

Chr Susquehanna Register.

H. H. PRAZIER AND THEO. SMITH, EDITORS.

MONTROSE, PA. Thursday, August 31, 1854.

JAMES POLLOCK, of Northumberland. Canal Commissioner. GEORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny. Judge of Supreme Court.

DANIEL M. SMYSER, of Montgomery.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspape 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 o this County, in Montrose, on Tuesday last, August 29th. The day was fine, and a large number of persons were present, attracted principally no doubt by curiosity to hear him We believe that if his election depended on the vote of those present, he would be defeated by a large majority. There was nothing like enthusiasm pervading the mass of his hearers, and the occasional hand-clappings were chiefly performed by such out-and-out Nebraska men as, according to the Editor of the Montrose Democrat, entirely disagree isfying the anti-Nebraska men was concerned, the speech was a decided failure. We give the substance of his speech, and shall defer our comments thereon till next week, leaving our readers in the meantime to judge for themselves.

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; but instead of this. he had come to give an account of his stewardship. His situation was embarrassing. It was for the people, and not for him, to judge not expect every one to agree with him.— Some might object to his restrictive policy relative to the currency of the country-also to his ideas relative to corporations. Soon-. A after his accession to office it was proposed to establish sixteen new Banks. His predecessor was in favor of the Free Banking system; but in his (the Governor's) opinion we must be careful of a paper currency. If a Free Banking system had been adopted here we should have had a crash before this, and we should have suffered as New York does. It was a Democratic doctrine to guard against

an excess of paper currency, as its tendency is to benefit capital at the expense of labor. He was in favor of a strict application of the principle of individual liability, especially in any office. Recently he was very much ex- another. What he said there on the Nebras- van Democrat, the organ of the Democracy corporations calculated principally to benefit individuals; in fact, that had now become a settled policy; artificial bodies should not be created to be privileged above individuals. 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. How did this arithmetician go to work to prove his assertion? It was by ascertaining the amount of all the Railroad debts in the State, and charged them to the administration! He might as well be charged with the individual debts of his auditors. The facts and figures would be found in his last message. But for expenses necessarily incurred to carry out undertakings commenced under preceding administrations, he should have diminished the public debt \$2,000,000. So Porter was charged with incurring debts necessary to complete the projects of Ritner's administration. The North Branch Canal,

State, but it is so no longer. Private enterprise is now sufficient for all such works. 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 educationwas in favor of perfecting and improving the system, and would make general education not only common but classical. No new project had originated while he was in office, and if he should be re-elected, none would

to office, and so was the road over the Alle-

ghenies. And the Registry law, which had

proved an entire failure, and the law provid-

ing for a Geological Survey, which he feared

would never be of much benefit, both were

projects of the preceding administration. No

project for effecting public improvements by

the State had originated with him (Gov. Big-

ler) or during his time, and he was opposed

to any such use of the public funds. It was

necessary, once, that public improvements

should be constructed at the expense of the

The Parker girls had been claimed and carried off into slavery during Johnston's ment of the sovereign power of the State turn to this county and hoped then to learn Nebraska man, ought to rejoice over the de- What a kind soul! Willing they should from any source. If he had given any evi- that this doctrine never took root here. or South, strike him down.

moral courage to resist it. cratic speech, a speech for his own party. chough—the Nebraska and Kansas bills, some He was proud of the Democratic party, and of the New York appointments, &c. He apits history. From the first organization of pealed to the magnanimity and justice of the our government, there had always been a people, not to make that an issue at the com-Democratic party in the country, and almost ling election. If he was asked to take care of every measure of that party had been right, and control Congress, he would not be Gov-It had been found equal to every emergency ernor. That body was too turbulent and unof war and peace. The party was in favor controllable for him to attempt its manage- been solicited to furnish a copy for publicaof the acquisition of territory, and the conse- ment. He was no national politician; in the tion, but says it would be impossible to do that territary would now have been in the of much importance what he thought of it, Judge Wilmot and the great body of the ment was the best in the world, and should when the Union was thought to be in danger which his auditors greeted him testified their you be expected to keep public? be extended over more territory. The par- from the agitation of the slavery question, he approval of his course during the recent great tv was right on the question of a United paid some attention to the subject. General struggle in Congress, and his septiments were define his position on the Nebraska question. States Bank; it was the heart of the people Cass was always a favorite of his, and when responded to by loud and repeated cheers. that sustained Jackson in his war on that in- his proposed to take the question from Conthe Mexican war, which has introduced civil- by his own act, sought to extend slavery, but with the Governor in opinion. So far as sat- They have all passed out of existence. Our could not be done. He thought the territo-

The Governor commenced by saying that those who elected him and it is announced His heart was devoted to the preservation of the newspapers and wire-pullers of the party, election, you will fail and only add another by this Whig organ that no man not born in this Union, this great and glorious land of and not by the Democratic masses, The shade to the infamy you have already acquirof the character and effect of his measures; they make the Constitution their guide. But nine out of every ten men in Kansas, would Wright district, and the Scranton Herald, a but he had tried to do what was for the best, their opponents proposed to break down the vote against it. He did not answer for those neutral paper published in that county, learns interests of the Commonwealth. He could Constitution. What is called Know-Noth- who repealed the compromise of 1820, and that in Abington township there are but two plighted by our fathers, those whom we have from any necessity of discussing this point of this district, are also strongly opposed so invited to take refuge from old world tyr. Whether he had satisfied the people or not, the Nebraska fraud, without distinction of anny in the land of the free, where each may he had at least answered Pollock. they paid taxes and were ready to shoulder eighty. their arms in defence of their adopted land. This was his second political speech in two felt grieved that they and their children must years. He knew how the people felt here. be proscribed. He had said to a Whig He would tell them how he felt. If he were friend that were it not for the fact that many to advise them he would say, vote for a Whigs disapproved of their principles—he Meinber of Congress that is right, for Represhould say that Know-Nothingism was some- sentatives that will elect the right kind of a or resolutions, which were adopted-without a thing constructed out of the broken sticks of U.S. Senntor, and let the Governor go! dissenting voice; the Whig party. He was told that he was In Drum's district, they were going to send him. Our fathers were refugees from relig- that was what he wanted here. ous persecution, when they came here to the completion of which he desired and advocated, was commenced before he came in-

tant, but in favor of religious toleration. The moved and seconded that the Meeting adquestion really was, union of church and state. No one would advocate that, yet the was declared adjourned, although we are con principles of the Know-Nothings, if success fident a majority voted in the negative. ful, wou d'effect it. Réligion should be kept distinct from politics. A Presbyterian clergyman said to him, "You politicians attend to your business, and we will to ours. The pulpit will take care, of these questions."— Congress, from the description we heard of it last night, must be a poor place to go to for religion. All must see where this mingabout as wise as for a general to tear down fected by daylight. Liberty of speech and document for Bigler in fine, another of the lie." The Union man accuses the Herald of time, and he made no effort to reclaim them; freedom of the press were doctrines of the Governor's "intimate friends," whose attempt hypocricy, but evidently means that no such freedom. He wished to correct remarks he sneaking up alleys in the dark-no obligahad heard last night. He had made a requi- tion to proscribe men. If a man wants to sition on the Governor of a neighboring State say any thing against the Pope let him say it ing on the defeat of the Nebraska Democra- Bradford and Potts refuse to withdraw, and

dence of a regard for an outside power, North But there was still another topic, one not the union of Free-Suilers. Whigs and Demo- Well, if Bradford and Potts have money to the Temperance question. And here he did ka question. He recognized no responsibility sylvania.

not know how he could express his views ty for that measure, and would not answer more clearly than he did in his letter to the for it. He did not agree to organize the ter-Temperance Convention. He must repeat ritories he could not control Congress—he the details of which he had not seen. He fluence the future condition of those territodesired to remove the evils of intemperance; ries. The question was not involved in this what pleasure could he take in the miseries election. He wished to stand or fall by his it produces? But the question was one for own acts, not by those of the party, It was the people—it had been submitted to them. to be expected that opponents would visit Neither Democrats nor Whigs need draw upon the party the acts of individuals of the this question into the political arena. If the party, but an individual should not be held people and the Legislature want such a luw, to answer for the acts of the party. Memneither he nor his opponent would have the bers of the party. Douglas or Pierce, should not be asked to carry his sins on their backs: Other topics now demanded his attention he would not carry their loads—there were, -he was going now to make them a demo he believed, some half dozen of them heavy ment extension of the blessings of our free Senate he devoted himself to finance. Did so. We can only say, at this time, in referinstitutions: it was in favor of acquiring Lou, anybody want to know what he thought of ence to his speech, that he took, and triumph stitution. But that question is settled. The gress and leave it to the people, be thought party was right on the tariff. It was right in the proposition a wise one. He had never, ization and Christianity into the Western on the contrary had always deplored its exwilds. But what had been the measures of ligence anywhere. He felt that it was a blot the opponents of the party? What fruits had upon the country, and thought there was so those measures ever produced? None. strong a feeling against its extension, that it

opponents have been uniformily wrong, an ries of Nebraska and Kansas should be or ert an influence that will be felt not only in of designing men, men who flatter you to ganized upon the principles of the comprothe State, but the nation. A new dogma had beech introduced into mise of 1850, without touching the Missouri party politics. In June last the Philadelphia compromise at all. But he did not believe election took place, and its result certainly slavery would ever go into those territories, echoes assert that Pierce's all muistration and was not a Demogratic victory. The victory and hoped it would not. The North and the the Nebraska bill are fully enflorsed by the was claimed by the Whigs, the Know-Noth- South alike should have assured to them the Democracy of Pennsylvania, outside of the ings and the Natives. The mayor speaks for enjoyment of all their constitutional rights. "Wilmot district," they probably mean by is in no way connected with the coming the United States must be trusted with any freedom. He denied that slavery had now a people of this State, as of every other Free ed. To conclude str, let me ask you to so office, not even that of a policeman. For his legal existence in those territories. It could State, will never endorse either the President far forget your nature as to be honest during part he played no insidious game, but des only be established there by positive law, and or his measure. Let us see how it is in some the remainder of the present canvass. pised such a course. The Democratic par- that a local law-he had always differed from of the neighboring counties, "outside of the ty court no class of people, wherever born; Southernor on that point. He believed that Wilmot district." Luzerne county is in the ism was to be used to break down the Dem- did not intend to. Let Pierce and Douglas ocratic party and defeat the Governor. In answer for themselves, he answered only three-fourths of the counties of the State that for himself. His opponent said, in the Sulli was the absorbing topic, and they would not wan county letter, that slavery could not pondent of the Tribune writes from that counpermit any other to be discussed. The prop- have a legal existence there, either by act of ty that the unti-Nebraska men there can hardosition of the old Native Americans to alter Congress or by the vote of the citizens, and ly find a Nebraska man to quarrel with; and the naturalization laws was open and fair, if this assertion of Judge Pollock were true our information from that county, through and could be met. But here was a new doc then he would defy any power on earth to other channels, shows a great defection from trine, to band together one class against an give it a legal existence there. This position the ranks of "the National Democracy."other, to proscribe, in violation of the faith of his opponent, he considered, released him Potter and Mckean counties, being next west

sit under his own vine and fig-tree with none The report of his speech in Fulton county to molest or make him afraid. And now the as given in the Valley Spirit, was a report dogma is asserted, that they are never to hold of a meeting in one county, by an editor in the Loyal-Sock, on the 10th inst. The Sullicited by a conversation with a Presbyterian ka question, was substantially what he had of that county, and the only paper published clergyman who from choice made this coun- said here, only he did not say as much there in it, reports the proceedings of the meeting, try his home when very young, who, with as here. He would frankly say now that he at large, under the head, Democratic Mass his congregation, did not desire office, but as was committed to the idea of popular sover. Meeting." Henry E. Shipman was Presi-

Sacrifice the Constitution and defeat entire vote of the district for Governor, and

When the Governor had concluded his found this great republic. Roger Williams, speech, there were calls for Wilmot. Grow. Lord Baltimore, and William Penn-the and Ward, but none of them responded. Baptist, the Roman Catholic, and the Quaker | The call for Wilmot and Grow was very en- influence. -all subscribed to the principle of religious thusiastic, whereupon the Governor suggested toleration. His ancestors were born here, the to Judge Tyler, the chairman, that he had ones of some of them mouldered on the hetter adjourn the meeting. Judge Tyler at journ. A vote was taken, and the Meeting

The Rev. John Chambers, whom the scandalized at the interference of the North- support. ern clergy in political matters, against the Nebraska bill-have elevated to the rank of an "Apostle of Temperance," because he has lead. It will not do to underrate this influ- letter in his pocket, now comes out in a letence, which though it may not prevail in this ter in which he declares, "Gov. Bigler has claimed in Philadelphia, is to be the cause of This sets the Governor back in the very place active support in the coming election. his defeat. Rather than yield assent to such where the Reverend gentleman took him up: doctrines, he would choose defeat. The con- if his position was unsatisfactory to Tempostitution would defend us against all religious rance men when he wrote his letter to the organizations; but there were no such organi- Convention, it must be so now. The only

The Montrose Democrat, in commentfeat of the Nebraskaites, effected as it was by all run, and consequently all be beaten!-He must now turn to a moral question— he might be expected to refer—the Nebras be Temperance question. And here he did ka question. He recognized no responsibilising and voted dead against it."—Phil. Ledger.—to be paid out of the County Treasury.—and made to operate as described."

—By an act approved March 31, 1854, 10ws:—"I claim the Milker's Protection of Constables are allowed one dollar per day structed as specified, viz: a combination of Constables are allowed one dollar per day structed as specified, viz: a combination of constables are allowed one dollar per day structed as specified, viz: a combination of constables are allowed one dollar per day structed as specified, viz: a combination of constables are allowed one dollar per day structed as specified, viz: a combination of constables are allowed one dollar per day structed as specified, viz: a combination of constables are allowed one dollar per day structed as specified, viz: a combination of constables are allowed one dollar per day structed as specified, viz: a combination of constables are allowed one dollar per day structed as specified, viz: a combination of constables are allowed one dollar per day structed as specified, viz: a combination of constables are allowed one dollar per day structed as specified, viz: a combination of constables are allowed one dollar per day structed as specified, viz: a combination of constables are allowed one dollar per day structed as specified, viz: a combination of constables are allowed one dollar per day structed as specified, viz: a combination of constables are allowed one dollar per day structed as specified, viz: a combination of constables are allowed one dollar per day structed as specified, viz: a combination of constables are allowed one dollar per day structed as specified, viz: a combination of constables are allowed one dollar per day structed as specified, viz: a combination of constables are allowed one dollar per day structed as specified, viz: a combination of constables are allowed one dolla

ANTI-BEBRASKA WASS MEETINGS.

An Anti-Nebraska meeting was held at Dimock Corners, in this county, on Saturday the same views now. He would sign a con- had nothing to do with it, officially or per- evening last. The church in which the meetstitutional law, but he could not and would sonally : it was a national measure. He did ling was held, was densely crowded. Judge not pledge himself to approve any law the not think the election of Governor could in- Wilmot spoke for two and a half hours, and they ever heard him deliver. The enthusiboring townships.

by Hons. David Wilmot 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.

Mr. Grow first addressed the meeting. We should do him injustice should we attempt to give even a sketch of his bold, argumentative, and cloquent speech. He has

Judge Wilmot followed with one of his masterly and telling speeches, abounding in argument, fact, feeling, with ridicule, and sarcasin, that held the crowd intensely interested till past eleven o'clock. The effects of dignity and ability, instead of now being dethat meeting, we believe, will be felt for years to come in this county. If the people will take the advice there given, by both the speakers, and unife for freedom, they can ex-

Nebraska men, and has reason to believe it is much the same in other townships. Wayne county is in the Packer district, and a corresparty. In Sullivan county the Democracy have spoken for themselves, in a large and enthusiastic mass meeting, held at the Forks of dent, and A. J. Trout, one of the editors of the Democrat, was among the officers of the meeting. After an able and eloquent address by Hon. David Wilmot, T. J. Ingham, Prothonotary of the Courts of Democratic Sullivan, presented the following among oth-

Resolved. That the first work before us is to be sacrificed by this new party. Let it drum back to Congress, yet he would get the 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

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 fields of the Revolution. He was a Protest once arose and declared that it had been passage of a law allowing slave-holders to carry their slaves through this State; we 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 Democratic papers—the same that were so us, we declare Gov. Bigler unworthy of our are good men every where, the virtues are

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 taken the stump for Bigler, as was alleged by thirty minutes north latitude, and also in faling of religious and political questions would his friends with a strong Prohibitory Law vor 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 county—as he hoped it never would—vet written me no letter inconsistent with his the Whig Central Committee) we esteem it exists in other parts of the State, and it is manly letter to the Temperance Convention" our duty to give Judge Pollock our full and

"A Bold, Blunt Man! The Harrisburg Herald having stated that "there is a secret political association in this State, composed zations as the Know Nothings allege. And result of the operation is to add to the noto- mostly of Catholic foreigners, and rum and if there were, would they submerge the Con- riety of the pugnacious parson who kicked lager beer sellers, designed to advance the stitution to destroy it? That would be up a row in the Woman's Rights Convention interests of the so-called Democratic party, his fortifications in order to defend himself deceived Temperance men into signing an not support Governor Bigler," the Demoagainst the enemy. Reforms should be ef. 'Address' to be used as an electioneering cratic Union calls the statement "a damned

The Lancaster Intelligencer says that for McCreary, but his demand had been re- openly; if he wants to give his satanic majes- ey in Iowa, says: "Just and natural truit of that they are right in that, for they are both

For the Register. To the Hon. E. B. Chase. Brooklyn, August 28, 1854.

Sin: Your natural abilities are very good;

your chances for education have been by no

means contemptible; you belong to a professeveral who were present assure us that it sion which has produced more great men ticle from that well-known Democratic organ. was the ablest and most eloquent address than almost any other. Now, being that the Harrisburg Keystone, exposes the fraud asm for freedom not only knows no bounds ducted yourself as editor of a public newspa- both the Governor and his "friend" in their in Dimock, but extends through all the neigh- per? a situation in which you can and do in true positions. fluence public opinion ten times more than On Monday evening last, an anti Nebraska you would or could in any other. Being a meeting was held in Montrose, and addressed man of parts, belonging to a profession which ern part of the State? stands head and shoulders above any other, it was natural to expect you to feel the dignity and responsibility of your position to take high ground for human rights and sound principles, to maintain that ground and those principles with wisdom and energy, to combetter. But you have so far forgotten and debased yourself that you have come down to the position of a dirty, street blackguard, and consented to throw filth and slime at every one who happens to differ from you in opinion. You have maligned men of wisdom, virtue and experience. As a representaisiana, and if contrary counsel had prevailed the Nebraska bill? He did not consider it antly maintained the same position with tive you have promised your constituents

> the best interests of this nation as air is to the lite of man. You entered upon your duties as editor under auspicious circumstances Had you then taken the high ground you ought to have done, and maintained it with serted by every honest man, you would now be looked up to with respect if not pride. But you have sold yourself to the lowest bid der; you have consented to become the tool your face and laugh behind your back. Inwill kick the sods that cover you. But, sir,

stead of being loved in your life and honored When the Washington Union and its after your death your own political friends after all your exertions to make the people of this county believe the Nebraska infamy

> Agricultural Society. August, 22, 1854.

The Society met at the Court House. C. Carmalf, Esq., President, in the Chair.

tion was then passed: Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to employ a Superintendent to take charge of the internal arrangements of the Fair Ground, and to provide all suitable accommodations for the members and visiters attending the fair. Said Superintendent

to act in concert with the Executive Committee and be allowell such compensation as they shall think proper. The resolution of Geo. Walker in regard to encouraging the art of Farming was again laid over for further consideration.

Upon motion the Society adjourned. WM. H. JESSUP, Sec.

A correspondent of the New York ty, Pa., says that politics are quiet there, as anti Nebraska-and-Kansasites can find nobody to quarrel with; and he affirms that most of the leading Locofocos in that county, to his certain knowledge, are out-and-out Know-Nothings in sentiment. But whether there are any regularly organized lodges or councils of the mysterious order there he don't

How shall the Slave Power be met? There is only one way—by organizing against it a body of men equally united compact and electoral vote equal to that of the South. The Jesuits, a secret society, find their natural antagonists in the Know Nothings, anothfor a bad object must be met by a party disknow he endorses the Figitive Slave Law, gument have failed, is to create another to oppose it. An army is a great misfortune. but if the enemy's force invades the shores of the country, the quicker troops are raised to drive it into the sea, the better.

We deplote all sectional contests. There confined within no territorial lines. But when a combination,—avowing the purpose to 'crush out,' free speech, free labor, and free soil, to extend an institution hateful to God and man, at war with the genius of our Republic and the progress of the race,—has subdued to itself one half of the States, and enthenched itself in them in order to desolate the rest, it is a patriotic duty to destroy it. In such a case, the cry of sectionalism is hypocritical and false. If a dragon has ravaged a province, he is not its rightful master. If the Slave-Power erects its hideous form as sovereign in a part of the Union, the South is its victim, not its willing auxiliary.—Phila.

FEMALE LOBBYISTS.—The testimony in re ken by a committee of Congress, to ascertain whether undue or improper influence had been brought to bear on the votes of the in New York—the honest Prohibitionist who and to proscribe every Democrat who will members, is coming out piecemeal. Some disclosures are made of a disgraceful character relative to the conduct of ladies who visit Washington for the purpose of influencing legislation, and getting pet projects through Congress by their flattering attentions to susdies take all the doubtful and disputed projects in hand that promise to pay well if successful, and then bring all their charms of person and of fessings in the contract of but he (Bigler) list had them restored to people of this country. There should be no to play a game of fraud and deceit has prov. imputation shall lie against himself, if he can ceptible members. It appears that these lafor McCreary, but his demand had been refused, as he believed clearly in the face of law. He would never permit an infringefused, as he would never permit an infringefused, as he believed clearly in the face of law. He would never permit an infringefused, as he believed clearly in the face of law. He would never permit an infringelaw. He would never perm in Congress than it generally gets credit for. It is recorded that several members, counted upon as secure for one of these projects, eith-

FREEMEN OF SUSQUEHANNA. 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 arkind of a man, how ought you to have con- attempted on the Free-Soil men, and places

Will Governor Bigler dare take a different position here from what he did in the South-

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 hibitory Liquor Law, if a majority of votes principle involved in the repeal of the uncon- are cast in favor of it, and the Legislature stitutional Missouri Compromise, has most opportunely been exposed by the Governor bat the wrong in the teeth, and, in a word, do himself, in a speech made in Fulton county to the one which the Rev. John Chambers your utmost to make the people wiser and on the 7th inst. We find the following uncernies in his pocket!" Does Mr. Speak answerable refutation in a sketch of the er Chase or Mr. Senator Brodhead correctly speech taken by J. M. Cooper, Esq., editor represent Gov. Bigler's views on the Nebras of the Valley Spirit, who was present, and ka question? Why did Gov. Bigler with 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 whether he subscribed 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 leadmuch, and have performed nothing; but as 1850, commonly called the compromise measures .that territary would now have been in the of much importance what he thought of it, Judge Wilmot and the great body of the hands of some foreign power. Our govern- but he would tell them. In 1848 and 1850, people of the North. The enthusiasm with you have not kept private faith how could before the people in the campaign of 1851, and the vou be expected to keep public? principle precisely was incorporated in the Nebraska You are now doing all in your power to bill. He approved the principle in 1851, and he apmislead the people in a question as vital to proved it in 1854. He defended the compromise measures, and he would defend the Nebraska bill, which was founded upon the same great republican

> 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 in- did Gov. Bigler parden Alberti, the kidnap founded fabrication, disgraceful to its author and grossly unjust to to the Governor. If Mr. Chase, regardless of consists rey, of principle, and his political obligations, chooses to side with the free soil whigs on a vital democratic principle, we trust he will be content to do so with such company as he finds there—with the Sumners; the Sewards, the Greeleys, the Garrisons, the Parkers, the Fred. Douglases, &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 slanderd. nstead of being Roorbach'd will be Chased! Here is the reckless charge made by the Speaker; compare it with the above unqualfied avowal of the Governor-all ye who, in future, wish to understand the force of the expression of a candidate being 'Chased !!

by the convention, said to those persons who were present and determined that the convention should pass resolutions in favor of the Nebraska bill. "gen- ereise of the Pardoning Power is an abuse: tlemen, if the convention pass such resolutions, it and that he is now endeavoring to secure a The proceedings of the last meeting were dorse and run upon such a platform. We know read and adopted. The following resolu- 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."

Alas, that Roorbach should so soon have been superceded in his ignoble occupation!

Know-Nothings in Massachusetts. A correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, writes from Pittsfield, Mass, as That gentleman answers: Surely, you don't

which I had heard so much. I found one or two gentlemen who I presume belong to them (although they did not positively say so) wish to know whether I will enforce the law quite communicative. They certainly had after it is demanded by the people, passed by no motive to mislead me. But if their representations are all true, the Know, Noth ernor!! My dignity forbids me to tell you! ings' are a powerful organization, and they The same question is put to the democratare increasing with unexampled rapidity. Their principles, it I am not utterly misled, unreasonable! they all clamor in chorus, Tribune, writing from Hawley, Wayne coun- are about these. 1. The common school system entire, and no division of the school fund for any sectarian purpose. 2. Americans shall rule America. 3. The right of speech inviolate, and equally enjoyed by all classes, thus, through all the Democratic ranks. 'Lie 4. Any party that makes a bid for the for- low, keep dark and say nothing,' is the word eign vote, as such, shall be defeated. 5. All of command. party organizations disregarded, so far as they conflict with the foregoing. If I have into such a wide-mouched trap. If the Demnot been deceived, this is the platform of the Know Nothings.' A large number from the Deniocratic party are uniting with the order. To show you how they sweep away trigues to catch Temperance votes. With the old parties, a fact will suffice. In a certain locality there was a few weeks since, Right of Search Prohibitory. Law, with an it a body of men equally united compact and an election. It was for local purposes, determined, in such a manner as to wield an The Whigs nominated their candidates, and the Democrats theirs. Nobody, save the initiated, knew that there was a Know Noth- perceptible. Let Temperance men watch and ing' in the place, but when the votes were work now. Above all, let them beware of er secret society. A State or County clique counted, to the amazement of all classes, the wolves in sheep's clothing.—Philadelphia must be met by another. Party discipline Counted, to the amazement of an emission, and must be met by another. Party discipline Whig candidate had 22, the Democratic 24, Register. cipline for a good one. It may be that all and the 'Know Nothing,' a highly respectaorganizations are wrong, except those of com- thing will lead, I know not. But one thing ble, influential citizen, 176. Whereunto this munity and family; but the only way to I do know, these men are encouraged and urged on by a class of our most reputable, and intelligent and influential foreign population. Two gentlemen of high standing, one an Englishmen and the other a Scotchman, said to nie, these 'Know Nothings' have hit upon the right, and the only safe principle The Englishman said, 'I go for it, for the sake of my children. They are American born, and I endorse the 'Know Nothings' for their security and protection.' The Scotchman was equally carnest. 'These,' said he, 'are my views, long entertained.' The Englishman said, 'in my country no foreigner from any nation, can become a citizen, with the right of suffrage, without a special act of Parliament.' And yet,' said he, 'foreigners do not feel that they are living under any disabilities. They are protected in their rights

moral and intellectual worth." A correspondent of the Springfield Republican furnishes some facts respecting James W. Grimes, Esq., the recently elected lation to the extension of the Holt patent, ta- Governor of lowa, from which we copy the vain, while the hired bully of the slave dritollowing statement:

of property, and in all their business relations

and their social position accords with their

"Mr. Grimes is now about forty years old. He was educated at Dartmouth College, and studied law in the office of James Walker, at Peterboro', N. H. He began his professional career very early, being less than twenty one when he settled in lowa, and was chosen the first mayor of the infant city of

person and of fascinating conversation to hear the appearance of the cholers at Jessore, in on the members, either to exact promises of British India, in 1817, not less than eighteen well, and the testimony shows more virtue of Asia, and the remainder in Europe and strings, and the tail is compressed. Mr. America.

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 Hamilton, the State Printer, on the same type but not the same paper used in doing the State's work, but whether an advance or der has been drawn in his favor, under the 15th section, we "don't know." It calls this 'a Whig print of the old school," and we very willingly 'admit the soft impeachment' Being such a print" it despairs convincing us that the Governor, when he performs a duty does not dodge," &c. As the Platform seems to be posted will it state, whether or not Gov. Bigler is in favor of the Nebraska-Kansas Bill passed at the late session of Con. gress, and of the repeal of the Missouri Com. promise? Will the Governor or will he not, in the event of his re-election, approve a propass it? Does the Governor adhere to his published letter to the State Convention or hold his signature from the Lager 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 less measure than ten gallous in Clarion county? Did Gov. Bigler perform a duty, or did he dodge, when, having declared his opposition to a sale of the Public Works in his last Annual Message, and knowing that the Canal Commissioners had reduced the rates 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 re-issuing of those notes out of the State Treasury was forbidden? Why per? Why did he pardon the Chester County prize-fighters? Why did he pardon Lachenour the Easton 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 offene : for which they had been indicted was criminal? Gov. Bigler is now on his trial 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 nobiity." We say that the silence of the Governor and the Con. vention that nominated him on the Nebraska iniquity 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 be carried in Rev. John Chambers' pocket, is a dodge, and not a discharge of duty: That his action about the Relief Notes was a deception: "We know that Gov. Bigler, after his nomination That his conduct with regard to the sale of the Public Works was a trick: That his ex-

> the Platform are rotten .- York Republican. MUM'S THE WORD.

> ment. In all these particulars the planks of

Who's to be cheated now? Either the Rumsellers or the Temperance men are to he the victims of the next election. The question is put to Gov. Bigler; Will you sanction a Right of Search Prohibitory Law? mean to press such a question. My dignity I took some pains to inquire about the will not permit me to answer. Take my mysterious order of 'Know Nothings,' of word for it, I will do what I think right.' The same question is put to Judge Black. 'Astonishing indiscretion" cries he; "what! you the Legislature and sanctioned by the Govic candidate for the Legislature. How 'why, how can we tell until after we have heard the arguments, next winter? Best 354 sured, we will do what we think right at the time we are called upon to legislate.' And

Temperance men will not consent to walk ocrats cannot find in their ranks any men with opinious made up, either for or against Temperance, they should not weave such in-Legislators doubting the constitutionally of a Executive who will not sanction it, and a supreme Court who will not enforce it, the chance of gatting one is so small as be im-

Pro-Slavery Martyrs Elevated to the Rank of Revolutionary Patriots.

Our readers will recollect that Congress granted a pension to the widow of Bachelder, voluntary assistant Marshall in the late exciting slave case in Boston, who was killed by the mob. The Philadelphia Register in speaking of the new precedent says

Another gigantic step has been taken towards the enthronement of Slavery as King of this great Nation. The Senate, by a solemn vote, and by an overwhelmning majorihas declared the deeds of every rutian, who at the command of a slave catching Marshall assists in returning a wretched negro to Slavery, equally meritorious with those of the men who tracked the snows of Valley Forge with their bleeding feet, and saved New Orleans from the clutches of foreign admirers of her beauty and booty. Batchelder and Washington are henceforth to be held up as compeers before the American people. Kline and Lafayette are equally to be regarded as entitled to the praise and reverence of the people. Nay if anything, the bloodhounds of slavery are honored more highly than the defenders of liberty, for the claim of the patriotic soldier makes his humble appeal to the justice of Congress for sixteen years in ver is scarcely cold in his coffla before the fathers of the Nation rush to do him homage in his virtues. In our unsophisticated nature we long since thought the lowest depth of degradation to which Slavery could drag us down had been attained; but lower deeps still open under us as we descend. Surely, retribution for these things cannot be much longer delayed. A spaniel trampled on thus,

Weare, of Scabrook, N. H., has recently obtained a patent for holding cow's tails still, during the operation of milking. The ma-chine is fastened to one of the animals ham Weare, politely styles his discovery the "Milker's Protector." His claim is as fol-By an act approved March 31, 1854, lows :- "I claim the Milker's Protector con-