THE SUSQUEHANNA REGISTER.

"THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE IS THE LEGITIMATE SOURCE, AND THE HAPPINESS OF THE PEOPLE THE TRUE END OF GOVERNMENT."

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State and County Politics.

Errors Refuted.

Among the numerous Roorbacks in the Bigler organ of the 21st inst., are the following which should be refuted. It says:

"Ever since we remember any thing in politics, *the* sole aim and purpose of the *Whigs* have been the same—a determined opposition to the creed and purposes of the Democracy."

The memory of the editor may not extend back as far as some, and may be a little treacherous to boot. The Whigs now as ever hold to the true Democratic *creed* of Jefferson, but they find very good reason to oppose some of the *purposes* of the *sham* democracy of the present day when among the most prominent of those purposes seems to be the extension of the area of Slavery, which Jefferson took so much pains to guard against.

"And then, this same party held their Hartford Convention, and bargained in secret with our foes, that they might thus gain strength in their political intrigues."

Can the Editor name one single individual of the Whig party of the present day who had any thing to do with the Hartford Convention, or prove that even that Convention "bargained in secret with our foes?" Not one.

"At one time alarmed at the apparent strength and power of the Masonic Order, we find this same party deprecating, with the vengeance of Heaven, all oath-bound associations, as destructive to the country's good."

That was the *Anti Masonic* party, if you please, sir; composed originally of a full share of professed Democrats; and since it was long ago disbanded, some of its members have joined each of the parties which have since existed.

"Again the scene is changed, and there arises in our midst an Order, oath-bound to disregard the most sacred constitutional rights of our citizens—an Order which conclaves in the darkness of mid-night, and conspires to strike down the fundamental principles of the government, and we find these same men, and this same party, which became so awe-stricken at a secret combination for social purposes, now supporting for the highest office in the Commonwealth, one of the sworn adherents of that traitor band."

"This same party" does no such thing.—*The Whigs* as a body know nothing of such a *party* as here represented, neither do we believe any such order exists, conspiring for any such purposes. We believe it to be an immitigated humbug, told by the party using it to frighten their *greenies* from leaving the ranks, as old grannies would frighten children with bug-a-boo stories to keep them in bed. And as for our candidate for Governor being a "sworn adherent of a traitor band," or any other organization designed to "disregard Constitutional rights," Judge Pollock indignantly repelled the infamous falsehood from the stand the other day, in a manner that should cause the slander to blister the lips of any one presuming to repeat it again.

"In contradistinction to this party, how stands the Democracy—that party which has existed since the government was founded? True to its ancient faith, shoulder to shoulder in defence of the doctrines of the constitution, and its republican fathers, despising all these *low and* reckless tricks of the demagogue, courting no faction and defending the rights of all, it stands at the helm of the country's safety and combats its foes with open front."

A noble band of the *true* democrats, we admit, stands thus, shoulder to shoulder with the Whigs of the North; but the main body of the *sham* democracy go on, hand in hand with those who are striking down those principles of liberty and equal rights which the fathers of our republic established.

"We assert what cannot be contradicted, for the history of the country has recorded it, that not one of the doctrines of this mongrel Whig party, have ever been adopted by the country as a line of governmental policy. Never have they succeeded in procuring an endorsement from the American people of a single article from all the creeds they have advocated. Not one!"

There you are at fault again. The Whigs of the Revolution maintained the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence in contradistinction to the doctrines of the *tories* of that day, regarding *principles* above *mere party names*, are still opposed to the assumption of unwarrantable power by their rulers, such as was exercised by the powers that be at Washington in forcing upon the people against their wishes, and spite of their most earnest remonstrances the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. They are even now willing to abandon all old party names, and go in with the honest portion of the Democrats for the support of original principles. Let those who would support or countenance opposite doctrines take the old opposite name if they choose.

NEW YORK POLITICS.—Myron H. Clark has been nominated for Governor of New York, by a Whig Convention at Syracuse, and by an Anti-Nebraska, and subsequently by a Free Democratic Convention at Auburn. Henry J. Raymond, editor of the New York Times, was nominated by the Whig, and endorsed by the Anti-Nebraska Convention, for Lieutenant Governor, but the Free Democrats refused to endorse him, and nominated Bradford R. Wood in his place. Clark is strongly pledged in favor of Free Soil, and a Prohibitory Liquor Law. His opponents are Judge Bronson, Hard, and Horatio Seymour, the present Governor, Soft. The Hard Convention fully endorsed the Nebraska bill, and the Soft, about half.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.—The Democratic State Convention met at Lowell, Sept. 26. Resolutions were adopted, adhering to the Baltimore platform of 1852, approving *all* the measures of President Pierce's Administration, and declaring in favor of freedom in religion. There were about 600 delegates in attendance, of whom at least 100 were office holders, and a small minority were Anti-Nebraska. Henry W. Bishop was nominated for Governor; and a letter was read from him fully endorsing the Nebraska bill.

For the Register.

Deegan's Rejection.

CATHOLICS DECEIVED BY DEMOCRATIC KNOW NOTHINGS.

Notwithstanding all the hue and cry of Gov. Bigler, the *Montrose Democrat* and "*A Conferee*," understood to be R. B. Little, Esq., the Catholics are deceived and betrayed, in reference to the re-nomination of Deegan.—Let any candid and thinking man read the report of the Conferee, to whom I have referred, as found in the Democrat of week before last, and he will be forced to come to the conclusion which I have already stated. Why was not Mr. Deegan, according to Democratic usage, nominated for re-election to the Legislature? It was because of the predominant influence of Know Nothingism in the Democratic party, or because of a dishonest and dishonorable forsaking of friends for the spoils of office. This is proved by the article of "A Conferee," as found in his reasons why Mr. Deegan was not re-nominated. Hear him: "The Wyoming Conferees, for reasons connected with their own county politics, and with which we have nothing to do, were inflexibly intent upon Mr. Deegan's defeat." Why, I ask, were they intent on his defeat? Was there any other reason than that he was a Catholic? What has he done, that he should not, according to the usages of the party, be re-nominated? The Democrats of Sullivan nominated him and presented his name to the Conference and yet his nomination was not confirmed. The "dire spirit of Know Nothingism" was evidently at the bottom of this. Why else should two candidates be nominated in this county, and not a catholic be found on the ticket for any office in this county? See the miserable flimsy covering which a conferee, a renegade abolitionist, has attempted to throw around this transaction. I refer to the rejection of Mr. Deegan, in the following: "The Sullivan, with one of our conferees withdrew, before any vote was taken for either Deegan or Lathrop. This of course left us no alternative but to agree upon Messrs. Turrell and Lathrop, the only nominees left. By this it is not meant if Sullivan and Wyoming had each insisted upon the man, we should certainly have decided for the former. We cannot know what would have been the result in that case. Possibly we should then also have urged our own claims, and driven them into a union, in order to an adverse nomination." "*Adverse Nomination!*" adverse to whom? Why to Mr. Deegan evidently. Why else did his Conferees withdraw? Hollow hearted pretentions, contradicted by an admitted fact! Again this Conferee, alias Mr. Little, says; "It seemed manifest that Deegan could not be elected, even if placed on the ticket." Why could he not? may every Catholic ask. And the answer returns, because he is a Catholic proscribed by professedly Democratic Know Nothingism. This is evident from the "stop thief" cry of "a Conferee" himself.—Was it well says he, "*now*, to give them (the Know Nothings, who are creeping into our towns and villages,) a mark for their new born energies to strike?" What is this but saying that Catholics must not be nominated for office, because they may receive the blows of "Know Nothings?" If Catholics would be struck down by the *new* born energies of "Know Nothings" what must be the result of their *matured* and *full grown* energies? Wonderous kind is "a Conferee" toward Catholics. He would not let the *infant* strike at them; and therefore keep them at bay or behind the curtain, to do the work for him and his associates, political jugglers, who want office, until the terrible "Know Nothings" get so strong, that there can be no hope of the election of a Catholic to office, until they all shall be struck down. Is it not evident, notwithstanding all his flattery and cant, that he and all of the rest of the leaders of the party would become "Know Nothings" themselves? Rather is it not evident that they are now "Know Nothings" in disguise. Why did they not renominate Mr. Deegan and meet this "Creeping Combination," and by his election keep the creeping thing down, that it may not stand up and walk? Catholics, will you be gulled by such hypocritical cant, white-washed by professions of regard for the rights of conscience and friendship for the "dear Catholics?" If so, you must all have your heads brought to the political block and chopped off, in the same way Deegan has, ere long. How hollow hearted, hypocritical and base are the charges made by the professed Democrats, against all others who will not help them to the spoils of office. Decency and common honesty, requires of them at least, to wash their own hands of guilt, before making charges against others. EQUAL RIGHTS.

Gov. Bigler in Bradford County.

The Governor addressed the Democracy of Bradford county at Towanda, not long since. The following notice of his speech is from the Bradford *Argus*, by which it will be seen that his mission to the North, is not likely to accomplish much for himself or his party:—

"Gov. Bigler's efforts to satisfy the people upon the subject of Nebraska, &c., proved a complete *failure*; and we honestly believe his presence among our people will prove an injury instead of an advantage, to his prospects of success, which every man knows is a forlorn hope. Dodging will not answer the purpose in this region—the people will trust no man who they understand perfectly well, is unsound, and rotten to the core upon the great question involved in the coming contest. The principle portion of his speech was devoted to a defence of his Administration, and wholesale abuse of the order known as "Know Nothings."

How our Fathers Felt.

The Act of 1st March, 1780, which abolished slavery in this Commonwealth, expresses such noble sentiments on the subject of human slavery, and is so well calculated to recall the true Republican sentiments of our fathers to the minds of those who are tempted to bow the knee to the slave power, that we cannot refrain from copying a part of it, as follows:

AN ACT FOR THE GRADUAL ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

When we contemplate our abhorrence of that condition, to which the arms and tyranny of Great-Britain were exerted to reduce us, when we look back on the variety of dangers to which we have been exposed, and how miraculously our wants in many instances have been supplied, and our deliverances wrought, when even hope and human fortitude have become unequal to the conflict, we are unavoidably led to a serious and grateful sense of the manifold blessings, which we have undeservedly received from the hand of that Being, from whom every good and perfect gift cometh. Impressed with these ideas, we conceive that it is our duty, and we rejoice that it is in our power, to extend a portion of that freedom to others, which hath been extended to us, and release them from that state of thraldom, to which we ourselves were tyrannically doomed, and from which we have now every prospect of being delivered. It is not for us to enquire why, in the creation of mankind, the inhabitants of the several parts of the earth were distinguished by a difference in feature or complexion. It is sufficient to know, that all are the work of an Almighty hand. We find, in the distribution of the human species, that the most fertile as well as the most barren parts of the earth are inhabited by men of complexions different from ours, and from each other; from whence we may reasonably, as well as religiously, infer, that He, who placed them in their various situations, hath extended equally his care and protection to all, and that it becometh not us to counteract his mercies. We esteem it a peculiar blessing granted to us, that we are enabled this day to add one more step to universal civilization, by removing, as much as possible, the sorrows of those, who have lived in undeserved bondage, and from which, by the assumed authority of the Kings of Great-Britain, no effectual, legal relief could be obtained. Weaned, by a long course of experience, from those narrow prejudices and partialities we had imbibed, we find our hearts enlarged with kindness and benevolence towards men of all conditions and nations; and we conceive ourselves at this particular period extraordinarily called upon, by the blessings which we have received, to manifest the sincerity of our profession, and to give a substantial proof of our gratitude.

II. And whereas the condition of those persons, who have heretofore been denominated Negro and Mulatto slaves, has been attended with circumstances, which not only deprived them of the common blessings that they were by nature entitled to, but has cast them into the deepest afflictions, by an unnatural separation and sale of husband and wife from each other and from their children, an injury, the greatness of which can only be conceived by supposing that we were in the same unhappy case. In justice, therefore, to persons so unhappily circumstanced, and who, having no prospect before them whereon they may rest their sorrows and their hopes, have no reasonable indugement to render their service to society, which they otherwise might, and also in grateful commemoration of our own happy deliverance from that state of unconditional submission, to which we are doomed by the tyranny of Britain.

III. *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted*, That all persons as well Negroes and Mulattoes as others, who shall be born within this state from and after the passing of this act, shall not be deemed and considered as servants for life or slaves; and that all servitude for life, or slavery for children, in consequence of the slavery of their mothers, in the case of all children born in this state from and after the passing of this act as aforesaid, shall be, and hereby is utterly taken away extinguished, and for ever abolished.

Governor Bigler on Slavery.

Gov. Bigler has found occasion to use his influence, as chief magistrate of this state, in *favor* of the institution of slavery, in at least two instances, as we shall proceed to show.

His annual message, of January 5th, 1853, contains the following recommendation:

"Recent difficulties in a neighboring State have suggested the existence of a deficiency in our State laws, in reference to the conveyance of persons held to involuntary servitude, from one State to another. The Pennsylvania statute of 1780 gave all persons passing through or sojourning in the State, for a brief period, the right to hold their domestic slaves. The act of 1847 repealed this provision, and the repealing sections of last session did not reinstate it. I, therefore, respectfully recommend that provision be made for the transit of these domestics through the limits of this Commonwealth. Such a law seems to be contemplated by the Constitution of the United States, and to be suggested by those rules of comity which should exist between the States—by the public peace and by individual convenience."

His inaugural address contains the following passage:

"The federal constitution must be maintained and executed in all its parts: It is the paramount law of each State, and it is the imperative duty of their respective governments to assist in the just and full administration of all its provisions. To Congress undoubtedly belongs, in the first instance, the duty of making provision to carry into execution the intent of this instrument, but it is the right and duty of the states, moving within the limits of their reserved rights to co-operate with the general government in this legitimate work. They should certainly never attempt, by means of their legislation, to embarrass the administration of the constitution. Such interference cannot fail to engender hostile feelings between the different sections of the Union, and, if persisted in, lead to a separation of the States. So far as legislation of this kind can be found on the statue-book of this State, it should be speedily repealed.—Of this character I regard the greater portion of the law of 1847, prohibiting the use of our State prisons for the detention of fugitives from labor, whilst awaiting trial. In that work I shall most cheerfully participate, as I shall also aid, as far as I may properly do so to suppress all attempts to resist the execution of the laws of Congress, whether providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor, or for any other constitutional purpose.

Rev. Messrs. Chambers and Burns.

The letter of the Rev. John Chambers which appeared a couple of weeks since, in which he tried to explain his position as the advocate of the re-election of Gov. Bigler, has excited much attention throughout the State; and has called forth a response from the Rev. Wm. Barnes, of the Methodist Church, Philadelphia, which is in his usual spicy and piquant style. Messrs Chambers and Barns are both of Irish birth:

REMARKS ON "A LETTER" OF REV. JOHN CHAMBERS, PUBLISHED IN THE "LEDGER."

The letter to which I refer is, indeed, a strange production for a Protestant minister to publish. It contains evidence that the author would sacrifice at the shrine of Governor Bigler the Temperance Cause, the American Movement, and his own show of consistency, rather than prevent the Governor's re-election. And notwithstanding my abhorrence of its general contents, I felt a reluctance to a newspaper controversy, that might be construed into politics, and for which the "Letter" afforded such a foundation; I, therefore, refrained from any public remarks up to the present time. But now my scruples are removed in reflecting that he is a minister of the Gospel, and I can, therefore, have a greater justification for the seeming political aspect of part of my article in opposition to his unwarrantable assertions, that might injuriously prejudice some Protestant foreigners against certain principles and lead even unthinking natives to vote for the policy that is giving Romanism so much power in this eagle covered country. Therefore, in elucidation of my views, and for a clearer understanding of the prominent parts of the "Letter," I shall divide its contents into three distinct heads, and contribute some observations to the cause of truth.

First—Mr. Chambers states, "I did say that Gov. Bigler was too good a Democrat to resist the will of the people, and that I had every confidence in his desire to do any reasonable and proper thing to arrest the vice of intemperance; that I knew from correspondence and personal intercourse with him, that he held the doctrine that the will of the people should be binding so far as related to the policy of the measure." Now, it is impossible for either Mr. Chambers or myself to tell what the Governor will do in futurity on the subject of temperance, but it is well known that he resisted the expressed will of a majority of his own party in the case of Judge Campbell, which caused real grief to some of the best Democrats in the State, for giving Popery such a triumph, and which above all his other proceedings, may have a tendency to overthrow his re-election. Surely, Mr. Chambers should have known or thought of this when he so unwisely paraded the patriotism of Gov. Bigler before the public at Bedford, and in his "Letter," for political purposes, as a minister of the sanctuary.

Secondly—He brings an open, and some may say, an unmanly charge against his temperance brethren, where he says: "I felt more at liberty to say what I did of Governor Bigler, because I believe an attempt had been made to prostitute the sacred cause of temperance to mere partisan purposes, to turn its influence against his re-election." Now, it is well known that the temperance cause is greatly enveloped in politics, and some of its best friends think that this is the most efficient way for its final success; therefore, temperance men had a right to go for the men and measures that would effectually accomplish its triumph; and it is "passing strange" that Mr. C., one of the zealous champions of the temperance reform, in past time, would openly charge an honorable body of men with an attempt "to prostitute the cause to mere partisan ends," when their position gave them a right to select their candidates. He should have been one of the last men on earth to injuriously reflect on those men who were doing so much against drunkenness, Sabbath breaking and the various evils of intemperance. In other days, as a temperance lecturer, he poured out curses on the head of Bacchus, until his reason reeled under the great energy of his own eloquence, and now he turns round, and for a little political capital for his friend Bigler, publishes the hard assertion found in his "letter." O! how is the mighty fallen, and the weapons of his temperance warfare tarnished. And how can the motley mixture of Romanists, political demagogues, and the lager population refrain from crying out in mass meeting, nine cheers for the Rev. John Chambers, the great expounder of the democracy of Gov. Bigler, whose personal influence may have had a great tendency to induce President Pierce to appoint the veritible Judge Campbell Postmaster General, where as a good son of the Romish Church, he can appoint to office so many papists, and as cabinet officer, could reveal the secrets of the General Government in times of exigency to Archbishop Hughes or the Pope, if we had any secret policy worthy of their pious consideration, as ecclesiastical and and political Jesuits. But it is obvious that the Temperance Cause, the American Movement, and the increase of political poverty are small things, to Mr. Chambers, as his letter evinces, when compared to the aggrandizements of his political party, in exalting his favorite to the Chair of State, that would cause such triumphs of joy through all the ranks and files of Roman Catholicism; but would make the white robed genius of Columbia hang her harp on the willow, and retire in silence and sorrow, when principles—black as the midnight mist would overspread this glorious country.

Thirdly—Our political and clerical champion hurls bolts, red with uncommon wrath, on the heads of "Know Nothings," whom he denominates "a secret sworn political organization;" and O! horrible to relate, "a secret sworn band of petty despots." Is it possible that Mr. Chambers has published such language as this is to the world! Yes and has signed it with his own proper name! Here then he has shamefully committed himself to public derision, for myriads of the best and most patriotic men in the United States belong to the so called "Know Nothings," whom he denominates "petty despots." In his imaginary roamings he also says, that the object of this organization, "so far as is made known is to disfranchise every adopted citizen of this glorious country." This is indeed, a very unguarded statement, and contains considerable ignorance, in the absence of proof to justify such a conclusion, at least in reference to the present opperation of the American movement, which cannot disfranchise any one except a change would be effected in the naturalization law, and could not now be accomplished by any secret society whatever, without legislative action. According to the common acceptation of disfranchise, it means to take away the right to vote; and the present policy can only prevent, by the ballot box, some from obtaining office, but could not disfranchise a legal voter, nor every "adopted citizen." But he may say that this is what the Know Nothings intend, if they become sufficiently numerous for legislative action.—But how could he know this intention, if it even existed? Would a "secret sworn organization" reveal the policy of its deep recesses? Or did he, from a mere supposition of such an intended policy, make up his band of petty despots? Alas! alas! he must stand on sounder logic than this or the very know littles may ignoramus him and all the information that he has received from the Pennsylvanian.

I also consider his question a mere quibble where he asks: "How could I vote for men who are sworn to disfranchise my father, my uncle, my brother and some of the best neighbors and dearest friends I have?"—Here it is plainly evident that he would make no special sacrifice or compromise for the good of this country; but would linger on legal technicalities and rights of franchise, while popish Jesuitism was stretching forth its fangs to tear out the vitals of our republic. At such a crisis as this, what would even preventing a father, an uncle, a brother, or a friend from obtaining office, be in comparison with retarding or destroying in America a system of popery? cruel as the hyena of the desert, it at only had the national power. I therefore conjure Protestant foreigners not to be influenced by Mr. Chambers, or the weak sympathies of his letter," (when there is so much at stake,) to vote against the policy of the American movement. As true friends of this country they can easily concentrate their energies, and wield a powerful instrumentality for the glory of republican freedom and an open bible; and keep self interested political demagogues and Roman priests from ruling the destinies of America.

Now, in the accomplishment of these noble purposes, Mr. Chambers ought to be one of the foremost among us, instead of flinching from the mighty contest for sound Americanism. I however heartily believe his assertion that he is not alarmed by "tempests in penny teapots," and am sufficiently confirmed in his literary taste and abundant courage to face such storms, but I am nevertheless fully convinced from the nature of his arguments, that he cannot raise an intellectual thunder storm to beat out the mysterious brains of the "Know Nothings." If some Romish priest had come out with a letter like the one Mr. Chambers has published, there would have been an outburst of scorn over the land from true Americans and foreign Protestants. What, then, is the policy that would make such a letter from a prominent Protestant Minister, palatable? Answer, anti-American policy, Popery and political intrigue for selfish and party purposes? And I therefore hold up its obnoxious contents to the chastisement of public indignation, as a clerical ebullition for political results.

I also deplore the unwarrantable reflection on Mayor Conrad who is doing so much for the cause of morality and the safety and happiness of the public; and as it is such a rare thing to get men in high office to take such a firm stand for sobriety and order, Ministers of the gospel should not discourage such noble efforts. I know there is a degree of proscription in the Mayor's policy, as announced in his inaugural address, in relation to the present state of affairs. But if we are only patient and loyal to true principles all will be well at last. It is therefore better for foreign Protestants to favor the policy of the Americans, that to let Romanism triumph, and idolatry, superstition and wickedness prevail. And though some foreigners may be prevented from holding office, by the strength of the American party, there are thousands of Protestants from other countries, who wish no office under the government and on that principle, have no temptation of offices to make them oppose sound policy; and they are raising a host of young natives that will be eligible to office, and terrible as an avalanche to Jesuitical and priest-ridden Popery. Let us, therefore go for principle that will, prevent the fires of Smithfield and bloody inquisition. My unchangeable opinion is, that those foreigners who do not like to be governed by sound American principles may go back to their native country, for here all should wreathe the star decked head of Columbia and rally round the green grown glories of the tree of Liberty. WILLIAM BARNES.

Nebraska Politics in New York.

The New York Evening Post the leading Democratic paper at the North, but which "bolts" on the Nebraska question, remarks on the anti-Nebraska resolutions of the late Whig State Convention at Syracuse as follows:

"That portion of them which relates to the Nebraska act will command the hearty assent of an immense majority of the people of New York from Suffolk to Chautauque. It is no doubt true that hostility to Mr. Pierce's Administration has given a keener edge to their censure; but to whatever cause it may be owing, we are rejoiced to meet with so full and faithful an expression of the public feeling, adopted in an assembly of citizens from every part of the State. The contrast which it forms to the pusillanimous mention of the Nebraska bill in the resolutions adopted at the late Democratic Convention in this State is a sad one for the Democratic party, and we allude to it with shame. Had the resentment felt by the people at the great wrong done to the North been expressed with half the completeness, half the manly energy, which we find in the Whig resolutions, the triumph of the Democratic candidates at the approaching election would, in the opinion of many, have been scarcely doubtful. In adopting the language of faint and timid disapproval, the Democratic Convention repulsed the support and cooperation of thousands of earnest-minded men, for the sake of securing the votes of a handful of office-holders and their friends, who would in no case have ventured to vote for any other nomination but that of the Convention.

GOVERNOR BIGLER.

If we were put to it to mention Governor BIGLER's greatest defect, we should say it was the absence of fixed opinions. He has no course of policy. Unstable as water, he does not excel. Wanting great principles of conduct, he is reduced to shifts and expedients. Take his course on the Erie troubles. He approved the charters which led to them, then sided with Erie, and at last settled the matter so as to accommodate the Lake Shore Company, displease the people of Erie and sacrifice the interest of the State to a private corporation. Opposed to banks, he has signed several re-charters on one pretext or another. Advocating individual liability to the fullest extent, he signed the Act of March 27, 1854, which exempts stockholders in certain mining and manufacturing companies from all individual liabilities except a few specified items. Deploring crime, he lavishes the pardoning power upon criminals, and that without consulting the judges who are informed as to their claim to executive lenity. Kidnappers, murderers, bullies, and desperadoes of every description, are turned loose to prey upon the community. And what is his opinion on the sale of the Public Works? He argued against it in his message and signed a bill in favor of it. What does he think of the "lager beer bill?" This is not clear, though he has carried it in his pocket for months.—His views on temperance legislation are so full of provisoes and qualifications that nobody understands what they are. To the Temperance Convention in June, he declares that it would be impossible for him to say in advance what would be his course. To John Chambers, he has written a private letter which satisfies that gentleman that he would sanction a right of search Prohibitory Liquor bill. On the Nebraska question he plays the Sir Doubtful. Dubious with great skill. The newspapers which support him, the Democratic Congressmen, the Administration, are all slave-soilers. But is he? He prevented the adoption of pro-Nebraska resolutions in the State Democratic Convention and of anti-Nebraska ones in the Legislature and has nothing to commit himself. Is this shrewd policy? Or, is the Governor incapable of forming a manly and courageous opinion!

Things to Remember.

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER!

That Gov. Bigler said among other things in a speech in Fulton County, which was reported by his political friend, J. M. Cooper, editor of the *Valley Spirit*, and published in his paper, "*That he had defended the Compromise Measures, and he would defended the* Nebraska bill, which was founded upon the great republican principle of self-government."

LET THEM REMEMBER!

That Governor Bigler advocated a Bill granting the use of our Prisons for the fugitive slaves; that he recommended an act permitting masters to carry their slaves through Pennsylvania; that he pardoned Alberti the notorious kidnapper; that his official Journals in Philadelphia and Harrisburg are strongly in favor of the Nebraska-Kansas infamy; and that he has repeatedly said to leading Democrats in Harrisburg, that he approves of the principles of that measure.

LET THEM REMEMBER!

That the Democratic State Central committee have issued and scattered broad-cast over this Commonwealth, an Address (!) fully sustaining the Nebraska swindle, and that it was issued by the knowledge and sanction of the Governor, and appeared in his special organ—thus making the issue direct upon this question, and dispelling all doubt or cavil on this point.

LET THEM REMEMBER!

That it is immaterial what professions, the Governor may make hereafter to suit certain localities, it will not change the fact, that he is connected and acts with a horde of reckless panderers to the South, and that his election will be a GREAT NEBRASKA TRIUMPH.

LET THEM REMEMBER!

That the expenses of the Commonwealth during the second year of Gov. Bigler's administration, nearly doubled those of the last year of Gov. Johnston's term.

Hon. David Wilmot.

This eloquent champion of freedom is denounced by the Governor's organ, the *Patriot*, as a "TRAITOR," and one to be despised and proscribed by the "faithful. And why?—Simply because Judge Wilmot deceived three years ago by the hypocritical professions of of Governor Bigler, on the Slavery question, is determined not to trust him again, and to prevent the perpetration of a similar fraud upon the anti-Slavery men of the North.—Identified as Gov. Bigler is with the Nebraska swindle, Judge Wilmot as an honest man who has a reputation to sustain, cannot support him for Governor. The formidable opposition of Judge Wilmot has alarmed Gov. Bigler and his friends, and failing in their efforts to *silence* him, they now resort to abuse and denunciation of the man they have heretofore eulogised and honored. But abuse of David Wilmot by the pensioned libellers of the Government press, will not affect him injuriously. The people of the North respect and confide in him, and the more he is persecuted for his devotion to the great cause of Freedom, the closer they will cling to him.—The *Patriot* makes one very important admission, in saying that Mr. Wilmot's efforts in behalf of Freedom "are untiring if not *effective*." How "effective," the result of the October election will show. In the language of the *Montrose Democrat*, Gov. Bigler having taken a position in favor of the Nebraska fraud, "will receive the earnest and scathing rebuke" of the people of the Northern Counties.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26, 1852.

The "Angel Gabriel" blowed his horn in Independence-square this evening, according to previous announcement. A crowd commenced gathering, when the police interfered, and removed him to the lock-up to await a hearing to-morrow morning.

The State Fair opened to-day, and was attended by not less than 10,000 persons. The visitors were exclusively members with their ladies, none others being admitted for the two first days. The display of cattle was splendid, comprising over four hundred, besides sheep and pigs, and the numbers are hourly augmented by new arrivals. Thursday and Friday will be the great days of the Fair, when Floral Hall will be filled with flowers and fruits. Mechanical Hall is already filled with a beautiful display of specimens of the mechanic arts, one immense apartment being full of agricultural implements.—Tribune.

The Season.

In the following statement we have grouped adjoining states and sections, where the amount of rain which fell was nearly the same. The figures giving the amount of rain are intended to represent the average, according to observation taken in different parts of each State:

In Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, it was very dry during both July and August. Rain in July, one and a half inches; August one half inch.

In Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, plenty of rain fell during the month of July, nearly or quite up to the average, but hardly any in August. Rain in July, three and a half inches; in August, half an inch.

In New York State, in July, two and a half inches of rain fell—about an average.—During the month of August there was but little rain in the northern section—half an inch: in the southern section, one inch; in the city, one and a half inches.

In New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania, there was no drought in July. Rain in July, three and a half inches; in August, one half inch.

In western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, rain, during July, fell one and a half inches—in some places less: in August, one half inch.

The amount of rain which fell in Maryland and northern Virginia, according to the tables, is nearly the same. Some parts of Maryland suffered from the drought more severely than others. Rain in July, one and a half inches; in August, the same.

In both North and South Carolina, there was plenty of rain during the two months, and the papers in both States, during the prevalence of the dry weather, complained of too much rain in July. Rain in July, five inches; in August, four and a half inches—nearly an average.

In lower Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana, there was no drought in either July or August, but rather more than the average amount of rain fell. Rain in July, five to six inches; in August, the same.

In Upper Georgia, Alabama, and Upper Mississippi, a fair amount of rain fell during both months. Rain in July, two inches and a half; August, three inches.

In Lower Mississippi and Lower Texas, during both months, abundant rain; very profuse rain in July, five to six inches; in August, the same.

Rain in Tennessee, in July, two and a half inches; in August, half an inch.

In Kentucky, during both months, the drought was very great, and the crops suffered severely, though a fair amount of rain fell. Rain in July, one and a half inches; in August, one and a half inches.

In Indiana, during both both months, there was a fair amount of rain in most parts of the State, but not up to the average. Rain in July, two and a half inches; in August, two and a half inches.

In Illinois, Missouri, and Southern Iowa, extending west to Fort Kearny, and taking in Western Arkansas, but little rain fell in either July or August. Rain in July, one inch; in August, the same.

In Northern Iowa, rain in July, four inches; in August, three inches.

In Wisconsin there was a great abundance of rain—more than an average in July.—Rain in July, in some parts, eight inches; other parts, four and a half inches. At the Falls of St. Anthony, five inches; in August, from two and a half to three inches.—*Washington Globe.*

Hon. George Darsie.

Our Loco Foco cotemporaries having very industriously circulated a story that Mr. Darsie, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, has declined being a candidate, and will not be voted for by the Whigs, it is but right that the story should be contradicted, and set at rest. There is no truth whatever in the allegation. Mr Darsie is the nominee of the Whig State Convention, is now the candidate, of the Whig Party, will continue in the field as such until the close of the second Tuesday in October, and all who are Whigs in feelings and sentiment will cast their votes for him. He has not and will not withdraw, but expects to receive, as he deserves, the support of all who desire a reform in the management of our Public Works.

Of Mr. Darsie's pre-eminent qualifications we do not speak. All who know him will admit him to be just the man who can, if any one can, cleanse the Augean stable. Of his claims as a Whig, upon Whig support, a life long devotion to the whig cause is the best evidence.—*Telegraph.*

☞ The Clearfield *Raftsman* describes the opening of a "Know-Nothing" lodge, at Curwinsville, as follows:

They assembled there the other evening in our friend Detrick's blacksmith shop, and we are informed, on authority not surpassed even by that of the Pennsylvanian, of all their wonderful, and "blasphemous" proceedings.

Fifteen candidates were regularly initiated, and had it not been for one, who after being put through *five* times, still declared he was a democrat, and that the whole thing was a Whig gull trap, this exposition would never have come to light, and thus would have been lost to the world.

Each candidate was seized by four stalwart men, and placed face downwards on an anvil block lying on its side. After being rolled five times, from neck to heels, he was 'scouted' over the pavement into the street, after which he was gathered up, brought in, and his head chucked into a coal pile, while the "other end" received a gentle application of the contents of the 'slack-tub.' He was then called upon for his initiation fee of *three cents*. After the *fees* were collected, one of the 'regularly initiated' started with the funds to procure a little 'spiritual consolation,'—doubtless to wash the wounds of the neophytes—and doubtless for some other purpose. After the arrival of the messenger, our reporter most emphatically "knew nothing." Before morning, we are credibly informed, the rest were all in the same situation, and in consequence our exposition must here end.

☞ Among the rewards of the late celebration of the Jacksonville, Ill., Female Seminary, was the following:—"To Miss Hattie J. Hine, for meekness of disposition, kind-heartedness and affection, a husband—Mr. Austin Rockwell." If such magnificent prizes are annually awarded, that school will become very popular.

☞ Solitude and Society are two great magnets which attract mankind; and both have exclusive claims to merit, and both have their votaries.