ERIE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

[DU]RLIN & SLOAN, PUBLISHERS. $1 50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. B. F. SLOAN, EDITOR.

[V]OLUME 25. ERIE, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1854. NUMBER 16.

[BU]SINESS DIRECTORY

A. A. CRAIG
[...] office removed to No 1 Hughes Block, 2d [...] State street, Erie, Pa

E. CHAPIN
[...] and Guitar; residence on Sixth st. [...] P Vincent Music arranged for [...] Bands

W. H. SHERMAN,
[...] ARTIST
[...] Brown's Hotel and the Reed House The [...] been awarded him for the best pictures for [...] Price $1 00 and upwards

[...] W. [REYN]OLDS
[...] manufacturers of Well and Cistern [...] the best and cheapest now in use [...] Block in rear of Liddell's Furnace, State [...] for conveying water for fam[ily] [...] purposes made to order

L. T. FOX,
[...] a few doors west of American

[...]R EMERY,
[...] a few doors west of American

[...] W. TODD,
With Caruth, Terry, & Dow.
[...] Letters in English German and Do[mestic] [...] Pistols, Watters, &c 154 Market [...] Philadelphia

BURTON & SINCLAIR,
[...] Drugs, Medicines Paints, Oils, [...] Brushes, Perfumery, Fine Soaps, [...] Reed House

[...] L. ELLIOTT,
[...] dwelling in South Park Row

[...] BROWNELL,
[...] side of the Public Square, between [...]
[...] LIKENESSES FOR [...] DOLLAR.

E. H. ABELL.
[...] over the Erie Bank, South side of [...] of the art, and warranted not [...]

[...] D. EDWARDS,
[...] at Law Warren Pa Professional [...] receive prompt attention

[...] WALKER & CO,
[...] Commission Merchants fourth Ware [...] Bridge, Erie, Pa [...] Salt, Plaster, Stucco, Fish, Lime and [...] Stoves, Castings, & [...] with unsur[passed] [...] either by steamboats, Propellers [...]

[C]ARSON GRAHAM,
[...] at Law, Office on French st [...] South [...] Park Erie Pa

T. W. MOORE,
[...] Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candies, [...] Brown's Hotel State street Erie, Pa

[...]ENT, HIMROD & CO,
[...] Hollow Ware Engine Machinery [...] Erie, Pa

[T]HOMAS M. AUSTIN,
[...] of Books & Co [...] Watches, Jewelry, Silver Spoons, Musical [...] Glasses [...] and Fancy Goods [...]

H. JARECKI,
[...] street, Erie, Pa

J. B. GUNNISON
[...] Magazine, Cheap Pub[lications] [...] Newspapers, Gold Pens, Pocket Cut[lery] [...] of the Reed House

[BO]OTH & STEWART,
[...] Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods [...] the Reed House and Brown's Hotel

[R]IDDELL, KEPLER & CO
[...] Iron Fence, Railing, Steam Boilers, Vault [...] Shutters, and all kinds of Machinery and [...] to order.

[C]LARK & METCALF,
[...] Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Carpets and Dry [...] Reed House

STERRETT & GRAY,
[...] Retail Dealers in Wet and Dry Groce[ries] [...] Foreign and Domestic Fruit, Wood [...] Ware, Flour, Fish, Salt, Glass, Nails [...] Fire [...] French street, op[posite] [...] Erie, Pa

WM. S. LANE,
[...] at Law—office over Jackson [...] the Public square

[...] SANFORD & CO
[...] Bank Notes, Drafts Certificates of De[posit] [...] change on the [...] Reed House Public square Erie

[...] HERON STUART
[...] Residence Fourth street [...]

RUFUS REED
[...] and American Hardware and Cut[lery] [...] Anvils Vices Iron and Steel No 3 Reed [...] Pa

[C]ADWELL & BENNETT,
[...] Retail Dealers in Dry Goods Groceries [...] Crockery, Hardware Iron Steel, Nails [...] four doors below [...] Hotel [...] Vices Bellows Axle Springs [...] Saddle and Carriage Trimmings

GEORGE H. CUTLER,
[...] Girard, Erie county Pa Collections and [...] attended to with promptness and dispatch

JOSIAH KELLOGG,
[...] Commission Merchant on the Public Dock, [...] Coal Salt Plaster and White Fish con[stantly] [...]

[C]ARTER & BROTHER
Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicine, Paints [...] No 6, Reed House, Erie, Pa

JAMES LYTLE,
[...] Tailor on the Public square [...] street Erie

[D]URLIN & SLOAN
[...] Wholesale, Miscellaneous Books blank [...] Printer [...] No 9, Brown's New [Block]

JOHN SWENEY,
[...] in the room formerly occu[pied] [...] Block

[J]OHN HEARN & CO
[...] Merchants, dealers in Coal, Flour [...] line of Upper Lake Steamers Pub[lic] [...]

[G]EORGE J. MORTON
[...] Merchant Public Dock [...] Flour and Plaster.

ROZENSWEIG & CO
[...] dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry [...] Boots and Shoes &c No [...] street, Erie

[...] MARSHALL,
[...] Tammany Hall building [...]

[...] & HAYES,
[...] Groceries Crockery, Hardware, [...] Hotel, Erie, Pa

[SM]ITH JACKSON & SON
[...] Groceries, Hardware Queens Ware [...] Cheapside, Erie, Pa

[...] W. THORNTON,
NOTARY PUBLIC
[...] Mortgages, Leases, &c [...] office [...] Wright's block [...] State

[CH]AUNCY HULBURT,
Wainwright, Huntington and Floyd.
[...] Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry [...] street, Philadelphia

J. W. DOUGLASS,
[...] Williams Block [...]

[T]ANNER & MAGILL,
[...] Boxes and Sheet Iron Ware [...] House, Erie Pa

[...] WRIGHT & CO,
[...]

[W]EBB & THAYER
[...] Dealers in every description of [...] manufactory, [...] Canal Erie, Pa

[...] REYNOLDS
[...] Crockery, Brit[annia] [...] Wicks, Mirrors, [...] Block State street

W. M. [...] GALBRAITH,
[...] opposite the new Court [...]

[...] CHAPIN
[...] Dentist—office in the Empire Block, [...] State and [...] streets up stairs Pri[ces] [...] and [...] work warranted

[...] for sale by BURTON & SINCLAIR.

[...] a large stock in store [...] BURTON & SINCLAIR

[...] percent more [...] barrel or gallon, by BURTON & SINCLAIR

[...] sore eyes, [...] Felons, &c., [...] popular remedy just re[ceived] [...] BURTON & SINCLAIR

[...] Sheeting very low, at BOOTH & STEWART'S

The Erie Observer,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY DURLIN & SLOAN,
TO WHOM ALL LETTERS RELATING TO BUSINESS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED

OFFICE—NO. 9, BROWN'S BLOCK, ERIE, PA.
Printing Office, corner of State and 5th Sts

B. F. SLOAN, EDITOR

TERMS If paid in advance, or within 3 months, $1 50, if not paid as above $2 will be charged.

*.*Any subscriber failing to pay within the year, the paper will be discontinued and the account left with a proper officer for collection

TERMS OF ADVERTISING
Sixteen lines or less make a square

One Square, one week,	$ 75	One square 3 months	$3 00
One " 2 "	1 00	One " 6 "	5 00
One " 3 "	1 25	One " 9 "	6 75

One square a year, changeable at pleasure, $8.

*.*Cards inserted in the Business Directory at $4 per annum. Six lines allowed for a Card, over six, and under eight, $4.

Two squares—3 months, $6, 6 months $9 9 months, $11 50, 1 year $14.

One column, or 10 squares one year $50 6 months $30, 3 months, $18.

Obituary and Marriage notices 25 cents each

Exhibitions, concerts, etc, 50 per cent in addition [to] the above rates

Special and Editorial notices, 10 cents a line

Religious, Public, Fire Company and other notices, half the above rates.

Merchants and others requiring frequent changes in their advertisements will be allowed two squares, paper, and card, for $15 For additional space, the charges will be in proportion, and the advertisements must be strictly confined to the legitimate business of the advertiser Payment for transient advertisements required in advance Bills for yearly advertising will be presented half-yearly A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on all except temporary advertisements, when paid in advance

PAPER HANGINGS!

JUST received by Express, a part of the largest, cheapest, and best stock of

Wall and Window Paper,

ever brought to this market. Also Bor[ders] [...] to match We do not pretend to sell at cost but as this paper was purchased from one of the largest

Manufacturing Establishments

in the country, and at a bargain, we can and will sell as cheap as those who pretend to sell at cost, and a much better article. [...] that For proof call and see DURLIN & SLOAN
Erie April 15, 1854—49 No 9 Brown's Block

WHO SAYS SO!

EVERY body who has regard for taste and economy [and] who are wise enough to look before they buy For cheapness, beauty, quality and quantity we can say, and no one with truth can deny it, that we have much the best stock of Fine Gold and Silver Watches of every description Jewelry, Silver ware, Tea Setts, Castors and Baskets—to say nothing of Pitchers, that can be found [...] in Erie An inspection, is requested.
Goods repaired and made to order, in the best manner, at short notice STOCKTON & FULLER.
May 6, 1854—52 Park Row, Erie

Watchman, What's the Clock!

STRANGER, why trouble your friends for the time, since you can go to Stockton and Fuller, and buy a good Clock for just about nothing?
They are now receiving Thirty-five Cases of [...] of them beautiful, all of them good Park Row, Erie
May 6, 1854 51

1000 Seamless BAGS, holding 2 and 2½ bushels, for sale by [...] March 18 TIBBALS & HAYES

Envelopes, Die Sinking and Engraving.

DIES altered, Envelopes stamped with business cards, &c [...] mopathic Envelope, self-sealed and printed Paper Bags for Grocers, and putting up Garden and Flower Seeds with Printed directions, at Colbert's Envelope manufactory and printing Establishment, 55 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia
N B Orders will be delivered by express or as per agreement
March 11, 1854 6m43

News From the Steamship City of Glasgow
Great Battle fought on the Danube!!
Ten Thousand Russians Killed and Wounded

BY yesterdays arrival of the United States express the [...] intelligence was brought to Erie together with [...] best selected and cheapest stock of Cloth [...] ever brought to [...] The [...] mined to keep up his reputation for [...] the shortest tailed coats and tightest pants [...] tablishment in the city [...] House of those splendid goods for summer wear [...] part of high Tweeds, assimeres [...] Cravats, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, [...] competent judges the very thing [...] having determined to pay [...] partment, invites the attention [...] Fogies and Young America [...] hung in the matrimonial [...] give you fits [...] everything in [...] everything needed [...] cheaper than in Buffalo [...] forget to call at No 7 Reed House and examine for yourselves
Erie, May 13 1854—1 [...]

North Western Insurance Company
Office No 76 Walnut street Philadelphia [...] and State Streets, Erie
Charter Perpetual
Authorized Capital [...] $250,000
HENRY CADWELL [...] H. [...] Secretary
Fire, Marine and Inland [...] at current rates

REFERENCES
Wainright, Huntington & Floyd No 162 Market street
M. L. Hallowell & Co, No 147 Market st
David S Brown & Co, Nos. 8 and 41 S Front st
C. H. & Geo Abbott, No 16 N Front st
Wood & Oliver, No 131 Market st
Heaton & Denckla, No 31 Commerce st
Caleb Cope & Co., 183 Market st
Chas Megargee & Co, 52 Commerce st
Drexel & Co, Bankers 22 S Third st
Hon Wm D Kelly
Scott, Baker & Co, 50 Market st
Harris, Hale & Co, 259, Market st
Deal, Milligan & Co, [...] Market and [...]

DIRECTORS
J Magargee, Philadelphia	John M [...]
Jos Severance	P. M. Morris
Henry Cadwell	J. H. Warren,
Pardon Sennet	A. King,
Wm. A. Galbraith	J. B. Gunnison
E. A. Bennett,	James Lytle
James Skinner	G. J. Morton

J. G. Barr

NEW GOODS

THE subscriber is now receiving a very large stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c, &c which were purchased at lower prices, these goods were obtained for a few weeks earlier. The subscriber feels confident that those who may favor him with their custom will find it to their interest to continue He invites his former customers, and all intending to purchase articles in his line to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere
Erie, June 17, 1853 —5 JAMES HUGHES

PURE AMERICAN WINES

THE subscribers have just received from Cincinnati, a supply of "Pure American Wines" for medicinal purposes
Longworth's Sparkling Catawba, Still Catawba, Seaman Sweet Catawba These Wines are the "pure juice of the grape unfermented, free from [...] the saccharine matter of the juice, pressed in its natural state by arresting fermentation."
Erie, June 10, 1854—4 BURTON & SINCLAIR

CHEAPER THAN WATER.
Mt. Eagle Tripoli,

FOR cleaning and polishing all kinds of metals For clean[ing] Glass, it is cheaper than water Call and get a paper at
June 10, 1854—4. BURTON & SINCLAIR'S

If You are Building

DON'T fail to call on me for your locks, latches, butts, screws Bell fixtures and everything that is necessary to furnish a house, as I can and will give you the greatest bargains in the place June 10, 1854. J. C. SELDEN

If You want a Glass of Pure Soda Water.

DRAWN through Block Tin Pipes which are free from the poisonous effects of Lead Pipes, call at No 5 Reed House
Erie, May 20, 1854—1 BURTON & SINCLAIR

China Hall, No. 6, Bonnel Block, State Street.

A Large and well selected assortment of plain, gilt and ornamented China, white Granite, Blue, Mulberry, and common ware, pressed, blown and cut glass ware Stone and Brit[ish] enamelled ware, Table cutlery and Toilette articles at all times on hand; Goods shown with pleasure and bills packed with care Prices the lowest notch
May 13, 1854—52 J. W. REYNOLDS

Hats Caps. Straw Goods. &c

THE undersigned takes this method of informing his old customers and the public generally that he is now opening a stock of the [...] recently occupied by Messrs Booth & Stewart, on State street opposite Brown's Hotel, where he will be happy to wait on [...] will give him a call [...] 1854—1. R. S. HUNTER

New Spring and Summer Goods.

TIBBALS & HAYES No 1 Brown's Block are now offering the largest and cheapest stock of Staple and Fancy Goods in the city Having purchased their stock for Cash and at Auctions, greatly under the cost of importations, at [...] per cent, lower than early spring prices, and will sell them at prices lower than ever before offered [...] Their stock of Dress Goods consists in part of Brocade changeable, Plaid and Striped Silks, Black Mus[lins], extra wide, Tissue Bareges, Muslin De Laines, Berage and Challie De Laines, plain and plaided, De Bege, colored all wool De Laines, plain plaid and figured, French Printed Jaconets and Lawns, Cambrics, Cotton and Linen do., French, English and American Ginghams and Prints, &c &c Erie, May 20, 1854—1

3 CASES 6000 yards of Madder Prints, colors warranted fast or money refunded, at [...] cents per yard. Also 2 cases 4000 yards of prints, desirable patterns, at 6¼ cents per yard, at
May 20—1 TIBBALS & HAYES

GINGHAMS FROM AUCTION —1 Case 1500 yards Scotch Ginghams small checks and desirable patterns, which cost 16 cents to import, for 12½ cents per yard
May 20,—1 TIBBALS & HAYES

FROM AUCTION —1200 yards of Madder colored printed Lawns, at [...] cents per yard, colors perfectly fast, at
May 20—1 TIBBALS & HAYES

LATEST Spring style Bonnets for Ladies and Misses, also Men and Boys Straw and Leghorn hats in great variety at
May 20—1 TIBBALS & HAYES

COUNTERPANES, Table Linnen, Napkins, Curtain Drapery, Lace Tambor and Lace Bordered Curtains at wonderful bargains, at May 20—1. TIBBALS & HAYES.

5,500 YARDS of 3-4 7-8 1-4 and 5-4 Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, from 6d to 1s6d per yard
May 20—1. TIBBALS & HAYES.

PERSIAN CASHMERE, Misses Bloomer Hats, split soft straw bonnets, parasols, at June 24. BOOTH & STEWART'S.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 2, 1854.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR:
WILLIAM BIGLER,
Of Clearfield County.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT
JEREMIAH S. BLACK,
Of Somerset County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER
HENRY S. MOTT,
Of Pike County.

The Democratic Party—Nebraska.

One thing cannot have escaped the notice even of the most careless observer of the working of political parties; that there is now making in the fragmentary Whig party, in all its various departments, the most vigorous efforts to cast reproach upon the Democracy of the country, and the Executive power of the nation

True, this is not a new thing in the history of our political organizations. It is not a new element in the Whig party Ridicule with them is a more powerful weapon than argument, and in its use they have uncommon skill Long practice has made them perfect in the use of opprobious epithets, low cunning and scandal There never has been a Democratic administration that suited them, or one that they did not denounce as ruinous to the country and destructive to the rights and liberties of the people Jefferson and Jackson were as loudly condemned as Polk and Pierce The only difference obtains in the fact, that then the Whig party was a unit, working under the guidance and direction of master minds—but now it is in fragments—the three great portions of which are the Free Soilers, the old line Abolitionists and the Garrisonian party. Each of these parties has its especial hatred for the Administration, and for the Democratic party Each at the call of a new opportunity, rises up to the work of abuse and is true to its old federal idea The present time is distinguished by strong political excitement, and the union of all opposing factions against the Administration, for at its sanction of a bill passed the recent session of Congress, giving the people of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska the same right to control their internal affairs, that is conceded to New York and Pennsylvania. This is a plain statement of the whole matter, the height and depth of the whole question. And yet for this, our country has not for years known so intense interest and excitement All over the land men are called together by flaming handbills, and wild, restless spirits, make night hideous with their long harrangues to the people upon the progressive tendency of the slave power, and the pro-slavery sentiment of the Democratic party And so crowds gather—no one knows what [is] to be done, no one knows what can be done but hatred and passion, envy and jealousy are struggling in the heart, and so the throbbing mass grows wild, and surges like a sea, and like that too throws up mire and dirt

Now, why is all this excitement, this ruling passion? No new principle has been sought by any man, or any party to be incorporated into our institutions. But simply, an old land-mark that had long been obnoxious to a free sovereign people, especially the people of the North, has been removed That old line of division had long been a "rock of offence, and a stone of stumbling" to the Anti-Slavery party of the North Deep and bitter are the curses they have pronounced upon it. Strong is the language of their resolutions in which they have condemned it Its repeal, then, could not have been a new, or unexpected, or unhoped for thing, with them

It involved no new principle, but on the contrary it carried into action an old and well established doctrine of the States, that every State has, and of right ought to have, the controling power over its own internal policy Why then should the re-affirming of this principle, old as the Constitution of the United States, produce so strong feelings of excitement in the body politic and bring down the holy wrath of the Prophet, and the Church, upon men whose only political sin is that they have dared in the halls of Congress to advocate the doctrine of State sovereignty? Why should any honest and intelligent man be deceived by the use of meaningless terms into an opinion unfavorable to the great principles of the party to which he has belonged, calculated to alienate his mind from doctrines and truths the correctness of which he has never doubted, and has never had reason to doubt?

Why should any be deceived with reference to the position of the whig party upon this question? It is not claimed by any one of them, neither is it claimed by any respectable number of men of any party, that slavery will be *extended* by the recent act of Congress.

If slavery is not extended thereby, why should the alarm be sounded through the whole world, and men called upon to drop all political ties, and join the ranks of the enemy

Reference to the past, shows, with how much *honesty* the Whig party can claim to be anti-slavery in sentiment or action. Who was the candidate for the Presidency of that party in '48? The man owned a hundred *slaves!* Who brought forward the fugitive slave law of '50, and carried it through both branches of Congress? The Whig party. Who signed that bill, and caused it to become a law? A whig President. Let the harping whig papers and leaders look these facts in the face, and honestly and frankly confess to a candid and intelligent people, ere they claim to be an anti slavery party, laboring for the advancement and freedom of mankind. But they have entirely changed, and now unite with the great mass upon the broad platform of the anti-Nebraska organization, we are told. But, who, with the open page of history before him has, or can have, any confidence in their professions.—While the Democratic party has been true and constant, firmly adhering to it its great leading ideas and principles, insisting upon a rigid compliance with the constitution, the Whig party has been changing, vasilating—having no fixed or enduring principles Will they continue to oppose slavery extension? who knows this?

At one time they denounced a United States Bank as an "obsolete idea;" and then soon after coming into power labored with all the best talent and energy they could command, to reinstate that "obsolete idea." To the Providence of God, in the removal of Harrison, and the stubbornness of John Tyler in vetoing the bill when presented, and *not* to the *whig party*, the country owes its freedom from the curse of that institution

So with all the exciting questions of the day; they have advocated them and then denounced them, as it would best subserve their course and help them in a pressing emergency

Democrats, what will you gain by listening to their loud denounciations of these principles, which for years have been our support and safety, and suffering yourselves to be led by a party whose whole principle of action is *expediency?* Nothing but shame and sorrow.

You have been true and honest in times past, and have stood firmly and manfully by the constitution of the States. You have not faltered when dangers threatened, and the clouds gathered, and have lived above bribery, unspotted too by political intrigues Then before you act with any other political organization, that is brought out upon a false and forced issue whether secret or public, consider what you will gain and what you will lose HOMER.

ADDRESS
OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

NUMBER TWO

To the People of Pennsylvania:

Fellow Citizens:—We shall now ask your attention to the character, claims and qualifications of the Democratic nominees, and the measures and merits of the State Administration, leaving the more abstract and distant questions of discussion for future consideration

But little need be said at this day of the merits and abilities of Governor Bigler His personal history has become familliar to the people of the State, and his official acts furnish abundant evidence of his eminent and rare qualifications to discharge the duties of the office he now holds. From the humblest rank in society, unaided by wealth or influential friends, he rose, when yet in his minority; to the dignity of a practical printer and editor; and at a very early age, the control of an extensive and useful business He came into the State Senate in 1842 Though young, modest and retiring he soon made a favorable impression on the members of that body It was the remark of a venerable Whig Senator, on hearing Gov Bigler's maiden speech in the Senate, which was on the question of resumption of specie payments by the banks, "That man will some day be Governor of Pennsylvania.

He served six years in that body, and few of its members have left behind them so good a record or a more spotless moral career He was distinguished for his industry, his devotion to duty, and his entire fairness as a partizan In the great financial crisis of 1845, that so sorely affected the credit of the State, his services were of the most eminent character He was constantly at his post, to meet and repel all attacks upon the honor of the State, fearless voting for and sustaining every practical scheme for the maintenance of her fidelity, regardless of consequence personal to himself We recur to the part which our candidate acted in those critical times with pride and pleasure, and we are confident that thousands of our political opponents at Philadelphia and elsewhere will join with us in this feeling

He was the early advocate of engrafting the principle of individual liability on bank charters —of the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and of every measure intended to do justice to the laboring masses, and elevate their condition in life.

His report on the Tariff in 1847 stands in proud contrast with the feeble and abortive efforts of his enemies in the Senate, who attempted to break him down on that question It was a masterly production, eloquent in language and sound in doctrine

As much may be said of his speech made the same session, on the policy of constructing the Pennsylvania Railroad When representatives from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh denounced the project as impracticable as a *ruse* and a trick, Gov. Bigler advocated the feasibility of the route and the utility of the work, foretelling what has since taken place with remarkable accuracy — And it may not be improper, at this juncture, to remind the people of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh of the significant fact, that when Governor Bigler was advocating the construction of a railroad by a direct route from one city to the other, through our own State, a portion of the representatives from both those cities advocated the policy of making this connection by a circuitous route, passing through two other States Indeed, in every exigency that has arisen in the last ten years, Gov Bigler has been the staunch advocate of the true interests of our great commercial emporium, and her citizens, will not, we trust, forget this fact on the day of the election

His election in 1851 was a *triumph* of broad State and National policy, fully and fairly declared He was presented to the people as the advocate of the Compromise measures of 1850—as the friend of the tariff of 1846, as against the Tariff of 1842—the friend of economy of public affairs—the advocate of a sound currency—the opponent of an increase of banking capital, and the advocate of the fullest liability that could be imposed on corporations.

His administration has been eventful and distinguished by energy, ability and prudence At the time of his induction into office, the Legislature were indulging in the practice of granting special privileges to corporations, to carry on mere business transactions, and to compete with individual enterprize. This species of legislation had been indulged in to an alarming extent. Gov Bigler immediately took ground against it, and by a series of veto messages, embodying the soundest doctrine, sustained by the clearest and most forcible arguments, soon succeeded in convincing all parties, that such all special privileges should not be granted; that those who seek to enjoy the profits of a business enterprize, under an act of incorporation, should be required to bear all the responsibility. This doctrine is now the settled policy of the State.

It is a remarkable fact, that whilst Governor Bigler's vetoes in the session of 1852, were numerically greater than all that had emanated from any one of his predecessors in a full term of service, not one measure was sustained by the General Assembly against his objections. Indeed, such is the fact in reference to all his veto messages up to the present time. When the Legislature attempted to create a brood of new banks, and to extend improvidentially paper issues, the fatal step was arrested by the veto power, and eleven banks were rejected at one time. When, again, it was attempted to give the Pennsylvania Railroad Company entire control of the State Works at West Philadelphia, the measure was promptly arrested by a veto; and recently, when it was proposed by the General Assembly, to relieve this same corporation and the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company, from the penalties imposed by, and incurred under, the law against the circulation of foreign small notes, thereby establishing a most dangerous and prejudicial precedent in legislation, the evil was averted by the same means.

The policy indicated by Gov. Bigler in his first message, after his induction into office, contained many suggestions, and among these was the cancellation of six per cent. bonds for the Commonwealth then outstanding by the creation of five per cent. bonds This measure was adopted and a large sum of money, saved annually to the treasury The policy of cash payments and short settlements on the public works, suggested in the same document, had it been carried fully into effect by law, could not have failed to exercise a most healthy influence upon that branch of the public service.

His predecessor, William F. Johnston, was the author of the relief currency. Under the administration of Gov. Shunk, measures had been adopted to withdraw from circulation and cancel this noxious medium Very soon after the Whigs came into power, under Gov. Johnston, this process of cancellation, so wisely began, was arrested, and provisions made to continue this depreciated and constitutional currency in circulation, by paying the Banks a large compensation, from time to time, for re-issuing the defaced notes. Among the first measures of the present administration, was to make provisions for the final withdrawal and extinction of this currency, and the work of cancellation is again in operation.

In this single item of State policy, fellow citizens, we have a very striking illustration of the difference between Federal and Democratic measures. It is for you to determine which are right, and the best adapted to promote the prosperity of the State

But in nothing has Gov Bigler rendered a more important service to the people, than by his constant and unturing efforts to break down the pernicious system of omnibus and special legislation. This was among his earliest recommendations, and in the session of 1853, a few general laws were adopted on the report and recommendation of commissioners appointed by him for that purpose under an act of the Legislature, and much good was thus affected

In the Governor's message of 1854, however, he placed the axe at the root of this tree of evil, this spreading Upas, by declaring most emphatically, that he should no longer participate in that offensive system of legislation; and that the whole power of the Executive Department should be wielded against it The sentiment received universal approbation of all parties. The General Assembly acted on this suggestion, and the people are presented with the laws of 1854, each seperate from the other, and standing on its own merits This has never occurred before, since the organization of the Government Had the present administration no other claim, this alone should command a favorable judgment of the people

The policy of the administration is now well defined on all subjects, and its continuance cannot fail to promote the substantial welfare of the people At the time of its induction into power a number of improvements were in progress of construction, which cost much larger sum than had been anticipated, and this circumstance it is true, has to some extent embarrassed the policy of the administration But it must be remembered, that these schemes were not commenced at the instance of Governor Bigler They had been undertaken before he came into office, and the wise policy seemed to be to conduct them to an early completion Indeed it has been declared as a fixed policy of the administration, that no new schemes of improvement shall be commenced

Nor has the honor and dignity of the State been permitted to suffer in any instance When the Executive of a neighboring State refused to surrender a fugitive from justice, against whom a true bill of indictment for kidnapping had been found in the county of Chester, the right and dignity of the Commonwealth was vindicated in a paper of surpassing power and ability. Long after its author shall have retired from public life—yea, after his head shall be pillowed beneath the sods of the valley, this document will be referred to in the archives of Pennsylvania, as a model for other executives, and continue to excite the pride and admiration of her people.

When again at a subsequent period, an exigency arose at the city and county of Erie, involving no inconsiderable extent the honor and dignity of the State, he was not found wanting, but came up fully to public expectation His energy and firmness in this crisis commanded the respect of all. When told as he was frequently that the measures he deemed expedient to adopt, would prejudice his political prospects in this or that locality, his uniform reply was—"it mattered not, he had the honor of the State to protect, and that should be done at all hazards."

Fellow-citizens: shall an officer thus honest, devoted, prudent and able, be discarded or stricken down, for light and imaginary causes? Shall a policy in State affairs so wise be abandoned to give place to a Federal rule? We hope not;—and we would be doing injustice to the people to even entertain the thought for a moment We believe you will retain Governor Bigler, as you have done all his Democratic predecessors, for the constitutional term. We do not claim perfection for his administration, nor for the man. There are, doubtless, grounds for honest differences of opinion, whether the wisest policy has at all times been pursued, but we do claim that the good greatly preponderates, and that his purposes have been universally pure and patriotic. In the distribution of executive patronage every one who applied could not be appointed; and although this was necessarily so, it is a difficulty which must be encountered by all administrations. Some worthy citizens may have felt that they had just cause for complaint—but so long as the public service be well performed, you will agree with us, that it is of minor importance who shall be the agent of the work—and certainly no man will forsake his principles and party, for reasons so untenable and results so unavoidable

The Hon. Jeremiah S Black, the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, requires no recommendation at our hands. He has been weighed in the balance and not found wanting. His eminent qualifications for the place, his profound scholarship, his fine literary attainments and his unsullied moral character, are the theme of general admiration, among men of all parties, lawyers and laymen. Indeed, these qualifications, his entire and peculiar fitness, his honesty and his great moral worth, will not be gainsayed by the most violent partizan.—It would bane the most prolific brain to produce one well-founded reason against his re-election. The numerous opinions he has written since he has been the Chief Justice of the present very able and learned bench, not long since chosen by the people of Pennsylvania under their remoddled constitution, by which they are permitted to choose, as is their right, the administration as well as the makers of the laws, and his literary productions at an earlier period of his life, have distinguished him as a man of extraordinary powers of mind, and have made for him a reputation of which his native State may justly boast.

Fellow-citizens, such distinguished men among you, should be cherished and sustained. They are your jewels above all price, above all temporary considerations, and among a great people, constitute much of your celebrity and power — We say, therefore, it is obviously your interest to retain this able and just judge in your service. We know that republics are sometimes charged with being ungrateful, and if you repudiate Judge Black, it would give color to the accusation Such a result, however, we have not the slightest reason to apprehend.

Henry S. Mott, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, is likewise eminently worthy of your confidence and support — He has heretofore filled several public stations, in addition to that of Representative in the lower branch of the Legislature In the discharge of the duties devolved upon him in these respective stations, he has given evidence, that he is possessed of a clear mind, of a sound, practical judgment of habits of industry and principles of strict integrity. He is well qualified by education and by experience to perform the duties of the office for which he is named Of his personal merits of his excellent qualities of head and heart, you could have *no stronger evidence*, than is furnished in the united and zealous support extended to him by his neighbors and those who know him most intimately We do not doubt his triumphant election

But let us, fellow-citizens, in addition to the views presented for your consideration in our last address, again ask your attention for a moment, to the aspect of the opposition to the Democratic nominees. The whigs as a party have no principle to bind them together, neither State not National policy on which to rally One after another, in rapid succession, their measures of public policy have been rejected by the people and utterly abandoned by themselves.—The operations of time and experience have falsified all their former dogmas The Bank of the United States; the Bankrupt act; Public Lands; the Tariff of 1842, or indeed any Tariff avowedly for protection, have all become "obsolete ideas" descended to "the tombs of the Capulets." Hostility to territorial extension in general, including the acquisition in Louisiana and Texas, hostility to the Independent Treasury; the Tariff of 1846; to the war with Mexico; the acquisition of California; to the liability of stockholders in banks and corporations generally, together with their terrific descriptions and usurpations and tyranny of the one man or qualified veto power, with which the constitution of the several States have wisely clothed the Chief Magistrate of the States and nation, have become dead stock in the political market. Never was a party before so barren, of all the elements of existence or power

There is, we assert, without fear of contradiction, no instance to be found in modern history of a political party that has been so uniformly wrong on every question, and against which time and experience have spoken in such terrible tones of condemnation—whose follies and errors have recoiled with such a bitter retribution — There is not now a vestige of Federal or Whig policy to be found in the country, and not an accusation has been made against the Democratic policy and measures that has not been shown to be unfounded, and been properly rebuked by the people As an organization they stand before the country condemned and demoralized

This postion is felt and acknowledged by a large portion, the moderate men, of the whig party But the lessons of experience have never taught many of their leaders wisdom, and we now find them indulging in the grievous error of attempting to re-construct that party on false and fleeting ideas, without any of the principles of their former creed on which to base an organization. It is a dangerous experiment, and it will prove an entire failure, as many sensible and candid whigs are free to acknowledge The rank and file are boldly asked to accept the current *isms* of the day as their political creed But the effort is in vain, for these hairbrained crotchets are openly rejected by some, and quietly despised by others Nor is the alliance spoken of entirely agreeable to the new parties. They wisely dread the fatal influence of whig antecedents, and are shrewdly insisting, that if an alliance effect that is not formed, whiggery must be an unseen element—that political temperance, Nativeism, or Abolitionism may triumph, but whiggery never! They think it an unpropicious time to join that disentegrated party

Yet reduced to such a hopeless position, these leaders manifested a willingness to fall in with every wind of doctrine that may promise result in temporary success Hence we find them ready to tamper with sectarian prejudices—to excite one sect of professing Christians against another—to array one class of citizens against another—to prostitute the cause of temperance and the sacred cause of education to mere partizan ends—and to thus minister to the worst passions that have ever enslaved the human heart, and brought strife and contention into the world—to disregard the admonitions and teachings of the Washington and to trample under foot the obligations to the constitution of our common country. And all this they do to promote no great end of public policy, but to gain political power

Mr Webster predicted on his dying [bed] and sent the prediction to his friend Rufus Choate, that after 1852, the Whig party would only exist in history The facts we have detailed verify the prophecy If that great man and his still greater compeer in statesmanship, Henry Clay, were permitted to return amongst us, they would asseverate that the present Whig party is not that which they were accustomed to advise and counsel. The respectable and high toned, though often mistaken gentlemen, who used to rally under the lead of these great statesmen would never condescend to such a humiliating, dishonorable and anti-republican position, as that now assumed by some of their former political associates.

It constitutes one branch of the present tactics of the opposition to the Democracy to raise a clamor about the supposed diversion of the common school fund to sectarian purposes—and this matter has not been deemed beneath the dignity of a notice by the Whig State Central Committee We will give you, fellow-citizens, in answer to this charge of the opposition, a plain statement of facts, and a brief history of their own conduct on this school question

In 1836, when Joseph Ritner was Governor, and both branches of the Legislature were composed of a majority of Whigs, the common school law was re-enacted, and a feature engrafted thereon, giving a portion of the fund to endowed schools, and also to the schools of two religious denominations on certain conditions, which can be seen in all the school laws, as we will detail from that time until a change was make by the law of the last session of the General Assembly. In 1849, when Wm. F. Johnston was Governor, and the Legislature was composed of a majority of Whigs, the school law was again revised, and the feature providing for a distribution of the school fund to religious sects was retained, and the law was approved by the then Executive of the State In the course of the last session of the Legislature, when both branches were Democratic, with a Democratic Governor, the school law was again revised and re-enacted, but all the sectarian features were stricken out. In the face of this record, showing that they, and they only, as a party, when in power, have engrafted this feature on the system, they have the hardihood to come before the public and attempt to make a false issue against the Democratic party on this question. Wrangling demagogues attempted last winter to excite prejudice on the subject and raise an alarm as to the action of the Legislature, when not a single petition was presented asking for the measure, nor a motion made to that effect. Comment is unnecessary. We only ask, if the Democracy be not friendly to the school system, how is comes that it has been so long cherished and perfected under Democratic rule.

The effort of our opponents to excite religious prejudices against us is no new thing You will all remember that when that good and pure man, Francis R. Shunk, was the Democratic nominee for Governor, the Whigs attempted to raise a sectarian prejudice against him. He was charged with submission to Catholic influence, and with trampling upon the American flag, while walking in a Catholic procession at Pittsburg. But this shameless expedient failed, and Mr. Shunk was elected and lived long enough to live down these slanderous accusations.

We need not reiterate the system of tactics adopted by the Whigs in the Presidential contest of 1852, in which they courted the Catholics and foreigners with the same sincerity that they have previously denounced and reviled them. And now, with a foreigner on their own ticket, they have the hardihood to change their policy again, and have commenced to fan the flames of prejudice against adopted citizens, and those professing a certain religious belief, whether native or foreign born They have attempted to create the impression, that every adopted citizen who happens to hold an office under a Democratic administration, has been selected because he was such—that every man of the Catholic faith was selected because he was of that sect.

It is not for us to say why the Whigs have so long continued Joseph R. Chandler, a Catholic, in important offices, or why they have nominated Mr Darsie, an adopted citizen, for Canal Commissioner—but we do say, that the Democratic party, treating all classes and all religious sects alike, adhere to the constitution, and reward men according to their merets and qualifications Some Catholics and adopted citizens, it is true, have been appointed to office under the present State administration, and some of both these classes have been turned out—but the religious views of either the applicant or incumbent were not considered in any case If it was contended that too many Methodists and Presbyterians had been appointed, and that this fact was the consequence of religious bias, the charge would have quite as much the appearance of truth

This, we believe, is equally true of the National administration, as by authentic statistics it appears, that out of four thousand three hundred and three office-holders in the employ of the general government in the various departments at Washington, and acting as Ministers Plenipotentiary and Consuls, and in the Custom Houses, &c., in the several States, there are but four hundred and one of foreign birth, being but nine and three-tenths per cent. of the whole number. The white population of the United States by the census of 1850, which we take for illustration, was twenty-one millions, seven hundred and ninety-three thousand, six hundred and three.—Of this number two millions two hundred and thirty-five were foreign born, being ten and two tenths per cent of the whole white population.

Out of one hundred and fifty-two appointments in the Custom House of Pennsylvania, but eighteen are of foreign birth, being but seven per cent of all the appointments

The whole white population of Pennsylvania, amounted, by the same census, to two millions two hundred and fifty-eight thousand one hundred and sixty. Of this number, three hundred and three thousand one hundred and five were of foreign birth, being thirteen and two-tenths per cent

So that, according to a mathematical calculation, it is shown that our adopted citizens have not received that portion of the offices either in the State or Nation to which they are entitled by their numerical strength

Besides, of the eighteen adopted citizens employed in any kind of official capacity in Pennsylvania, connected with the collection of the customs, it appears that two receive three dollars per day, and the others, acting merely as night inspectors or watchmen, only one dollar and fifty cents per day each—that nearly, if not all of them, came to this country before they were of age, have lived here from twenty to thirty years, and have children, and some of them grand-children born here

In the army and navy of the country the foreigners furnish most of the rank and file, but very few officers indeed of foreign birth, are now in the public service The disparity in this particular is marked and manifest in favor of the native born citizens

Is it not [...] with the dignity of what was once a great [politic]al party, to set the country in a roar over these things

In conclusion fellow citizens, we must ask you to guard against the devices of an artful and unscrupulous enemy Do not be misled This horror of [...] sectarian clamor are to get votes [...] of the means as the most available [...] which the leaders [...] the honest masses Let Gov. Bigler and his administration stand on their own merits. [...] these, not a extraneous questions ever [...] he has had and can have no control, and which cannot be affected either by his election or defeat Having done this, you cannot fail [...] to his support and to that of the whom [...] presented for your consideration and approval

J. ELLIS BONHAM, Chairman,
George C. Walker, Secretary
August 3, 1854

Greely on the Know Nothings.

(From the New York Tribune.)

We print in another column, for whatever it may be worth in the eyes of its readers, a communication upon the aims of the society of Know Nothings. In our view, this exposition is precious mainly as an avowal of Know Nothing purposes and plans Truth compels us to add that the oldest republic now existing is that of San Marino, not only Catholic but wholly surrounded by the especial dominion of the Popes, who might have crushed it like an egg shell at any time these last thousand years—but they didn't. The only republic we ever traveled in, beside our own is Switzerland, half of its cantons or States entirely Catholic, yet never that we have heard of unfaithful to the cause of freedom They were nearly all Roman Catholics, from the southern cantons of Switzerland, whom Austria so ruthlessly expelled from Lombardy after the suppression of the last revolt in Milan, accounting them natural born republicans and revolutionists; and we suppose Austria is not a Know Nothing on this point We never heard the Catholics of Hungary accused of backwardness in the late glorious struggle of their country for freedom, though its leaders were Protestants, fighting against a leading Catholic power, avowedly in favor of religious as well as of civil liberty. And chivalric, unhappy Poland, almost wholly Catholic, has made as gallant struggles for liberty as any other nation, while of the three despotisms that crushed her but one was Catholic.

But enough. We do not hope to stop the crusade of intolerance and violence now setting against the Catholics, calling for their disfranchisement, and threatening their temporary exclusion from all public trusts. Epidemics of this sort must have their course, and this one