unsound to the core, and will sacrifice his country's highest interest and glory for some paltry partisan consideration; while the very man here portrayed, to wit, William Bigler, represents just Chase's idea of "an honest man!" and receives his support.

Wilmot commends Horace Greeley for sacrificing the spirit of party in the cause of freedom and humanity, and declares that unless the people do likewise there is no hope for our country's liberties; while Chase seems to fear nothing so much as a union of anti-Nebraska men, on that issue, and would sooner support "Bigler and Nebraska," than an anti-Nebraska man who has formerly voted with the Whigs.

In short, Wilmot goes for Freedom, and Chase goes for party. It is not to be expected that they should agree, and in fact they differ as widely as the North and the South.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.—We would call attention to the advertisement of this College, in another column. The Institution was incorporated by the Legislature in April, 1853, and was regularly opened in the city of Philadelphia in November of the same year. It is organized on the plan of the Industrial Colleges of Continental Europe—the students practice what they learn. It is the only College of the kind in this country.

THE LAGER BEER BILL.

POTTSVILLE July 29, 1854.

Editor of the Democratic Union:

Will you permit a democrat, and a friend of Gov. Bigler, to offer some explanation of what you style the 'lager beer bill,' passed by the last Legislature, and also in justification of the governor, in withholding his signature from the bill as passed.

The original draft of the proposed law was from my own pen, so that I may be presumed to know what was really intended to be effected by it, and also to have kept such note of the proceedings of the legislature upon it, as would enable me to understand some of the reasons that may have induced the governor to withhold his approval.

The bill, as originally framed, was, as you have correctly stated, intended to be applicable alone to the county of Schuylkill. In this county, licenses to keepbeer houses are granted by the county treasurer to any and every person who makes application and pays the license fee to the commonwealth—about $5 per year. Licenses to sell spirituous liquors by the quart and larger measure are also granted numerously and indiscriminately by the county to any one who will pay the customary license fee of a merchant of the fourteenth or lowest class, with privilege to sell liquors. This costs about $10,50 per year.

Many persons in this county take out two licenses from the treasurer's office, one to sell beer and other malt liquors, the other called a grocery license, to sell whisky by the quart. There are probably at least five hundred places in the coal region where beer and whisky are thus sold. The persons keeping these houses have no stores of merchandize, nor anything else, except intoxicating liquors Of course the law against selling spirituous liquors by less measure than a quart is continually violated by many of these people, and these tippling houses—for they are tippling houses of the worst description—are prolific sources of drunkenness, pauperism, vice and crime. Our prison and alms house statistics tell the fearful tale of the pernicious effects of this system, and our criminal courts have shown the same thing so clearly that several successive grand juries have alluded to the necessity for legislative action for the suppression of the nuisance, in the strongest terms.

To break up this system was the object of the act in question. It took away from the county treasurer the power of granting beer house licenses, and vested it in the court of quarter sessions, 'under the same rules and regulations that are now applied by law to the keepers of licensed inns and taverns.' This would enable the court to discriminate between proper and improper persons, to limit the number of licenses, and in its practical operation would probably have confined the sale of malt liquors to the licensed hotel keepers. It also abolished the system of granting grocery licenses to sell spirituous liquors by the quart to persons whose only stock in trade was a barrel of whisky, and restricted the liquor licenses to hotel keepers and store keepers above the fourteenth class, who had been regularly classed, appraised and returned as such by the appraiser of mercantile taxes. It was not intended as a prohibitory law, but it was thought that taken in connection with the law known as Mr. Buckalew's bill, it would work a salutary and needful reform, and perhaps go as far as public opinion in Pennsylvania was at present prepared to sustain legislation upon the subject.

If the bill had passed the legislature in the shape in which it was originally presented by the representatives from this county, I have reason to believe that it would have received the executive approval; and it is further my confident belief, that it would have worked well, and probably, in time, have been extended to other counties, perhaps to all, except Philadelphia, to which it is not applicable under existing laws.

The bill, on its final passage through both branches, was altered from its original local character, and made to apply to the whole state. In the haste attendant upon its consideration, during the last days of a protracted session, it was forgotten or overlooked, that the license system of Philadelphia is different from the other counties of Pennsylvania. There the courts of quarter sessions grant no licenses, either to beer houses or hotels, but all licenses are granted by the treasurer, on the applicant giving the necessary bond, and paying the license fee according to the legal graduation. The law in question, as passed by the legislature, took away that power from the treasurer, except in case of retailers of merchandize, without vesting it in any other person or body of persons, so far as regards the licensing of hotels and public taverns in Philadelphia. The effect of this would probably have been to close every hotel in the city and county of Philadelphia, making that an exception to every other county in Pennsylvania, which evidently was not the intention of the legislature. Even the friends of a prohibitory law would not ask Gov. Bigler to sign a bill which was thus partial and unequal in its operation, and particularly when the inequality in its working was clearly not contemplated nor foreseen, as I conclude from the whole scope and object of the law itself, as first explained.

Thus have I endeavored to justify the original intent and object of the friends of the bill and at the same time to show one reason why the governor found himself compelled to refuse it his sanction. I can only hope that the next legislature may be able to remove the difficulty, and that so far at least as this county is concerned, the proposed enactment or something similar and effectual to the removal of the evils under which we are now suffering, may become a law.

R. M. P.

We copy the above letter from the Harrisburg *Democratic Union*. A comparison of the facts therein given with statements recently made in the *Montrose Democrat* will show Temperance men to what misrepresentation and deception E. B. Chase resorts in his attempt to prop the tottering cause of his friend. It is necessary to expose these delinquencies of the ex-Speaker, and to prove that his assertions are not true, for otherwise the fact that he has occupied a high position in the Commonwealth, and has the means of knowing the truth, might give his statements weight with those who are not aware of the real character of the man; and we are happy in being able to expose him through the agency of "a Democrat and a friend of Gov. Bigler," as thereby he is deprived of his usual means of escape from a tight place, by charging the whole array of facts against him as "Whig lies," "the fabrication of licensed liars," &c.

The ex-Speaker tells us "that the Lager Beer bill could not affect the cause of Temperance one way or the other, unless it should be disastrously, for it simply takes the power of granting licenses from one tribunal and gives it to another." The letter writer shows, so plainly "that the wayfaring man, though a fool, may not err therein," that the effect of the Bill, by transferring the licensing power to a tribunal that would discriminate between proper and improper persons, and limit the number of licenses, would be, in the single county of Schuylkill, *to close about five hundred places* which sell beer and liquors, and nothing else. That would be a kind of disaster that the cause of Temperance would very cheerfully submit to, Mr. Speaker!

"Governor Bigler has signed all the Acts to promote the Temperance reform that have been presented to him," says the ex-Speaker. The gentleman who drew the bill under consideration, tells us above that it was intended to break up tippling houses of the worst description—the prolific sources of drunkenness, pauperism, vice and crime; and he shows with perfect clearness that it would have that effect; yet the Governor *has not* signed it.

Mr. Chase says further, "If we were in his (the Governor's) place, we should veto it, and we have voted in the Legislature for every Bill that has ever been before it to suppress in any manner the evils of intemperance." Here appears a queer sort of contradiction. The Lager Beer bill is unquestionably a bill to suppress the evils of intemperance, and if Chase voted for it, then we are to understand that he would veto a bill for which he voted! In his desperate efforts to make the worse appear the better cause, he says some very wild and foolish things. Such nonsense will not go down with sensible men, even from an ex-Speaker.

Again the veracious ex-Speaker says that the Bill "would operate to give license to a class of traders (merchants) who have not the right of selling under our present license laws." Now, what is *the truth* on this point? Everybody, except the Speaker, knows that under our existing license laws, merchants have the right to sell, and do sell spirituous liquors by the quart or greater quantity; and nothing in the bill in the Governor's pocket extends this privilege, or the privilege to sell by a less quantity, to any that do not now possess it, but on the contrary, as the writer of the above letter says, "it abolishes the system of granting grocery licenses to sell spirituous liquors by the quart to persons whose only stock in trade is a barrel of whiskey, and restricts the liquor licenses to hotel keepers and store keepers above the fourteenth class," that is, the sale by a less quantity than one quart would under this bill be confined to licensed inn keepers, and no merchant could sell by the quart or greater quantity, except those whose sales, *exclusive of the sale of spirituous liquors*, entitle them to rank as high as the fourteenth class.

Will Mr. Chase inform his readers what were the provisions of that Prohibitory Law against which he tells us the Whigs voted so unanimously? If we do not mistake, it was a bill cooked up by that class of Temperance men to which he belongs, and which was quite unsatisfactory to real Temperance men.

The apology which the *Union's* correspondent makes for the Governor's pocketing the Bill, may pass for what it is worth. Temperance men will hardly consider that the possibility of depriving the inn-keepers of Philadelphia of license to sell liquors, furnishes sufficient reason for withholding the benefits that this bill would confer on the State at large. If there was any mistake in the passage of the bill, let it be rectified by the next Legislature: a mistake of *that kind* could hardly effect much *evil* in the meantime. Besides, we are not sure of the propriety of permitting the Governor to decide what was, or what was not, the intention of the Legislature. If he has no other objection to the Bill than an apprehension that there is some mistake about it, we hold that he ought to sign it. The letter writer says he has good reason to believe that if the operation of the law had been confined to Schuylkill county, the Governor would have signed it. But that would have been local and partial legislation, as was that approved by the Governor, for Chester, Clarion, and parts of Tioga; and what was there to prevent similar local and partial legislation for Philadelphia? "A poor excuse is better than none," and one that has a semblance at least of foundation, is better than a dozen wholesale fabrications like Chase's; but still we can see no good reason why the Governor, if he were a real Temperance man, and not fishing for the vote of the Beer-shops, should not have signed this bill.

☞ Judge Wilmot has recently addressed large audiences in Bradford, Tioga, Potter, and Sullivan counties, in this State, and in Owego, N. Y., on the Nebraska swindle.—He is to address an anti-Nebraska meeting in Rush township, in this county, on Saturday next. He will find the same enthusiasm for the cause of freedom pervading all parties here as elsewhere. Unfortunately, the so called Democratic papers do not, generally, speak the sentiments of the Democratic masses in Pennsylvania at this time, and their tone cannot be relied on as an indication of the state of public opinion. It is only necessary to go round among the people to learn how deep-seated and general is the anti-slavery feeling.

☞ We thought, according to the programme already published, that the second Address of the Democratic State Committee was to treat of the principle of popular sovereignty contained in the Nebraska bill. But slavery is a difficult subject, so much so that Governor Bigler cannot express an opinion upon it, even by proxy, where there is no chance to take both sides; and therefore the Nebraska Popular Sovereignty Address, if one had been written, was suppressed. No matter. Bigler's opinion is of no consequence now. He has clung to the skirts of the Administration so long that hereafter to hold on or to let go will prove equally fatal.

☞ The Washington Union continues to speculate on Cuba and her future destiny.—The editor says that "the Island will be received into our sisterhood of States with the full and ripe sympathies of all the southern members of the confederacy, and she will soon discover for herself that she is to look to the commercial and maritime States of the North for that ready and efficient assistance which she may, in the varied course of human affairs, have to require to enable her to maintain her independence against the assaults of some vindictive maritime enemy."

—The election at Mobile resulted in the triumph of the Know Nothings.

From the Susquehanna Register.

SPRINGVILLE, August 14, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I see the Democrat comes out in a leader in its last number on the horritility of the dissolution of the old parties and the forming of new out of the wreck. As might have been expected, *he* is opposed to any such move. And so he ought to be. It is only through a party highly drilled, a party whose rank and file know nothing but "the party, right or wrong," that "Dear Dem." stands any the most remote chance of any office ever so small. There are 'good' reasons for a general break up in parties, the Democrat to the contrary notwithstanding. First, they have become so rotten and corrupt, that every honest man desires to see them purged to the bottom.—Secondly, there is a work to do which cannot be done unless all old party differences are dropped. I say the Nebraska infamy will not and cannot be wiped out without such amalgamation. There is one thing I have made up my mind to fully, which is, every Northern man who advocates old affinities and old lines cares more for the glory of party and for office than for the good of his country and the success of right principles. He winds up most dolefully by saying, "if you must unite, unite, but as for me, I will stay where I am." And there let him stay: nobody will cry.

A DEMOCRAT.

Excitement in New Hampshire.

Bombardment of Washington Proposed.

We learn that a public meeting was held at Lumberville, N. H., on the 9th inst., to express the indignation of the people at the insult offered to the favorite son of that State, the President, at Washington, on Saturday last, by an egg flung from the hand of a chivalrous Carolinian, whose name is Jeffards.—A correspondent has favored us with a report of the proceedings, from which it appears that the principal speech of the occasion was made by Jotham Peirce, Esq, (no relative of the General's, since his name is spelled differently) and that its eloquence was received with rapt attention and thunderous applause. We give herewith the principal points of this remarkable speech:

'An egg, fellow-citizens, has been cast upon the hat of our honored President! By this base act the valuable Hat of His Excellency has been seriously damaged, but this insult has a deeper meaning and wider range—the Government itself is insulted, and by whom? I ask, sir, by whom? Will you tell me the wretch who threw the egg is the party of whom redress should be sought? I scorn the conclusion. How would such proceedings be regarded by foreign potentates? What would the Emperor Nicholas say of it? The city of Washington, sir, is then responsible for this insult. Her inhabitants are guilty of the crime, and shall they escape deserved punishment? No. Let Washington, like Greytown, be blotted out. [*Immense Applause.*] Let the world know that our Government, from the lowest to the highest of its officials, is not to be insulted with impunity. It may be said that some of the people of Washington are American citizens and innocent of the crime. So were they of Greytown. Is there anything in the character of the city which calls for mercy? It was said of Greytown that most of its inhabitants were peculators, disorderly persons and niggers. Can that be denied of Washington? I ask, why should Greytown be destroyed and Washington spared? Is the nose of an obscure chap like Borland of higher national importance than the Old Hat of our honored President? Sir, I offer the following resolution:

'*Resolved*, In view of the enormity of the outrage offered to President Pierce by the city of Washington, that Secretary Dobbin should be directed to instruct Commander Hollins to proceed with the sloop of War Cyane to that city, and to open upon it with all his guns for two hours, without intermission; and in case anything should then remain standing, to land a party of marines and burn and destroy the residue and remainder, unless the authorities shall humbly beg pardon of the President, and purchase for him a new hat of such quality and cost as he shall select and approve.'

Other speeches were made in support of this resolution, after which it was unanimously adopted, and the crowd dispersed to their homes.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Fusion in Indiana.

The St. Joseph's Valley Register publishes the following list of papers hitherto Democratic or neutral, which now advocate the election of the State ticket nominated by the Freedom Convention of July 13th:

New Castle Banner, Madison Courier, Lafayette Courier, Wabash Gazette, Temperance Union, Valparaiso Observer, Terre Haute Prairie City, La Fayette Gazette, Wabash Valley Olio, (Peru) Chapman's Chanticleer, Fountain County Democrat, Lawrenceburg Independent Press.

The Register also gives this interesting piece of information, which we hope will please the Douglas men:

'The Nebraskans at Lafayette, indignant at the Courier for not giving in its adhesion to the Iniquity, stopped 24 of their subscriptions to it; and asked Mr. Ellis, to publish the abusive note which accompanied their withdrawal. He did so, and the next week he published the names of 150 gentlemen, who had stepped up to fill the places of the backsliders.'

The Pennsylvanian copies an article from the Pittsburg Post, intended to demonstrate the impossibility of the repeal of the pro-slavery portions of the Nebraska Bill. The reasoning may thus be summed up: The present Congress which continues until March 4, 1855, will not repeal. The next Congress will not meet until December, 1855, and cannot pass an act to repeal until January 1856. But even then, the Senate will not concur, and if it should, President Pierce will have the veto power until March 4, 1857, at which time the Thirty-fourth Congress ends. So that no repeal is possible until 1858.

The answer to all this is easy. Admitting for argument's sake all that is said on the score of the persistance of Pierce, the Senate and Congress, the duty of resistance remains in full force. The great object now of all true Republicans should be, to prevent the admission of Nebraska and Kansas as Slave States.

The President, it is true, has the whole machinery of Territorial Government in his hands, humbugging Celts with the cry of popular sovereignty—but the people can elect a republican Congress, to meet in December 1855. In that case, how will the infamous conspiracy of the slave-sellers be carried out? How will Cuba be annexed as a slave State? How will the African slave-trade be reopened? How will Pierce get appropriations to enable him to keep the American Army and Navy at the dirty work of catching runaway negroes?

News and Notions.

—Ex President Fillmore and his son—his only remaining child—are said to be in feeble health.

—The Know Nothings have carried one of the Kentucky counties, opposite Cincinnati, by 500 majority.

—Ex-Governor Kent, of Maine, and 1000 others, have issued a call for an anti-Nebraska Convention, to be held at Bangor, on Thursday.

—An Irish editor, in speaking of the miseries of Ireland, says: "Her cup of misery has been for ages overflowing, and is not yet full."

—Anti-Nebraska resolutions have been passed by the Baptist Conventions of Maine and Connecticut, and by the Episcopal Convention of R. I.

—The Harrisburg *Union* hopes the Free Soilers won't be so foolish as to throw away their votes on Pollock, while Potts is in the field. Disinterested advice!

Hon. James Pollock, the Whig candidate for Governor, we learn from the Harrisburg *Herald*, has been seriously indisposed for several days, at his residence in Milton.

—The vote for Bragg, the Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, is 48,000; that for Dockery, the Whig candidate, 46,000; Bragg's majority 2,600.

—Mr. Burt has not yet notified the President of his acceptance of the Governorship of Nebraska. It is thought he will decline the appointment.

—The notes of all but four of the Indiana Free Banks were refused by the Banks in Cincinnati, Monday last, which caused considerable excitement.

—The Hudson's Bay Company are charged with having instigated the Indians to murder the white settlers in Washington Territory from the States. The story is thought to be an invention of the Indians.

—The longest Railroad in the world is said to be the Illinois Central, extending a distance of seven hundred and thirty-one miles, and is now rapid y approaching completion.

—The effect of the Greytown affair is likely to be most disastrous to the Administration. It was a maxim of Napoleon, unquestionably well founded, that the hatred of the people was less dangerous to a government than its contempt. This pusillanimous and unmanly outrage has excited the contempt of the country.

—It was stated before the assembled multitude at Indianapolis at the Republican State convention of Indiana, by Rev. G. B. Jocelyn, a Methodist minister, that out of five hundred travelling ministers in that State, only three are going for the Nebraska swindle.

—The intelligence that commander Jolly, of the British war schooner Bermuda, had declared martial law at Greytown, is fully confirmed by the receipt at New York of his official notification to that effect. So also the seizure of the Punta de Arenas by Commander Hancock, of the British war ship Espiegle, is confirmed in the same manner.

—The Springfield State Journal, the central Whig paper of Illinois, has adopted for its motto an extract from one of Henry Clay's speeches—"I never can, and never will, and no earthly power can make me vote to spread slavery over territory where it does not exist."

—The election for Congressman in the St. Louis District of Missouri has resulted in the defeat of Thomas H. Benton, and the election of Luther M. Kennett, Whig. The local contest in the city resulted in the success of the whole American ticket, and the defeat of the Benton ticket, which is identified with the foreign population especially.

—The Postmaster at Emittsburg, Maryland, has been interfering with and attempting to suppress the circulation of the Baltimore Clipper, because it favors Know Nothingism. The Clipper is not the only paper that has been *proscribed* by Mr. Campbell and his deputies.

—In an oration at Williams College, Mass., Hon. Edward Everett once said:

'I would rather occupy the bleakest nook of the mountain that towers above us, with the wild wolf and the rattlesnake for my nearest neighbors, with a village school well kept, at the bottom of the hill, than dwell in a paradise of fertility, if I must bring up my children in lazy, pampered, self-sufficient ignorance.'

—Gov. Bigler seems to be incapable of refusing a request. His exercise of the pardoning power is growing to be a serious menace to society. John Hewes, the Schuylkill Ranger, is out again. Lachenour is released.—What a farce courts and juries, lawyers' speeches and judges' charges, jails and penitentiaries are, when a pliable Executive can undo all their work with a single stroke of his pen!

—We have received by mail a printed circular soliciting subscriptions in aid of the destitute fugitives from Southern Slavery, who are continually arriving in Canada. From this paper we learn that in the course of 30 years no less than thirty-five thousand fugitives have thus fled to Canada and settled, and that the number constantly increases at the rate of 2000 per annum. If this be true, the annexation of Canada is a very serious question both for that country and to the United States.

Rev. John Chambers made a speech at Bedford, the other day, in which he made known that he had a letter in his pocket from Gov. Bigler, which showed Bigler to be 'sound on the temperance question.' This Mr. Chambers is a great Loco Foco, and is trying to pull the wool over the eyes of voters in the same way as was attempted in 1844, when that 'near neighbor' of Mr. Polk declared him to be a 'better tariff' man than Henry Clay.' Mr. Chambers has been called on for the letter, but it has not been forthcoming.—*Washington Commonwealth.*

—A correspondent of *The Independent*, writing from Fremont county, Iowa, says that on the 4th of July a Mormon preacher with his family and six slaves, from the State of Mississippi, on their way to Salt Lake, encamped in that neighborhood, and the next morning five of the six slaves were missing. Does not the fact that a Mormon preacher emigrates with his slaves to Utah, render it pretty certain that the authorities of Utah are favorable to the introduction of slavery into that territory? How long before we shall be called upon to admit a new State into the Union, combining the beauties of Slavery and Polygamy?

—The Government seem to be more careful of Mr. Borland's honor than his credit.—When Mr. Borland made his demonstration in San Juan, he organized a force of returning Californians 'to protect,' as he said, the property of the Transit Company. Mr. Fabens, the Commercial Agent borrowed money of the people of San Juan to pay these men. Of Mr. Wood he borrowed $1000, giving a draft on the Government at Washington for the amount. This draft was presented at Washington on Tuesday and protested—the government refusing to pay.

A GROWL FROM THE BRITISH LION.

If the English Colonial journals, at Kingston, Jamaica, gave utterance to the views of the British Government, in the matter of the destruction of Greytown, we might expect to be woke up, some fine morning, by the shot and shell of an English squadron, sent to balance accounts for the discreditable performances of the Administration and the Administration's pet, Captain Hollins, at Greytown.

As the Kingston Morning Journal, however, only gives vent to the indignation of its individual editor, and possibly only to the public sentiment in its immediate vicinage, we do not anticipate the immediate arrival of her Majesty's bombarding fleet. What we do expect, however, is an universal growl from John Bull, when the Cyane's doings reach London, but we cannot confess to any particular apprehension for such results, as those urged by the belligerent editors of Kingston.

A little time will see all things right in this business, and restore the ruffled temper of our English friends to their wonted good nature. They will see, by and by, that the Pierce-Marcy-Borland-Hollins achievement has been received with a hiss in all sections of the Union, and a hiss in which everybody joins, save the immediate pensioners of the White House. They will see that the act, itself, as well as the Administration that authorized it, is heartily condemned. Now, having such assurances as these, our English contemporaries are expected to see one thing more, and that is, the unfairness and folly of reproaching the American people at large, for the unmanly proceedings of one man, or one particular set of men. If we all threw up our caps for Com. Hollins, united in chanting praises to Solon Borland, or sung io! peans to President Pierce and Secretary Marcy,—then, whatever harsh things might be said of us we should deserve.

Governments sometimes do things which are too small, and too mean, to hold a great nation, and a brave and generous people responsible for. One of these little mean things, is this annihilation of Greytown.

The Whig Party in the South.

Dead for a ducat! The managers of southern politics did all they could to secure the Whigs a triumph. A victory there, they thought would prevent the independent course resolved on by the northern Whigs, holding out hopes of gaining something by more truckling. Southern Democratic leaders, the shrewd ones, were anxious to be beaten. The *Richmond Enquirer* intimated its desire for that policy. But the people were too straightforward. They voted generally as they felt. Brigg was elected because the State has become democratic. General Scott had a majority, beating Pierce against heavy odds of position as he had done the Mexicans. Since that time, however, a gulf has been opened between northern and southern Whigs—a hideous chasm not to be crossed. *Not a single northern Whig voted for the Nebraska Bill.* There is nothing southern politicians dread so much as an issue on slavery at the presidential election; there is nothing they hope for so much as that the Whigs will keep up an alliance with the wretched fragment of their party left in the South. They coo, caress and flatter to gain the point. If gained, the Whigs would hardly have a single State at the next presidential election. They could not vie with the Democrats in fidelity to the slaveholding faction and would have nothing to commend them to the people of the free States. Between two stools, they would come to the ground.

As to Missouri, the State is irretrievably Democratic. Col. Benton's defeat is owing to dissensions in the dominant party, and not to Whig strength. At a presidential election, the democratic candidate would be sure of success.

CONGRESS.

The following are among the most important bills passed by Congress during its last session:

The regular Appropriation bills.
The Kansas and Nebraska bills.
The bill providing for first-class war steamers.
The Ten Million bill of the Gadsden treaty.
The Homestead bill for Kansas and Nebraska.
The bill extending the Warehousing system.
The bill to give effect to the Canadian reciprocity treaty.

The Senate has approved of the following treaties:—

The Gadsden treaty.
The British Colonial Reciprocity treaty;
The Commercial treaty with Japan.
The Neutrality treaty with Russia.
Sundry treaties extinguishing the Indian titles in Nebraska, Kansas and other territories.

☞ The Bigler leaders are doing their utmost to prevent the circulation, and injure the influence of this paper. If the opponents of Slavery extension are as quick sighted as we take them to be, they will see in these malignant and unscrupulous efforts, strong reasons for scattering broadcast a paper that is such a terror to evil doers. The people are disgusted with the pro-slavery sympathies of the old line democracy; and a glorious opportunity is now offered to lay our principles before *all* the people. Shall this opportunity be improved? We send out now some 200 campaign subscribers. A little energy on the part of our friends, and *half* the effort which our opponents have made to drum up delegates for their convention to-morrow, would send us 200 more within a week.

The trouble is, those who sustain a bad cause are generally more active and zealous, than those who sustain a good cause, which is a compliment over the left to the friends of progress and reform.—*Coudersport Journal.*

☞ In relation to the expectation of the Administration leaders to *control* the people, the New York *Evening Post*, the oldest and ablest democratic paper in existence, has the following:

"We know that the opinion prevails at Washington that the People will take almost any doctrine from the mouths of their political leaders and make it their own. 'All we have to do,' say the politicians who now control the two Houses, 'is to say of any measure that it is an Administration measure, and the party will, sooner or later, with more or less trouble, but finally and certainly, be brought over to its support.' That there is some truth in this rule of political management, we do not pretend to deny. It has been frequently illustrated in the history of our country; all parties like to conform to the opinions of their leaders. The case of New Hampshire shows that the rule is not of universal application. Party subserviency is not equal to all demands that are made upon it; there may be measures too outrageous for its capacity of submission and acquiescence."

☞ The deed for the Roman Catholic Church, of this place, was made out, on Saturday last, in the name of Bishop Newman. In other places, the Trustees of Catholic Church property have refused to have it deeded to their Bishop, for which daring act of insubordination some of them have been excommunicated.—*Danville Dem.*

The Struggle in Kansas.

John Grable, a citizen of Wayne county, Ohio, is now in Kansas Territory, locating land. He writes back to the Canton Transcript, June 25th, that a Slave-holding Junto have determined not to permit anti-slavery people to settle in that Territory. He says that the government functionaries are all slaveholders, or devoted to its extension,—Mr. Vanderslice, Indian Agent among the Iowa and Kickapoos, about thirty miles west of St. Joseph, had heard that an agent for a Free Soil company was in St. Joseph who intended to locate a whole township of Free Soilers in Kansas, who were from Ohio and Pennsylvania, and that there were twenty thousand emigrants from Massachusetts. Therefore this fellow and his gang ordered the agent out of the Territory, under the penalty of lynching, but the man fearlessly finished his business. Mr. Grable says that Vanderslice ordered him out of Kansas, with all Free Soilers and Abolitionists, in the most indignant manner, notwithstanding four-fifths of all that are settled in the Territory are poor people and should vote against slavery. He says that every emigrant is closely cross-questioned as to his political sentiments, and fiercely threatened with the vengeance of the myrmidons of slavery if he is tinctured with Free Soilism.

THE PUBLIC WORKS.—A recent publication in one of the Harrisburg Democratic papers, shows a lamentable diminution of the receipts for tolls on the State works, during the last six months. Just about the same time we are informed that no bids for the purchase of the Main Line have been received within the period fixed by law, so that the act passed by the last Legislature has proved a disastrous failure in consequence of the impertinent interference of the Canal Commissioners, and the high prices fixed. There is something in these facts which ought to command the attention of the people of Pennsylvania, now that an important election is approaching, in which one party has declared the sale of the public works one of its cardinal principles, and the other has shirked the question entirely. It is evident that these canals and railroads are becoming more and more of an incubus upon the State treasury, and that it is idle to expect better things of them as long as they remain under the control and management of mere partizan politicians. It is to be hoped that the next Legislature will act decisively upon this question.—*North American.*

☞ The Daily News calls again for Gov. Bigler's letter on the Prohibitory Liquor Law to the Rev. John Chambers. If the Governor has promised to sanction a Right of Search Prohibitory Liquor Law, declaring it constitutional, all voters ought to know it. If he has only said that he will sanction a *proper* or a *constitutional* law, we want another letter to explain what he means by a *proper* and *constitutional* law. Is it the one Temperance people want? or is it one of the fifty offered last winter at Harrisburg? Let us have a clear understanding *before* the election and we shall not quarrel afterwards. Judge Pollock will sanction the Right of Search Prohibitory Liquor Law, as advocated by temperance men; will Governor Bigler do as much? Let us have a clear, answer and no bush-fighting.—*Phil'a Register.*

☞ Some of the Loco editors have a great deal to say about Mr. Darsie (the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner) being a foreigner. Well, we admit that he is a foreigner, being of Scotch birth and did not come to this county until he was six months old. If that be an objection in the opinion of any one, vote against him; but it strikes us that such a person could scarcely have foreign prejudices strong enough to make *him* a dangerous citizen. His experience in foreign matters, previous to his arrival at the sage age of six months, must have been limited. But *Democratic* editors' sneers at such a *foreigner*, show beautiful consistency in them; and rather weaken the force of their calls on the members of their party to keep away from the Know Nothings.

POSTAGE.—The Albany Express has been making an examination into the operation of the cheap postage system in this country, and the result is that in every slave state, except Delaware and Louisiana, the cost of transporting the mail exceeds the receipts for postage, while in every free state except Michigan and California, the receipts exceeded the cost.

If it be unconstitutional to tax Virginia to aid in improving New York Harbor in which Virginia commerce is interested, why should it be constitutional to tax New York to pay for mails carried in Virginia, especially when New York pays to Government all the expenses of her own mails and more beside?

—The Whigs, Morrill Democrats, Anti-Nebraska men of all shades, Temperance and Free Soil parties, have nominated Mr. John M. Wood, Whig, of the Portland (Me.) *Advertiser*, for Congress, by a vote of 435 to 16. This indicates the action of the State in the Congressional nominations.

☞ Gov. Bigler has pardoned the men convicted last winter at Pittsburg of a conspiracy in procuring the passage of small notes by Railroad companies for the purpose of extorting money from them.

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 Maynard, James Tyler—HARFORD: Alanson Aldrich, Penuel Carpenter, Isaac Lyon, Leonard Titus, David E. Whitney—JACKSON: J. M. Baldwin, Stephen Tucker—LIBERTY: John C. Ives—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—APOLACON: John Hickey jr*—BROOKLYN: Henry Caswell, George Chapman*—BRIDGEWATER: M. L. Catlin, W. P. Kennard, James Shaw, Perrin Wells*—CHOCONUT: Patrick Dagan jr., Robert Giffen*—CLIFFORD: S. D. Tompkins, Thomas D. Rease,* Hiram Rivenbaugh,* Jonathan Barnes,*—DIMOCK: Hiram Blakeslee, Elisha Fargo—FOREST LAKE: Judson Burr, Thomas Brown jr., Elisha Griffis, James Tuttle, Cha's. 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*—HERRICK: H. H. Ellis,* Henry Lyons,* John Miller*—JESSUP: James Blaisdell,* Jeremiah Meacham*—JACKSON: Benjamin Doughty,* Robinson Lewis,* Edward Mozley*—LIBERTY: James Travis, Nathaniel Bunker, *Jacob Chalker*—LENOX: Abram Churchill, John C. Decker, David Peas*—LATHROP: Reuben Tewksbury, John Johnson*—MIDDLETOWN: C. D. Cobb,* Joseph Tinney*—MONTROSE: Rasselas Searle*—NEW MILFORD: Robert Gillespie, Austin Bishop, F. F. Badger,* 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 Wrighter, Terry Whitney.*

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