



The Register.

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

MONROSE, PA.

Thursday, August 31, 1854.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

- Governor, JAMES POLLOCK, of Northumberland. Canal Commissioner, GEORGE DARRIS, of Allegheny. Judge of Supreme Court, DANIEL M. SMYSE, 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.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The Governor addressed the citizens of this County, in Montrose, on Tuesday last, August 29th. The day was fine, and a large number of persons were present...

The Governor commenced by saying that he would choose to speak of the growth and prosperity of Pennsylvania, of her high position and vast resources, of the moral worth of her people, and of the influence of our institutions on the world...

Some might object to his restrictive policy relative to the currency of the country—also to his ideas relative to corporations. Soon after his accession to office it was proposed to establish sixteen new Banks. His predecessor was in favor of the Free Banking system...

The alleged diminution of the public debt under Gov. Johnston's administration, was not real, though probably Johnston was not aware of that fact. But it had been asserted that the public debt had been increased by him (Gov. Bigler) to the amount of fourteen and a half millions of additional indebtedness...

So Porter was charged with incurring debts necessary to complete the projects of Ritter's administration. The North Branch Canal, the completion of which he desired and advocated, was commenced before he came into office, and so was the road over the Alleghenies...

He had been charged with designs against the Common School system. In fact, he had been, was, and ever should be in favor of the Free School System. He prided himself on his devotedness to the cause of education—was in favor of perfecting and improving the system, and would make general education not only common but classical...

The Parker girls had been claimed and carried off into slavery during Johnston's time, and he made no effort to reclaim them; but he (Bigler) had had them restored to freedom. He wished to correct remarks he had heard last night. He had made a requisition on the Governor of a neighboring State for McCreary, but his demand had been refused, as he believed clearly in the face of law...

not know how he could express his views more clearly than he did in his letter to the Temperance Convention. He must repeat the same views now. He would sign a constitutional law, but he would not and would not pledge himself to approve any law the details of which he had not seen...

Other topics now demanded his attention—he was going now to make them a democratic speech, a speech for his own party. He was proud of the Democratic party, and its history. From the first organization of our government, there had always been a Democratic party in the country...

A new dogma had been introduced into party politics. In June last the Philadelphia election took place, and its result certainly was not a Democratic victory. The victory was claimed by the Whigs, the Know-Nothings and the Native...

Whether he had satisfied the people or not he had at least answered Pollock. The report of his speech in Fulton county, as given in the Valley Spirit, was a report of a meeting in one county, by an editor in another. What he said there on the Nebraska question was substantially what he had said here...

This was his second political speech in two years. He knew how the people felt here. He would tell them how he felt. If he were to advise them he would say, vote for a Member of Congress that is right, for Representatives that will elect the right kind of a U. S. Senator, and let the Governor go!

When the Governor had concluded his speech, there were calls for Wilmut, Grow, and Ward, but none of them responded. The call for Wilmut and Grow was very enthusiastic, whereupon the Governor suggested to Judge Tyler, the chairman, that he had better adjourn the meeting. Judge Tyler at once arose and declared that it had been moved and seconded that the Meeting adjourn. A vote was taken, and the Meeting was declared adjourned, although we are confident a majority voted in the negative.

The Rev. John Chambers, whom the Democratic papers—the same that were so scandalized at the interference of the North-Eastern clergy in political matters, against the Nebraska bill—have elevated to the rank of an "Apostle of Temperance," because he has taken the stump for Bigler, was alleged by his friends with a strong Prohibitory Law letter in his pocket, comes out in a letter in which he declares, "Gov. Bigler has written me no letter inconsistent with his many letters to the Temperance Convention!"

But there was still another topic, one not connected with his official duties, but to which he might be expected to refer—the Nebraska question. He recognized no responsibility for that measure, and would not answer for it. He did not agree to organize the territories—he could not control Congress—he had nothing to do with it, officially or personally. It was a national measure.

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On Monday evening last, an anti Nebraska meeting was held in Montrose, and addressed by Hons. David Wilmut and G. A. Grow. The Court House was jammed, full, and we were told by "outsiders" that there were hundreds who desired to, but could not, get in. We expected to be furnished with a report of the meeting, but have not been, and are therefore unable to publish a full account.

We should do him injustice should we attempt to give even a sketch of his bold, argumentative, and eloquent speech. He has been solicited to furnish a copy for publication, but says it would be impossible to do so. We can only say, at this time, in reference to his speech, that he spoke, and triumphantly maintained the same position with Judge Wilmut and the great body of the people of the North.

When the Washington Union and its echoes assert that Pierce's administration and the Nebraska bill are fully endorsed by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, outside of the "Wilmut district," they probably mean by the newspapers and wire-pullers of the party, and not by the Democratic masses. The people of this State, as of every other Free State, will never endorse either the President or his measure.

Resolved, That the framework before us is to secure for Kansas and Nebraska the inalienable right of liberty to all, by an act of Congress prohibiting slavery in those territories; and we will, therefore, go to work, like practical voters, to elect honest, competent men, who are known to be in favor of this measure, to all offices of responsibility and influence.

Resolved, That we have no reason to believe that Gov. Bigler agrees with us in any point connected with the questions of slavery now agitated; we know he recommended the passage of a law allowing slaveholders to carry their slaves through this State; we know he endorses the Fugitive Slave Law, which trampled upon our personal rights; we know his election would be regarded in every part of the Union as a triumph of the allies of slavery, and as those who are not for us in this matter, are emphatically against us, we declare Gov. Bigler unworthy of our support.

Resolved, That inasmuch as Judge Pollock has declared explicitly that he is in favor of re-enacting the law which prohibited slavery in territories north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, and also in favor of the manumission of slaves illegally held there, he occupies a position so much more just and liberal than Gov. Bigler, that (without endorsing the cautious address of the Whig Central Committee) we esteem it our duty to give Judge Pollock our full and active support in the coming election.

"A BOLD, BLUNT MAN."—The Harrisburg Herald has stated that "there is a secret political association in this State, composed mostly of Catholic foreigners, and run and largely beer sellers, designed to advance the interests of the so-called Democratic party, and to proscriber every Democrat who will not support Governor Bigler;" the Democratic Union calls the statement "a damned lie." The Union man accuses the Herald of hypocrisy, but evidently means that no such imputation shall lie against himself, if he can swear it off.

The Lancaster Intelligencer says that Bradford and Potts refuse to withdraw, and that they are right in that, for they are both rich and can afford it, and either is at least as good a man as Pollock. What a kind soul! Willing they should all run, and consequently all be beaten! Well, if Bradford and Potts have money to spend on such luxuries, as the Bigler men offer them, no one can deny them the privilege.

ANTI-NEBRASKA MASS MEETINGS.

An Anti-Nebraska meeting was held at Dimock Corners, in this county, on Saturday evening last. The church in which the meeting was held, was densely crowded. Judge Wilmut spoke for two and a half hours, and several who were present assure us that it was the ablest and most eloquent address they ever heard him deliver.

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Mr. Grow first addressed the meeting. We should do him injustice should we attempt to give even a sketch of his bold, argumentative, and eloquent speech. He has been solicited to furnish a copy for publication, but says it would be impossible to do so.

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For the Register.

To the Hon. E. B. Chase, Brooklyn, August 29, 1854. Sir: Your natural abilities are very good; your chances for education have been very good; you belong to a profession which has produced more great men than almost any other. Now, being that kind of a man, how ought you to have conducted yourself as editor of a public newspaper in a situation in which you can and influence public opinion ten times more than you would or could in any other.

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FREEMEN OF SUBQUERHANNA, READ!

Governor Bigler has at last openly declared himself in favor of the Nebraska bill; and Chase's statement that he is opposed to the measure, is pronounced by the Democratic press a gross fabrication! The following article from that well-known Democratic organ, the Harrisburg KeyStone, exposes the fraud attempted on the Free-Soil men, and places both the Governor and his "friend" in their true positions.

Gov. Bigler Self-Vindicated. The unscrupulous misrepresentation of Mr. Speaker Chase, by which he sought to place Gov. Bigler in a false position on the great principle involved in the repeal of the unconstitutional Missouri Compromise, has most opportunely been exposed by the Governor himself in a speech made in Fulton county on the 7th inst. We find the following unanswerable refutation in a sketch of the speech taken by J. M. Cooper, Esq., editor of the Valley Spirit, who was present and published it in his last week's issue:

"Gov. Bigler said he was a member of the Democratic party, and that party had a right to demand his subscription to the great democratic principle of self-government embodied in the Nebraska bill. To that demand he was ready to respond. The republican principle of self-government was the leading feature of the great compromise measure of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise. That adjustment Gov. Bigler endorsed and defended before the people in the campaign of 1851, and the people approved a resolution in the same principle precisely was incorporated in the Nebraska bill. He approved the principle in 1851, and he approved it in 1854. He defended the compromise measure, and he would defend the Nebraska bill, which was founded upon the same great republican principle of self-government."

"This candid and manly declaration of Gov. Bigler shows that he is as firmly planted upon the democratic platform in 1854 as he was in 1851, and brands the contrary allegations of Mr. Chase as a malevolent and unscrupulous fabrication, disgraceful to his author and grossly unjust to the Governor. If Mr. Chase, regardless of consistency, of principle, and his political obligations, chooses to side with the free soil wings on a vital democratic principle, we trust he will be content to do so with such company as he finds there—with the Summers, the Searles, the Greelays, the Garrisons, the Parkers, the Fred. Douglasses, &c.—and not seek to dignify his position by falsely asserting that Gov. Bigler stands with him, or that he gives the least countenance to the treasonable tenets of the free-soilers. Hereafter who will believe what is written or said by Mr. Speaker Chase? A candidate, in time to come, who is falsified and slandered, instead of being Roobach'd will be Chase'd! Here is the reckless charge made by the Speaker; compare it with the above unqualified avowal of the Governor—all eye, who in future, wish to understand the force of the expression of a candidate being 'Chase'd.'"

"We know that Gov. Bigler, after his nomination by the convention, said to those persons who were present and determined that the convention should pass resolutions in favor of the Nebraska bill, 'I have chosen, if the convention pass such resolutions, it must nominate another candidate, for I will not endorse a man upon such a platform.' It is known that he said this, for he said it in our presence, and with an emphasis that put to flight the efforts of those to whom it was addressed.

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Duty and Dodging.

We have received a number of "The Platform"—a campaign paper in the interests of Gov. Bigler, issued at Harrisburg by A. Boyd type but not the same paper used in doing the State's work, but whether an advance order has been drawn in his favor, or under the 15th section, we "don't know," and it is "a Whig print of the old school," and it is very willingly 'admit the soft impeachment.' Being such a 'print' it deserves convincing us that the Governor, when he performs a duty does not dodge! &c. &c. As the Platform seems to be posted, will it state, whether or not Gov. Bigler is in favor of the Nebraska Bill passed at the late session of Congress, and of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise? Will the Governor or will he not, in the event of his re-election, approve a prohibitory Liquor Law, if a majority of votes are cast in favor of it, and the Legislature pass it? Does the Governor adhere to his published letter to the State Convention, or carries it into effect? Does he adhere to the letter of the Rev. John Chambers, or Chase or Mr. Senator Brodhead, or the representative Gov. Bigler's views on the Nebraska question? Why did Gov. Bigler withhold his signature from the Lagor Beer Bill, and sign local Bills of the same kind for Chester and part of Tioga county, and a bill prohibiting the sale of liquor by Jess measure than ten gallons in Clarion county? Did Gov. Bigler perform a duty, or did he dodge, when, having declared his opposition to a sale of the Public Lands in his last Annual Message, and knowing that the Canal Commissioners had reduced the rate of toll, and that no one would give the price asked for the Main Line under such circumstances, he signed the bill for the sale of that line? If Gov. Bigler was anxious for the speedy cancellation of the Relief Notes, why did he use his influence in the House of Representatives against the amendment of the Senate, by which the reissuing of those notes out of the State Treasury was forbidden? Why did Gov. Bigler pardon Albert, the kidnaped prize-fighter? Why did he pardon Lach Courter the Eastern conspirator? Why did he pardon the Allegheny County small note conspirators after they had not only been convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions, but the Supreme Court had decided that the offense for which they had been indicted was criminal? Gov. Bigler was in the jail before the jury of the people for the manner in which he has discharged the high duties committed to him. "A Whig print of the old school" though this be, we dare to come between the wind and his nobility." Weyss that the silence of the Governor and the Convention that nominated him on the Nebraska inquiry is both cowardly and disgraceful.

"That his having written a public letter in one strain to the Temperance Convention, and a private letter in another to the Earl of Ross, John Chambers' pocket, is a dodge, and not a discharge of duty; that his action about the Relief Notes was a deception; that his conduct with regard to the sale of the Public Works was a trick; that his exercise of the Pardon Power is an abuse; and that he is now endeavoring to secure re-election by double-dealing and concealment. In all these particulars the planks of the Platform are rotten."—Work Republican.

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