



The Susquehanna Register.

14, FRAZIER AND THEO. SMITH, EDITORS.

MONROSE, PA.

Thursday, September 28, 1854.

ANTI-NEBRASKA CANDIDATES.

Governor, JAMES POLLOCK, of Northumberland. Canal Commissioner, GEORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny. Judge of Supreme Court, DANIEL M. SMYSER, of Montgomery. For Representative, JOHN STURDEVANT, of Wyoming. For Sheriff, F. P. HOLLISTER. For Register and Recorder, JAMES W. CHAPMAN. For Prothonotary, SIDNEY B. WELLS. For Commissioner, JOSEPH W. SMITH.

The Anti-Nebraska Candidates.

The men whose names appear at the head of our paper to-day, as candidates, are all worthy to belong to the Freedom party now forming at the North—and as such we earnestly advocate the election of all of them. The aggressions of Slavery must be emphatically rebuked and speedily arrested, or soon we shall ourselves be little better than slaves to the despots of the South. The only consistent course for Free-Soil men, in our view, is to vote for no man for any office, who is not openly and decidedly opposed to all the machinations by which a few men, at the South, seek to obtain the permanent control of the government of our country, and to degrade it to the low position of a means for propagating as vile a system of human oppression as the world ever knew. Only let the people of Pennsylvania speak their real sentiments at the ballot-box, now, and such a blow will be struck at the haughty lords of the fetter and the whip, as they will never recover from. We may be in error, but it is our sincere belief that there never was a time when the future welfare of this Union depended more than at the present, upon the action of the voters of Pennsylvania.

More Corrections on the Road Question.

We have little time to spend in replying to the tissue of characteristic misrepresentations by which the last Democrat attempts to excuse the act of special legislation, or "public swindle," (we think them for that phrase) by which about one hundred and seventy-five dollars were needlessly taken from the pockets of the people of this county, for the benefit of two or three individuals. We do not object to the road being laid to Hopbottom instead of Tunkhannock Station, especially if the amount of damages to be paid by the county was thereby diminished; but we do object to robbing the people by this rascally special legislation, which the ex-speaker and his friend, the Governor, are also most opposed to, when there is not the faintest shadow of excuse for it; for, as we said before, the Road, if one was needed, could have been laid just as well, and at a trifling expense, under an order of Court. But the Democrat, being learned in the law, instructs us that "the Court has no more jurisdiction over a State Road than it has over the Emperor Napoleon!"

By the twentieth section of the Act of Assembly of 13th June 1854, entitled "An Act relating to Roads, Highways and Bridges, it is enacted as follows:

"The said Courts (i. e. the Courts of Quarter Sessions) respectively, shall also have power in the manner aforesaid to change or alter any road, the route of any State road which may be laid out by direction of any act of assembly, within their respective counties, and thereupon to vacate so much of said state road as shall be supplied: Provided that no change shall be allowed in any such road, which shall make the same of a greater ascent or descent than five degrees from a horizontal line."

Will our amiable neighbor, who is great at correcting errors, be kind enough to inform his readers whether the above cited Act does or does not give the Courts any jurisdiction over State roads, and whether the road from Dimock Corners to Hopbottom could or could not have been laid out under an order of Court?

ERRATUM.—The Democrat made an amusing blunder, last week, in stating that "this county will give Bigler 800 larger majority than it did in '51." The error consists in having added where he should have subtracted—and we believe the figure might safely have been doubled, on that side. It was probably a mistake made on purpose, not intended however for the home market, for every body knows better here,—but to give his editorial brethren something to crow over abroad. But they have been too recently "Classed," as they call it, to pay much attention to the Democrat's statements; and we can assure them that, as far as the signs of the times, and the open declarations of influential, credible Democrats, can be relied on, nothing—not even the ex-speaker's assertion that Bigler is anti-Nebraska—could be further from the truth.

The Carbonate Democrat in speaking of Know Nothingism, says it was started by the Whigs, to break down the people's rights, and adds: "Let the people remember who are the authors of this hellish scheme and hold them responsible, even at the point of the bayonet, if need be, to exterminate them."

Hollister's Withdrawal.

Only a few weeks ago, F. P. Hollister was endorsed by a Democratic Convention of Susquehanna county, as a man worthy of the suffrages of his fellow-citizens for the office of Register and Recorder. Now, the Nebraskaites, headed by the Montrose Democrat, denounce him as the vilest of the human race. It will naturally be asked, what is his offence? how has he rendered himself so suddenly unworthy? To the shame of his traders he is spoken, his only crime is his attachment to principle! From the very day of his nomination by a no-platform convention, he had been dogged by these false democrats, with insulting demands for written pro-Nebraska pledges, and threats of defeat unless he gave them. Mr. Hollister was known to be a strong Free-Soil man, but he was expected to sell his principles for the office of Register and Recorder. Having found that the course of the Convention, in refusing to pass any resolutions, and at the same time nominating known Free-Soil men for a part of the ticket, was a trick intended to get Free-Soil support for secretly pledged Nebraska candidates, Mr. Hollister, in withdrawing from the ticket, took the only course that he honestly could, unless he was willing to sit quietly down and see himself defeated by those who professed to be his friends. For it cannot be denied, by any one who knows the facts and has a character for truth to maintain, that active exertions were making by the Nebraskaites to defeat Hollister. We say, then, that these men, if anybody were, the traitors. If the idol party, is to be sustained in all events, are not the men who labor to defeat its nominees, traitors? Ay, and some of them doubly traitors; for some of those who had doomed Hollister to destruction because of his attachment to the principles of freedom, have been loud as the loudest in professions of hostility to slavery aggression. Yet these men, in their desperation, charge him with the perfidy that justly belongs to themselves, and have the impudence to suggest that Free-Soil men will not support him! We shall see. So far as we have heard an expression from the Free-Soil men, of all parties, there is but one opinion on the subject. They consider that he has been through the fire of temptation, and come out unscathed, and they will unite in his support as cordially as they will in the support of James Pollock, believing that he has now been proven a real, incorruptible friend of freedom.

We cannot wonder that the "Regulars" are excited—frightened—at thus having their plans for deceiving the people brought to light, nor that they should talk of destroying the man they could not bribe. But their epithets of wrath will only react upon themselves. Denouncing a man for being a real, instead of a sham opponent of Slavery, is not the way to win Free-Soil support to the rest of their ticket. Let them remember that it is becoming more and more evident that the great battle between Freedom and Slavery must be fought inch by inch, for the nations of slavery are here plotting secretly in our midst, seeking the influence of the petition office on the side of the accused institution; and we therefore call upon all true anti-slavery men, be they Jews or Gentiles, or by whatever name they may be known heretofore, to unite in the support of candidates who will truly represent the principles they profess.

Candidate for Commissioner.

JOSEPH W. SMITH, Esq. of Jessup has yielded to the warm solicitations of his friends and neighbors, of all parties, by coming out this week for County Commissioner. He is too well known in most of the Western Townships to need any commendation, but for the information of our eastern friends it should be said that in addition to his being a most excellent man and every way capable, he has had the misfortune to lose an arm by being caught in his Wool Picking Machine during the past summer, which disables him for labor. Though classed as a Whig, such is his standing as a man in his neighborhood, that he will command almost a unanimous vote.

Sidney B. Wells, Esq.

This gentleman, who is the Independent candidate for Prothonotary, though considered a good enough man to be sent to the Legislature a few years ago by the Democratic party, is assailed in the organ last week, since announcing himself as an anti-Nebraska man, with a contemptible insinuation of having conducted himself at Harrisburg in such a manner that he dared not run a second time. If the organ would have the candor to inform its readers what he did to render himself objectionable in any quarter, they would probably find that his conduct was such as would be highly approved by a large majority of his constituents.

Representative.

We are gratified in hearing that Maj. John Sturdevant is a candidate for the Legislature, nominated by the Anti-Nebraska men of Wyoming County. He runs upon that platform, and we bespeak for his claims all the consideration which his high character and abilities challenge for him. We expect to see him elected.

A Prohibitory Law.

—We hope none of our readers will forget that the people are to give, at the coming election, an expression for or against a Prohibitory Liquor Law. The voters of the State are then to decide this question, a question of much importance to us all, but which, from the overwhelming interest and importance of the slavery issue, is in danger of not receiving, at this time, the attention it deserves. We trust that no friend of the cause of Temperance—who man honestly desires to remove the fruitful source of poverty and crime in individuals, and of taxation upon the public—will neglect to record his vote in favor of the Law.

Gov. Sigler, who has been dangerously ill, for some time past, at Waverly, N. Y., has now nearly recovered his usual health; and we see it stated in some of the papers, will probably soon resume his electioneering labors.

Ex-Speaker Chase's Anathema and the Pope's Bull.

The raving, vituperative and vindictive anathema of Ex-Speaker Chase upon Mr. Pollock, for declining the nomination of the party of "no principles for the public eye," (or rather only the seven principles represented by five loaves & two fishes,) and coming out on the true Democratic platform of Independent nominations, exhibits so much of the spirit and disposition of the Pope's anathema or Bull of excommunication, that it may amuse our readers to give them a specimen of both; that they may compare them together, and see if a party composed of men imbued with such a spirit of persecution towards any one who presumes to repudiate their doctored authority, and act like a free man, would not be as tyrannical, despotic and vindictive as the Pope of Rome himself, if they only had the power. Happily for us all however, in this lighthouse-free country, both Whigs and Free Democrats are beginning to regard the Ex-Speaker's curses with about as much concern as those awful heretics called Know-Nothings do the Pope's Bull of excommunication.

It seems that Mr. Hollister was assailed immediately after the nomination with threats of being thrown overboard unless he would sign a pledge to vote for Gov. Bigler, which he refused to do, and that he has received numerous letters containing like threats since, requiring pledges he could not conscientiously make, seeing as he does that if a set of men like those managing that convention, after declaring no principles openly themselves, should succeed in forcing him and others to vote for a Governor bound by no pledges to a vital question himself, he elected, the next vote would be to force it upon them as a party test to support and approve of the Nebraska inquiry, as a measure endorsed by Pennsylvania, since he is claimed every where else as being on that platform. Hence, rather than submit like a slave to such exertions which he declared his Independence, and for this renunciation of the idol goddess of the sham democracy he is "Chased in the last organ in the following characteristic style:

As we were going to press last evening we were called on by Mr. Hollister with a Card, which we publish in another column, withdrawing his name from the ticket and announcing himself as a stump candidate for Sheriff.

This news will mantle the cheek of every Democrat with indignation—withdrawing his name from the ticket when he knew the Convention could not be assembled to supply the place, and—leaving in a corrupt combination with the Whigs [a falsehood] to break down the very ticket of which he was a part. Such an instance of political baseness—such a downright treachery to the party and to the highest confidence or respect. It seems to show to leave the ticket by an arrangement with the Whigs [the falsehood repeated] to strike down his colleagues on it—to sell out for a price—to betray the democratic party which had nursed him into consequence, for the consideration of the Whig vote for Sheriff, is a treachery that we could not have believed Mr. Hollister capable of. He has shown, by this act, that he is, as a politician, rotten at heart, and utterly unworthy of the least confidence or respect. It seems to us now, that neither Whigs nor Democrats will touch him. How can the Whigs endorse the renegade, [the falsehood repeated] who has thus shown that he will betray his friends who have made him all his in the world, and at a moment, too, when he supposes he can do them the most harm. Anything but a cold hearted traitor! But, it is well, the democratic party have found him out, and show to the world that you are honest, and know how to rebuke the vile treason of one whom you have warned into life with generous hand, and who has repaid you as Arnold repaid Washington for giving him the command at West Point! We say, up and at him. No man ever merited a sound thrashing from your hands so richly as he. Just look at it, leaving the ticket when he knew that the party could not hold another Convention, thus giving the field to the Whig candidate, and receiving from the Whigs, [the falsehood again repeated] as the price of his perfidy, their support for Sheriff! A treason so corrupt, marked with every thing aggravating, ungenerous, cold, selfish, dishonorable, and dishonest, we venture cannot be found in the politics of the past half century. Who would think of placing such a man in responsible office?—after he has shown that he is not to be trusted for any honorable purpose, and that he will betray the very best friends he has had, and the very ones who have given him all he had to betray.

We say he has shown himself to be a man of no principle, honor or political honesty, and therefore utterly unfit to be elevated to any office of trust or profit. Let the honest citizens of the county see to this, and administer a rebuke that shall be a terror to traitors in future.

Death to the Traitor.

All agree that it is the grossest breach of courtesy and confidence, the meanest game of an unscrupulous and unprincipled politician, ever heard of,—and that he has shown himself unworthy the least confidence or respect from any honorable man. If he is not laid the worst of any man that ever run in the county we shall wonder.

The following is taken from a form of excommunication denounced against an offender of the Pope, as given in a work by ANTHONY GAVIN, formerly a Roman Catholic Priest of Saragossa, Spain.

"May God the Father, who created man, curse him. May the Son, who suffered for us, curse him. May the holy and eternal Virgin Mary curse him. May Michael the advocate of holy souls, curse him. May John, the chief runner and baptist of Christ, curse him. May the holy and wonderful company of Martyrs, curse him. May Peter, Paul, Andrew, and all other Christ's Apostles, together with the rest of his disciples, and four Evangelists, curse him. May the holy choir of the holy Virgins, who, for the honor of Christ, have despised the things of the world, curse him. May all the Saints, who from the beginning of the world, to everlasting ages are found to be the beloved of God, curse him. May the heaven and earth, and all the holy things therein remaining, curse him. May he be cursed wherever he be, whether in the house or in the field, or in the highway, or in the path, or in the wood, or in the water, or in the church. May he be cursed in living, in dying, in eating, in drinking, in being hungry, in being thirsty, in fasting, in sleeping, in slumbering, in lying, in waking, in resting,—and in blood letting. May he be cursed in all the powers of his body. May he be cursed within and without. May he be cursed in the hair of his head. May he be cursed in his brain. May he be cursed in the crown of his head; in his

eyes; in his forehead; in his ears; in his nostrils; in his cheeks; in his jawbones; in his lips; in his throat; in his shoulders; in his wrists; in his arms; in his hands; in his fingers; in his breast; in his heart; in his veins; in his groin; in his thighs; in his hips; in his knees; in his legs; in his feet; in his joints; and in his nails. May he be cursed in the whole structure of his members. From the crown of his head to the sole of his foot. May there be no soundness in him.—May the Son of the living God, with all the glory of his majesty, curse him; and may all things be done to him, that shall rise against him, to damn him; while we shall remain and make full satisfaction: Amen, amen—so be it."

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JUDGE POLLOCK'S SPEECH IN MONROSE.

Judge Pollock addressed the people of Susquehanna county, at Monroese, on the 23d inst. The day was beautiful—a glorious, glowing September day. Shortly after two o'clock, an assemblage somewhat more numerous, as we and others estimated, than that addressed a few weeks ago by Gov. Bigler, collected around the stand. Abel Cassey, was chosen President of the meeting, Peter Decker and Robert Griffin Vice-Presidents, and S. F. Carmalt and H. H. Frazier Secretaries.

It was impossible for us to take full notes of the speech, and the following abstract, though believed to be substantially correct, lacks the force and beauty of language of the original, and gives no just idea of the peculiar style and eloquence of the speaker.

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Judge Pollock commenced by saying that he had come to counsel with his fellow citizens concerning the issues to be decided at the approaching election. He desired to present his opinions fully and fairly. He had no opinions to conceal—no private letters to be shown around among his friends, representing his position as a different man from what he stood before the public. The views he had publicly professed, he purposed to carry out.

As we were going to press last evening we were called on by Mr. Hollister with a Card, which we publish in another column, withdrawing his name from the ticket and announcing himself as a stump candidate for Sheriff.

This news will mantle the cheek of every Democrat with indignation—withdrawing his name from the ticket when he knew the Convention could not be assembled to supply the place, and—leaving in a corrupt combination with the Whigs [a falsehood] to break down the very ticket of which he was a part. Such an instance of political baseness—such a downright treachery to the party and to the highest confidence or respect. It seems to show to leave the ticket by an arrangement with the Whigs [the falsehood repeated] to strike down his colleagues on it—to sell out for a price—to betray the democratic party which had nursed him into consequence, for the consideration of the Whig vote for Sheriff, is a treachery that we could not have believed Mr. Hollister capable of. He has shown, by this act, that he is, as a politician, rotten at heart, and utterly unworthy of the least confidence or respect. It seems to us now, that neither Whigs nor Democrats will touch him. How can the Whigs endorse the renegade, [the falsehood repeated] who has thus shown that he will betray his friends who have made him all his in the world, and at a moment, too, when he supposes he can do them the most harm. Anything but a cold hearted traitor! But, it is well, the democratic party have found him out, and show to the world that you are honest, and know how to rebuke the vile treason of one whom you have warned into life with generous hand, and who has repaid you as Arnold repaid Washington for giving him the command at West Point! We say, up and at him. No man ever merited a sound thrashing from your hands so richly as he. Just look at it, leaving the ticket when he knew that the party could not hold another Convention, thus giving the field to the Whig candidate, and receiving from the Whigs, [the falsehood again repeated] as the price of his perfidy, their support for Sheriff! A treason so corrupt, marked with every thing aggravating, ungenerous, cold, selfish, dishonorable, and dishonest, we venture cannot be found in the politics of the past half century. Who would think of placing such a man in responsible office?—after he has shown that he is not to be trusted for any honorable purpose, and that he will betray the very best friends he has had, and the very ones who have given him all he had to betray.

We say he has shown himself to be a man of no principle, honor or political honesty, and therefore utterly unfit to be elevated to any office of trust or profit. Let the honest citizens of the county see to this, and administer a rebuke that shall be a terror to traitors in future.

Death to the Traitor.

All agree that it is the grossest breach of courtesy and confidence, the meanest game of an unscrupulous and unprincipled politician, ever heard of,—and that he has shown himself unworthy the least confidence or respect from any honorable man. If he is not laid the worst of any man that ever run in the county we shall wonder.

The following is taken from a form of excommunication denounced against an offender of the Pope, as given in a work by ANTHONY GAVIN, formerly a Roman Catholic Priest of Saragossa, Spain.

"May God the Father, who created man, curse him. May the Son, who suffered for us, curse him. May the holy and eternal Virgin Mary curse him. May Michael the advocate of holy souls, curse him. May John, the chief runner and baptist of Christ, curse him. May the holy and wonderful company of Martyrs, curse him. May Peter, Paul, Andrew, and all other Christ's Apostles, together with the rest of his disciples, and four Evangelists, curse him. May the holy choir of the holy Virgins, who, for the honor of Christ, have despised the things of the world, curse him. May all the Saints, who from the beginning of the world, to everlasting ages are found to be the beloved of God, curse him. May the heaven and earth, and all the holy things therein remaining, curse him. May he be cursed wherever he be, whether in the house or in the field, or in the highway, or in the path, or in the wood, or in the water, or in the church. May he be cursed in living, in dying, in eating, in drinking, in being hungry, in being thirsty, in fasting, in sleeping, in slumbering, in lying, in waking, in resting,—and in blood letting. May he be cursed in all the powers of his body. May he be cursed within and without. May he be cursed in the hair of his head. May he be cursed in his brain. May he be cursed in the crown of his head; in his

To the Independent Voters of Susquehanna County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The following justification of my course, in reply to the outrageous attack made upon me by the Democrat last week, was handed, by me, to Mr. Chase, yesterday, with a request that he should publish it, which he peremptorily refused to do. Consequently my only course, to obtain justice to myself, and to counteract Mr. Chase's position as far as possible, is to publish my defense in the columns of the Register, and ask you to sustain me, at the ballot box. Sept. 26, 1854. F. P. HOLLISTER.

For the Montrose Democrat.

E. B. GRASS, Esq.—Dear Sir: I find myself severely denounced by you for the course I have deemed judicious to pursue in the present campaign. You deliberately charge me with treachery, corruption, and treason. From these charges I wish to vindicate myself. You have fiercely assailed my character and my motives. These I would defend. To do so, I must ask the indulgence of French the persons in whose minds I can reach the persons in whose minds my character is injured by your ungenerous denunciations.

And, first of all, allow me to suggest, that the Anti-Nebraska sentiments which have placed me in the position in which I now stand, were advocated by the Montrose Democrat, the organ of the Democratic party in this county; and they were greatly strengthened and encouraged by perusing your editorial articles. I have read your editorial articles—principles which are antagonistic to party as it now stands—I have to say in justification of myself, that they were advocated by the organ of the party, and your pen has taught me to believe that they were the principles by which the party was to be governed. I have been taught by you to believe that the Democratic party in this county was strongly Anti-Nebraska, and would sustain the Nebraska Bill, and I have seen from your columns, that you were of the opinion that I can reach the persons in whose minds my character is injured by your ungenerous denunciations.

It is enough for me to vindicate my course in regard to Governor Bigler. To do so plainly, I must again quote from your editorials. You say, "The opponents of the Bill have a right to ask that the moral influence of the election carried by their votes, shall not be neutralized by a triumph of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the opening again of the slavery question, against which the Democracy of the whole country have stood pledged in the strongest and best solemn manner." The State Central Committee claim the Nebraska Bill as a Democratic measure, and demand its endorsement by the election of Governor Bigler. But you repudiate the action of the Committee, and advise every Democrat to sign and bear the name of the Missouri Compromise, and the opening again of the slavery question, against which the Democracy of the whole country have stood pledged in the strongest and best solemn manner." The State Central Committee claim the Nebraska Bill as a Democratic measure, and demand its endorsement by the election of Governor Bigler. But you repudiate the action of the Committee, and advise every Democrat to sign and bear the name of the Missouri Compromise, and the opening again of the slavery question, against which the Democracy of the whole country have stood pledged in the strongest and best solemn manner." The State Central Committee claim the Nebraska Bill as a Democratic measure, and demand its endorsement by the election of Governor Bigler. But you repudiate the action of the Committee, and advise every Democrat to sign and bear the name of the Missouri Compromise, and the opening again of the slavery question, against which the Democracy of the whole country have stood pledged in the strongest and best solemn manner." The State Central Committee claim the Nebraska Bill as a Democratic measure, and demand its endorsement by the election of Governor Bigler. But you repudiate the action of the Committee, and advise every Democrat to sign and bear the name of the Missouri Compromise, and the opening again of the slavery question, against which the Democracy of the whole country have stood pledged in the strongest and best solemn manner." The State Central Committee claim the Nebraska Bill as a Democratic measure, and demand its endorsement by the election of Governor Bigler. But you repudiate the action of the Committee, and advise every Democrat to sign and bear the name of the Missouri Compromise, and the opening again of the slavery question, against which the Democracy of the whole country have stood pledged in the strongest and best solemn manner." The State Central Committee claim the Nebraska Bill as a Democratic measure, and demand its