

The Susquehanna Register.
H. FRAZIER AND THOS. SMITH, EDITORS
MONTEIRO, PA.
Thursday, October 5, 1854.

ANTI-NEBRASKA CANDIDATES.

Governor,
JAMES POLLOCK, of Northumberland.
Canal Commissioner,
GEORGE DARRIE, 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,
SYDNEY B. WELLS.
For Commissioner,
JOSEPH W. SMITH.

TO WHIGS.
Is it necessary to make an appeal to our Whig friends—to call upon them in the name of Republicanism and our common humanity to come forward in a mass, as did the Northern Whigs in Congress, and cast their votes for Freedom? Remember that if Bigler is elected, the pro-slavery conspirators at Washington will consider it an endorsement of their acts of treason to the rights of man, and will then dare go on committing others as soon as they can be matured; while on the other hand, if Pollock is elected, their last hope of support at the North will be gone, and the slave power will be arrested in its career of usurpation and crime. Is not the latter a result worth striving for? Is it not the solemn duty of every man to do all he fairly can to effect it? This is no common occasion. Carelessness and indifference now are criminal. There are questions now to be decided which are far above all mere party considerations; and we know not how much may depend upon a single vote in deciding them.

Americans, Remember!
That both President Pierce's and Gov. Bigler's administration show an unjust partiality and preference for foreigners and Catholics.—James Campbell, a Jesuit, is Postmaster General. Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, and McClelland, Secretary of the Interior, are both said to be Roman Catholics. Taney, a Roman Catholic, is Chief Justice of the United States. A large proportion of the Postmasters in the United States are Catholics, many of them incompetent, and some unnaturalized foreigners.

Judge Pollock.
It is a rare thing for a man to live to the age of mature manhood, having led so pure and unblemished a life, that nothing can be said against him. Especially if he has occupied prominent public positions and yet maintained a blameless reputation, is his case a remarkable one. Such a man is James Pollock. For several months he has been before the public as a candidate for Governor. Those who oppose his election have doubtless given his past career a scrutinizing examination, and if they had discovered any grave faults of character or conduct, would have laid them before the public as a reason for his defeat. But they could discover none.—The allegations that he voted wrong on one or two questions when in Congress—the only charges of any moment that have been made against him—have been proved false by the record. Judge Pollock, therefore, after having been many years before the public, after having represented his District in Congress, and served it as Judge of its Courts, now stands before the people of Pennsylvania with a spotless reputation, and the highest character for learning and abilities.

Ambrose Party.—The New York Evening Post, a Democratic paper, gives the following gloomy picture of the condition of its own party: "The adherents of Mr. Pierce's Administration are hard pressed by a host of foes, besides their old adversaries, the Whigs. On one side are the enemies of the Nebraska bill, on another the friends of internal improvements at the West, and from a yet third quarter they are assailed by the Know Nothings. They are beaten in one State after another, and now in their extremity they call upon the Hards to share their ill-fortune and help them to retrieve it. It is not at all strange that the call is unheeded."

Who Are They?
The three or four disreputable individuals alluded to by the Democrat, as riding the county rather extensively of late, and having their head quarters in Montrose, are informed are not exactly Know Nothings, but must be classed among what are technically termed *Shanghais*. They are said to hold their meetings regularly at a certain uptown office, and to be sworn,—in pursuance of orders recently received from the anti-Know Nothing administration at Washington,—to subvert the constitution and destroy the Union, by supporting and promulgating, as among others, the following doctrines most abhorrent to humanity, true Democracy, and common sense:

- 1.—That the Declaration of Independence is a "self-evident lie."
- 2.—That Democracy and Slavery are natural bed-fellows, whose "manifest destiny" is to go hand in hand over the whole earth, subduing and populating it.
- 3.—That the Protestant Clergy—except the Rev. John Chambers—are a meddlesome set of fellows, and must be put down, a la Douglas.
- 4.—That the "white slaves" of Europe, who escape to this land of the free, at once make excellent "sovereigns," and are better qualified to hold places of trust and profit under our government, than native-born citizens.
- 5.—That the black slaves of the South, escaping to freedom, are to be tracked with blood-hounds, seized like wild beasts, manacled and returned to their tyrant masters.
- 6.—That all who will not subscribe to these principles, and vote for Bigler, must be "crushed out" of the Democratic party, as no better than Whigs and Know Nothings.

The above are only a few of the articles of their proscription and unconstitutional creed, but are sufficient to show the nature and objects of the organization. Were it not that the most of them have taken Know-Nothingism the natural way, they would really be a dangerous crew, and we should deem it our duty to warn the public to look out for them. But while their labors are principally confined to lying in wait around the corners and in dark alleys, late at night, trying to learn something, we can hardly believe there is such a danger.

One of them made a grand discovery, the other night, and thought he had found a Know Nothing's nest, sure. He saw great numbers of men go streaming into an old building, and determined to watch, and expose them when they came out. Being a man of 'grit' he watched all night, and in the morning found they had long before gone out another way! It seems to have been a kinsman of his that, on meeting in town the other evening half a dozen Liberty men who told him they were here on little errands, immediately "smelt a rat," and shortly after they left him, went round and looked into every place of business in town, but could find no trace of any of them, and went home knowing nothing more than when he set out.

The Test of Democracy.
At a Democratic meeting, recently, it was unanimously resolved, "that the best test of a good Democrat is an unscrupulous ticket." In this county, "Bigler or anti-Bigler" is the test. This was rather ludicrously exemplified in the recent County Convention. A Democratic limb of the law was zealously opposing the admission of the Choconut delegates, and in the course of his remarks declared "that he would vote for no man who would not support Governor Bigler." Instantly up jumped an enthusiastic Irish delegate, and exclaimed, "That's thro' Democracy! That's thro' Democracy!"

The Washington Union and many other pseudo-Democratic papers declare that the support of the Nebraska bill is the test of party allegiance. In Philadelphia they have the Know Nothing test, and Democratic candidates must expurgate themselves by making affidavits that they are not members of that mysterious order. Belief in the doctrines of the "Declaration of Independence" used to be a pretty good test, but since Democratic Senators have asserted in Congress that those doctrines are "self-evident lies," we suppose that old-fashioned test is exploded. Verily, Democracy is progressive.

The Spirit of Party.
The chief object of those who are laboring for the re-election of Governor Bigler is directed to the restoration of old party lines. No better evidence is needed of their entire desertion of the cause of freedom. It is perfectly obvious to every one, that by retaining our old party organizations and divisions at the North, we surrender all to the South.—This the Free-Soil men have all along felt, and still feel; but they are called upon to justify themselves by acting contrary to this belief. And for what reason? Why simply because they are told that otherwise they will become whigs, and contribute to a whig victory. This we deny entirely. What united the people of Iowa without distinction of party upon the anti-Nebraska candidate for Governor, and elected him in that strong Democratic State? Simply the fact that he stood on the platform of freedom while his opponent did not. So it was in Maine. So it should be every where. No matter what a man may have been heretofore, if he is for freedom, elect him—if he is against it, defeat him. Those of any party, who desire success, must come before the people on the right platform.

Let us look back a few months, to the time when the Nebraska bill was before Congress. What were then the sentiments of the people of the North? Was anybody afraid that Democratic members would contribute to a Whig victory, by voting to defeat the Nebraska bill? No; we united in petitioning against that iniquitous act, forgetting of all party distinctions. Instead of calling those Democrats traitors who voted with the Whigs of the North for freedom, we all alike rejoiced in their firmness, in daring to prefer principle before party. The same efforts were then made by the President and his satellites, to draw the party lines, on this question, that are now making here. But the Democratic members from the North divided—some voting for slavery and some for freedom.—Which were the traitors? The universal sentiment of the North pronounced in favor of those who stood firm in that dark hour of temptation. And with what indignation and dismay we saw one after another dropping out and giving in their adhesion to southern supremacy. With what intense anxiety we watched, to see whether there were enough men left to turn the scale for freedom. And when the iniquitous bill passed, what a tide of indignation swept over the whole North.

A murrain rose, from shore to shore,
Of freedom's native clime,
That had held e'er since before,
When Freedom was no crime.

Then the people, whose petitions had been spurned by their recreant servants at Washington, longed for the time when they could rebuke the traitors at the ballot box. In some of the Northern States that opportunity has already been had, and in every case the Nebraska bills have been signally defeated.—President Pierce and his foul conspiracy against freedom, have been condemned. Men of Pennsylvania! the hour of your trial is at hand. On Tuesday next the die will be cast. The eye of the whole country is upon you. Much, very much, depends on your decision. The battle is not one of parties but of principles. With trembling anxiety those who have linked their fortunes with the South, look for your verdict. The friends of freedom look with much anxiety, but also with much hope. The great heart of the people, that, when the act of perfidy was consummated, beat high with indignation and with firm resolve, has not so soon ceased its pulsations for freedom. We who so warmly approved the action of those that in Congress voted against slavery aggression, and have rejoiced anew at each report of the successive victories of freedom's party in the States around us, now have a voice whispering, "Go thou and do likewise." And we will do it. The ties of party shall be broken, and out of the fragments of both the old, shall be formed a new party, with power to restrain and repel the encroachments of slavery. But to accomplish this, every man must first for himself and act for himself. It is not safe to make any one your leader. As Davy Crockett would say, "First be sure you are right, then go ahead." Consider whether the election of Governor Bigler, whose influence has been from the first, for slavery, who with all his supporters has already endorsed the Nebraska bill, and who is claimed by the National Administration as its candidate, would not only be an endorsement of the Nebraska bill, but also prepare the way for further aggressions of the Slave power. We can have no doubt that it would do both.

In conclusion, we repeat, that the triumph of the united friends of freedom in this conflict, cannot, with any show of consistency or truth, be claimed as a Whig victory; and we trust that no man will be frightened into a desertion of his principles, by any such allegation. If we justified those who in Congress voted for freedom, and condemned those who voted otherwise, let us so vote that we can justify, and not condemn, our own acts.

"Democracy Never Dies."
That is true, Democracy never dies, and Despotism never dies, but they both change characters very often. The name of Democracy is often sought to be used as a cloak for despotism—never more palpably than at the present time. This the honest masses of the Democracy see, and therefore they cling to their principles, and refuse to follow where apostate Democrats would lead them. They can never be made to believe that slavery is one of the democratic institutions that should be extended over the world. They know that slavery is only another name for despotism, and despotism they have always been taught to abhor as it deserves.

Some gentlemen who accompanied Judge Pollock from Towanda to this place, brought word that Bradford county will go six to one for Pollock. That may be a large estimate, as they seemed quite enthusiastic; but we are confident that county will roll up such a majority as will make Bigler's friends roll up the whites of their eyes. So the tide is setting all over the State, as near as we can learn. There's a good time coming boys, wait a little longer.

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A Comparison of Principles.
As the time is drawing near when the people of Pennsylvania are to decide between the two candidates before them for Governor it may be worth while to recall some of the differences of opinion and position that exist between the two. Our comparison must be a hurried one, and confined to a few points, but we will endeavor that it shall be plainly and fairly made.

The Sale of the Public Works.—Judge Pollock is decidedly in favor of his speedy sale, and so he told us in his speech here. Gov. Bigler argued against his sale in his message, but signed a bill authorizing a sale of the Main Line. It is asserted that that Bill was purposely so contrived, that a sale could not be effected in pursuance of its provisions, and the result has shown that opinion to be correct, for the time limited for selling under it has long since expired, and no sale was effected. The Governor did not mention the subject in his speech here. The Bigler organ here is with Pollock on that question, and we believe the people of this county are with him.

The Temperance Question.—Pollock is in favor of a Prohibitory Law. His position was declared satisfactory by the State Temperance Convention, and is so considered by Temperance men generally. A Temperance Convention held in Philadelphia, September 20th, adopted him as the Temperance candidate. Bigler's position was declared unsatisfactory, and although the Rev. John Chambers claimed that he had a *private Prohibitory Law Letter* from Bigler in his pocket, which satisfied him, nothing has been made public to change the Governor's position on that question. His having recently vetoed the Lager Beer bill, after having signed bills of local application with similar provisions, would seem to indicate that he is not becoming any more favorably disposed towards the Temperance cause. Bigler's organ in this county claims to be in favor of a Prohibitory Law, and must therefore endorse Pollock as sound on that question.

Religion in Politics.—Pollock, in his speech here, declared in favor of religious liberty, to its fullest extent, but opposed to the churches coming into the political arena as organizations. He did not mention the Know Nothings, probably because he knew nothing about them, good or evil. Bigler denounced the Know Nothings, long and loudly, as midnight conspirators against the Constitution and the Roman Catholics. On this point the Governor's Montrose organ agrees with him. What these "midnight conspirators" do in their secret conclaves, it is difficult to discover, but it is pretty well understood that they do not agree with President Pierce and Gov. Bigler in preferring foreign Catholics to Americans for office, and they are therefore denounced and proscribed by those dignitaries.

The Slavery Question.—Pollock takes an open and manly stand in opposition to Slavery oppression in every form. When in Congress he voted against the increase of the slave-power, and he had always been its consistent opponent. Those who have heard him speak, know just where he stands on this question. What is Bigler's position on the slavery question? Has he not as uniformly adhered to the side of slavery as Pollock has to that of freedom? As Governor he has recommended that we should permit our jails to be used as slave pens, and that we should authorize by law the holding of slaves for a brief period in this Commonwealth. He pardoned the notorious kidnapper, Albert, and when the Governor of slave holding Maryland refused to deliver up the kidnapper and murderer, McCreary, instead of showing a proper resentment for the indignity thereby offered to this Commonwealth, he meekly yielded the point to the slaveholders, and shortly after received the Maryland State officers as the honored guests of Pennsylvania. When the Nebraska bill was before Congress, and when the Northern man, with a freeman's heart in his bosom, was roused to the highest pitch of indignation at the great wrong in contemplation, Gov. Bigler was silent, and he tells us, in his Montrose speech, *took very little interest in the question.* While other State Legislatures dared to speak out against the great iniquity, our Legislature, of which a large majority were Bigler's friends, was silent. While other nominating Conventions condemned the measure, in decided terms, that which nominated Gov. Bigler, was silent. And now that he is in the field, President Pierce's organ at Washington, which asserts that the Nebraska bill is the test of Democracy, warmly advocates his re-election. And every pro-Nebraska paper in this State, comprising a majority of the so-called Democratic papers, and every Nebraska man so far as we know, is laboring with night and day, to effect his re-election. Moreover, he declared openly and distinctly, when speaking in the lower part of the State, that he was in favor of the bill.—And in his speech here, he as distinctly declared that he was in favor of leaving the question of slavery or no slavery to the people of Nebraska and Kansas, which is the very object of the Nebraska bill, and which never could have been done without the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. In view of these facts, what Free Soil man can doubt as to which of the candidates is deserving his support?

Annual Fair, and Cattle Show.
As there appears to be some ambiguity in the notice of the Fair as published in the papers, we are requested to say that the plowing match will be held on Wednesday Oct. 11th, and the Cattle Show &c., on the following day. The Address will be delivered by Edwin Tompkins, Esq., of Eghamton at two o'clock on Thursday, Oct. 12th.

Our learned neighbor says that the Bradford Argus gives its Whig readers very sensible advice in recommending them not to bet on the result of the election. So it does, though not for the reason the Democrat suggests, but because betting on election is an offense against the laws of the State, and besides deprives the person betting, of the right to vote.

Response.
Mr. CHAPMAN suggests, in relation to his being *chased* in the last "Democrat," that although the very complimentary notice of him requires no serious reply, it may be well enough to merely say to his numerous friends of both parties, that though he did feel somewhat concerned for his reputation on hearing two or three weeks ago that the ex-Speaker was trying to do what he could for him, he feels quite relieved from such apprehensions by the appearance of the article referred to; and thinks a few more of the same sort will ensure his election. Having never asked support on the plea of "poverty" himself, he believes the assertion that "Whigs are trying to excite sympathy" for him on that ground, like the "Roofback" that any Whigs ever boasted of having had to "starve him out" of the Register establishment, to be a *sheer fabrication*. He owns up that like many other honest men before him, he retired poor from the publication of a country paper in a region of limited business relations, during a long period of general pecuniary depression, and where it was especially destitute of much public patronage to sustain it. But poor as he is, he is not yet a "pauper," but pays more taxes for the support of such, (who are not Whigs either) than the ex-Speaker ever has, or is likely to do for Whig paupers.

As for the assertion that he is "incompetent and full of blunders," and that "he can never discharge the duties of the office," he is content to leave that to the verdict of the people of this county, a majority of whom have long well known him, and are quite as competent to decide that matter as he is; and that, too, without invoking any invidious comparison with his competitor, whose competency the ex-Speaker fully endorses, now that Mr. Hollister has declined that nomination.

Chapman begs him not to be concerned about the timely distribution of his tickets, as he had them printed and already in circulation through most of the townships nearly two weeks ago. Nor is he under the necessity of riding all over the county to carry them and urge them upon the people in person. Democrats as well as Whigs are kindly saying him the trouble by taking them voluntarily whenever they come in town.—They are daily called for, and are circulating every morning before the ex-Speaker is awake. Whether enough of them will find their way into the ballot box to elect him or not, he hopes to get at least as many votes as ever the ex-Speaker got in this county, with all the heavy preponderance of the party he had to help him. For though he may be too "slow" to match his Honor in dodging an issue, he would not shrink from a fair trial of speed with him, either in a foot race or a chase for Register and Recorder, if he can coax Friend Glidden to decline and let him try.

Finally, if the ex-Speaker fears the hostility of the "Know Nothings" in such a trial, whose fancied existence haunts his "midnight visions," so much of late as to give him fits of the nightmare, he will allow him an offset the benefit of all the "Shanghais" and the high-shanks to boot.

Judge Wilmot.
The Montrose Democrat last week made a characteristic assault upon Judge Wilmot.—We do not feel called upon to defend the Judge against such an enemy—he will find his best defenders in the hearts of his many friends, who will only cling the closer to him for having been assailed from such a quarter.

Judge Wilmot's offence, it seems, is that he interests himself in politics, and is in favor of the election of James Pollock. As an anti-slavery man, consistency and patriotism both require that he should vote for Pollock, and no genuine friend of freedom would find any fault with his course in that respect.—But says the Democrat, a Judge should not soil his ermine by dabbling in the muddy pool of party politics. Would that virtuous sheet have objected if Wilmot had interfered on the other side! When Judge Knox of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, went home to Tioga county, a short time since, to electioneer for Bigler, and endeavor to counteract Wilmot's labors in behalf of freedom, the Democrat made no objection to his course.—Nor are we aware that it has denounced Judge Boyle, of our County Court, for writing to his Irish friends, directly after the Governor made his "liberal" speech here against the Know Nothings—urging them to bring as many as possible to be naturalized, so as to make more votes for Bigler.

We now call the attention of the Democrat to both these cases, and shall look to see it castigate the delinquents in proportion to the heinousness of their offence.

We ask every sincere opponent of slavery and the slave power, to read carefully the extracts from Gov. Bigler's inaugural address, and first annual message, which appear on our first page this week, and then candidly ask himself the question whether the man who can officially counsel such truckling to the South, but whenever he is called to do any thing for the cause of freedom, suddenly discovers that he has no business to meddle with the slavery question, is the man for the present crisis. Compare his language with that of the act abolishing slavery in this State, which we also publish on the same page, and if Bigler speaks the sentiments of the people of this State, then blush for the degeneracy of Pennsylvanians.

Democratic Anti-Nebraska Meeting.
The Democracy composed of the townships of Middletown, Forest Lake and Jessup, met pursuant to notice on the evening of the 30th ult., at the house of Johnson W. Stone in Middletown. The number being too large for the transaction of business at that place, the meeting adjourned to the Baptist Meeting House, which the trustees kindly opened for the occasion.

The meeting was called to order by Robt. Griffin Esq.—John Bradshaw was chosen President; James S. Bassell, George W. Ball, Dexter Marshall and Robt. Griffin Esq., were chosen Vice Presidents; and James E. Smith was chosen Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated by the President—C. C. Smith, Byron Griffin, G. H. Hamlin and Robert Griffin Esq., were appointed a committee to report Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. During the absence of the committee the meeting was ably addressed by several citizens in reference to the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and our duty in the present crisis.

The committee soon returned and reported the following Resolutions, which were taken up separately, and adopted without a dissenting voice.

Resolved, That we are pointedly and unequivocally opposed to the late repeal of the Missouri Compromise by Congress, opening it to the great Territories of Kansas and Nebraska to the blighting curse of human Slavery.

Resolved, That we can but condemn in the most decided terms and in the most solemn manner the course pursued by the national administration in aiding and abetting the passage of the Douglas Bill and that we look upon it as a most flagrant violation of solemn pledges on the part of the President made to the people in his first inaugural address.

Resolved, That we will not sustain that administration in a course of wrong, and that the only true course to make that administration feel the Sovereign power of the people is to strike down the power that sustains it. That we demand the immediate restoration of the Missouri Compromise to the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and that we will not give our suffrages to any man unconditionally who denounces the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

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Election, Tuesday, October 10th!
Let every man go to the polls, and vote according to the dictates of his own conscience. There was never a more important election: its result will influence the fate of the Republic.

Look out for Frauds!
In the desperation which the probability of defeat has produced among the Bigler men, desperate means will perhaps be resorted to. Let every voter therefore look to his votes, and see that they are all right, with no names displaced, spelled wrong, or otherwise incorrect. Spurious or mixed tickets will probably be circulated to deceive the unwary—look out for them.

The Anti-Nebraska Candidates.
There are two sets of candidates presented to the voters of Susquehanna county this fall—one set have placed themselves openly upon the Anti-Nebraska platform, and will stand or fall on that issue, while the others have no platform at all, as we can learn, but expect to be elected by the potent charm of a name. We have the utmost confidence that the Independent Anti-Nebraska candidates can be elected. We trust they will each receive the vote of every true friend of freedom.

The Sullivan (Pa.) Democrat comes to us under the sole editorial conduct of Michael Meyler Esq. he and Mr. Trout having effected a dissolution of the union. Bigler was the rock on which they split. Trout cannot swallow Bigler, but feels a natural affinity for Pollock, while Michael is disposed to make the best of a bad bargain, and we suppose must still be classed as a "Regular." It may however astonish the cautious ruled Democracy of this region that he has raised the name of James Deegan alone at the head of his columns for Representative. We don't know what Mr. Deegan's prospects for a re-election, but worse men than he have been sent back a second term.

POLLOCK'S SPEECH.—We did no justice to James Pollock's speech here, in our report of it. Everybody who heard it, we believe, pronounced it a great speech. We know that it made a deep impression on many men. And many Democrats who had made up their minds not to vote for Bigler, because of his incoherence on the slavery question, but were hesitating about supporting his opponent, after hearing that speech, will cast their votes for Pollock. It was one of those "straight-forward manly, vigorous speeches," that sell.

Hon. M. C. Tyler informs us that he has no recollection of ever having made the remark attributed to him by the Editor of the March Chunk Gazette, "that he would not vote for Pierce for dog whipper"—that he does not consider the question of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise involved in this election, and that he believes Gov. Bigler to have honestly opposed to that measure, as he had assurances to that effect from his own lips. We have not room for Judge Tyler's letter.

JUDGE WILMOT'S COURSE.
The Reporter, the Democratic organ of Bradford county, takes a very different view of Judge Wilmot's course from our late Free-soil neighbor of the Montrose Democrat. A long editorial in the last Reporter, exposes the origin of the recent attacks upon the Judge, and pronounces his course both honest and consistent. Support of Bigler is evidently not the test of Democracy in Bradford, if the following extract from the Reporter's article above alluded to, is any criterion:

The Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania Patriot are now the sewers employed by the men of whom we speak, to discharge their falsehoods and denunciations upon Mr. WILMOT. They are publishing letters from this County, dated from different villages, but all written by the same man, full of the grossest falsehood, the most insinuating assumptions and the wildest predictions. It is enough of their author to say, that if he is entitled to be called a Democrat, then there is hope of mercy for the vilest traitor that ever betrayed his party. His ambition is well understood—and while his foul makes him contemptible, we are content to allow him to indulge it to his heart's content.

It is the object of these letters, and of the private efforts of his enemies, to shake the confidence of the people of this District in Mr. Wilmot's integrity by several accusations. 1st. That he owes his present position upon the bench to a positive pledge to abstain from all participation in politics. 2d. That in addressing public meetings, he is derogating from the dignity of his position. 3d. That by withholding his support from Bigler, he is endeavoring to "draw his friends to the Whig ranks." 4th. That an arrangement has been made with Pollock to secure his election to the U. S. Senate. Such is the substance of their allegations; by urging which they seek to alienate from Mr. Wilmot all his friends. We have no room this week, to take up and answer these charges.—We must be content, and our friends should be satisfied, with a general, unqualified denial of the whole. We say they are without foundation in truth, unjust and unreasonable; and the very fact that they are other stories, originates with the men who have basely themselves for years in promulgating falsehoods for his detriment, should cause any friend of his to turn a deaf ear to their slanders, be they vociferated ever so loudly.

That Judge Wilmot will not give Mr. Bigler his support, is a fact which is well known therein our course differs, and we are conscious that our State ticket would not be defeated should we enter into any explanation. But that makes no difference in our estimate of the honesty, sincerity and integrity of the man. We believe that he sees the path of duty clearly before him. Does any friend of his doubt that he will always walk therein uninfluenced by inebriety or selfish motives and undaunted by denunciation? We also have every confidence that if he has now a doubting friend the lapse of a single week will satisfy him, of the purity of Mr. Wilmot's motives, and probably of the sagacity and soundness of his judgment.

Wilmot vs Bigler.
In the Hon. David Wilmot's admirable letter, which we published a few weeks ago, occurs the following passage in relation to the position of candidates on the Nebraska question: "Let no candidate pretend to condemn the recent legislation of Congress, and yet hold himself in party alliance with the present administration. He cannot be trusted; and so sure as he is trusted, so sure will the people, and their rights be betrayed." The man who will not face in open and manly resistance, the aggression of the slave power to-day, cannot be relied upon to go so, on the occasion of a future provocation. He is a singularly un-sound to the core, and will sacrifice his country's highest interest and glory for some paltry partisan consideration!

Mr. Wilmot had written this purpose for the Gov. he could not have made a better fit. We would not attempt to improve upon what Mr. Wilmot here says of such political means as Gov. Bigler; but simply call attention to the opinion of an honest, outspoken anti-Nebraska Democrat. Let the people heed the warning. Gov. Bigler is in close alliance with the present administration, and hopelessly rotten and, ungod to the core, on the great question of Freedom.

The Washington correspondent of the "Courier" writes: "A few days since Thomas Borland, a clerk in the office of the Adjutant General, received notice of his dismissal from office, over the signature of the Hon. Jefferson Davis. Accompanying this notice was a letter from the Adjutant General, informing the clerk that it had been shown to the satisfaction of the Department that he belonged to a 'Know Nothing' Association, and had voted or attempted to vote for Mr. Towers, the candidate of that party for Mayor of Washington. Upon this allegation Mr. Borland, who is a son of the late Minister to Central America, was dismissed from public service.

There's proscription for you. The administration is as bad at least as the Know Nothings, only on the other side. Jesuitism is in the ascendant among the powers that be at Washington, and consequently the administration takes up the cudgels for the Church of Rome.

The March of Freedom.
The Harrisburg Telegraph says, the army of Freedom is now marching from the coast of Maryland to the State after State, and is wading into the heart. Look upon New Hampshire, that has heretofore been considered as hopelessly wedded to her idols as old Betsy herself, has renounced the President; and his slavery abettors, notwithstanding he claims her as his home. And the gallant little State of Iowa is redeemed and disenthralled for the first time from the grasp of Slavery. She made a clean sweep, electing the Whig and anti-Nebraska Governor, and nearly all the members of Congress, every State Senator, and three quarters of the House. And now we have Maine to add to the list with her Republican Governor, every member of Congress, every State Senator, and nearly the whole House of Representatives, and every county officer in the State! What a succession of brilliant victories for Freedom! Thus in every State, where an election has been held this fall, the administration of Franklin Pierce has been most signally rebuffed, and the great Nebraska Iniquity condemned and repudiated. Thus in the march of Freedom we have Republican States of Pennsylvania, HAMPSHIRE, IOWA, VERMONT, and MAINE! And what we shall add to this list is OGDON KEYSTONE, with her Republican Governor, Legislature, and Congressional delegation.