

# THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Sept. 15, 1854.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

## Democratic State Ticket.

GOVERNOR:

HON. WILLIAM BIGLER.  
JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT:  
HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK.  
CANAL COMMISSIONER:  
COL. HENRY S. MOTT.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Assembly—WM. T. DAUGHERTY,  
WM. A. SMITH.  
Associate Judge—JNO. G. HARTLEY,  
SHRIF—HUGH MOORE.  
Probationer—S. H. TATE.  
Commissioner—THOS. W. HORTON.  
Poor Director—WM. STATES.  
Auditor—DANIEL BARLEY.  
Coroner—PHILIP MOSS.

## DEMOCRATS OF BEDFORD COUNTY!

The Ticket which stands at the head of this article has been selected for your suffrages and support, in accordance with the usage of the Democratic Party of the State and County, and is entitled to your most friendly consideration. It is unnecessary for us to say that all the candidates are gentlemen of capacity, integrity, and sound Democracy, for this fact is well known to the People, and the unanimity with which their nominations have been received is a clear indication that the Freemen of Bedford County intend to elect them.

Democrats stand firm. Let no private difficulties be thrown into this campaign, for they have nothing to do in the matter. Remember that the great Democratic Party feel a deep interest in the success of their principles, and these principles can only be carried out by electing the agents selected for this purpose. A better Ticket than the above was never presented to the people of Bedford County.

## THE SENATOR QUESTION.

Bedford, Fulton, and Somerset, elect a Senator this fall, and the candidates now before the people are Mr. JORDAN, of Bedford, and Mr. STEWART, of Somerset, both Whigs. The Bedford and Fulton Counties selected Mr. Jordan, and those from Somerset, Mr. Stewart. Explanations were made on both sides, at the respective County Meetings, which ended in agreeing to disagree.

Somerset, it is plain to be seen, will stand firmly by Mr. STEWART, whilst it is equally plain that Mr. JORDAN cannot carry the party vote of even his own County. At the Whig Meeting on Tuesday evening of the County, WILLIAM LYON, ESQ., one of the most prominent Whigs in Bedford County, publicly denounced Mr. Jordan's nomination as "one not fit to be made," and declared that he would not only not vote for him, but that he would use all honorable means at his command to secure his defeat. This declaration fell upon Mr. Jordan's prospects with chilling effect, and a few of his friends exhibited their distaste for Mr. Lyon's remarks by hissing, but gentlemen who were present say that many of the most influential Whigs in the Meeting heartily responded to Mr. Lyon's remarks by repeated and hearty cheers—and we have been assured that he is enthusiastically backed in his opposition to Jordan by many of the best Whigs in the County. Mr. Lyon's speech is reported to have been the best delivered on the occasion.

## NO HOPE OF ELECTING POLLOCK!

The Philadelphia News, of the 21st inst., publishes a very significant fact from one of the paid organs of Judge CONRAD, Mayor of the consolidated City, by which it will be seen that our opponents have not only no hope of electing Mr. POLLOCK Governor, but boldly make the declaration that he cannot be elected. The Banner has come to this conclusion in consequence of the Whigs having two candidates in the field to divide their vote, and the Editor tauntingly remarks that Mr. BRADFORD can "neither be bought nor scared off." The friends of Mr. Pollock are equally determined, and hence the News very good naturedly seems to endorse all that the Banner alleges.

Notwithstanding here is a positive admission, from two of the leading Whig papers of the State, that Mr. Pollock cannot be elected, there are a few to be found in Bedford and elsewhere who are silly enough to claim his election by an overwhelming majority, just as they "used to do" when speaking of the election of Winfield Scott over the "fainting General!" and of that of Wm. F. Johnston over the "Susquehanna Rattlesnake."

We invite the attention of our Whig friends, especially, to the following article from the leading organ of their own party:

From the Daily News, Sept. 2d.

**Bradford will not Withdraw.**  
So says the American Banner, whose editor is one of the public printers elected by Common Council. The Banner lays it down thus:

"We deny that Mr. Pollock can be elected, either as an American or as a Whig, while Benjamin Rush Bradford remains the standard bearer of the American party; and that he will abide the issue as the nominee of the American Convention, we know. He cannot be bought off or scared off, and it is folly to build upon such expectations. Should Mr. Pollock fully endorse American principles—at least so far as to claim the support of Americans—the only assurance he can give of the sincerity of his conversion, will be an immediate resignation as the Whig candidate and a public avowal to support the legal representative of those principles, Mr. Bradford. This would be the only honest test of his motives."

## Allegheny County.

The Democrats of Allegheny County, at their late Convention, placed in nomination the following excellent and popular Ticket:

For Congress—Hon. Chas. Shaler.  
Assembly—Gen. J. K. Moorhead, Capt. John S. Hamilton, John M. Kirkpatrick, Thomas M. Carroll, Wilson Stewart.

The election of this Ticket will do honor to the freemen of Allegheny, and we hope to be able to record its triumphant success on the 2d Tuesday of October. Gen. MOORHEAD is a whole team himself, and Capt. HAMILTON represented the county last year with great credit to himself and advantage to his constituents.

## Hon. J. Glancy Jones.

The Democracy of "Old Berks" have nominated for Congress, by acclamation, the gentleman whose name heads this article, a compliment he justly merits—for, in addition to his sound and radical Democracy, his pleasant and courteous address, and his commanding appearance, he possesses intellect well calculated to render him an ornament to his constituents and the country at large. His nomination has been hailed in terms of lively approval by the entire Democratic Press of the State.

We have received another communication from Hon. PETER SCHILLER, on the subject of Temperance, but too late for this week.

A YOUNG MAN, of unexceptionable morals, and agreeable disposition, between the age of 17 and 18 years, will be taken at this office, to learn the Printing Business, on favorable terms.

## FOURTH ADDRESS.

We publish to-day the fourth Address of the Democratic State Central Committee, and hope it will be read by every voter in the County, of both parties, as it embraces facts and arguments that should be in the possession of all men. The Address is written in a spirit of candor, and, although it is somewhat lengthy, yet it embraces so much of interest, that no seeker after truth will tire in reading it. Our opponents have issued but a single Address, of little over half a column, which originally appeared on the outside of the Daily News, as though the Editor was ashamed of it. The Whigs having tacitly admitted that all their opposition to the great measures of the Democratic Party was founded in error, they have now nothing to say, having handed over their stock in trade to a secret sworn combination whose reply to all interrogatories is—"I don't know." In view of these facts, and the unparalleled prosperity which characterizes every department of Agricultural and Mechanical Industry, no Democrat will falter in discharging his whole duty to his Country, by nobly and faithfully supporting the candidates selected by the Democratic Party according to its established usage.

DEMOCRATS, forgive and forget all minor differences that have heretofore existed among you—Rally to the Standard of your time-honored Banner once more—and the Flag of Democracy will wave in Triumph on the second Tuesday of October, bearing aloft in its ample folds that glorious CONSTITUTION which declares equal Rights to all men!

JOHN S. RICHEY, Esq., desires us to say that he does not wish to be considered a candidate for the office of Poor Director. He tenders his sincere thanks to the Democratic Convention for their partiality in selecting him for this responsible trust, and, in declining to accept, he wishes it distinctly understood that he does so with his best wishes for the success of the Democratic Ticket.

In consequence of the declination of Mr. RICHEY, for Poor Director, the County Committee have selected Mr. WM. STATES, of West Providence, to fill the vacancy, who was the gentleman next highest in vote before the Convention. He will make an able and efficient Director, and is one of the best Democrats in the County.

The Convention having, by some oversight, neglected to nominate a candidate for Coroner, the Committee have selected PHILIP MOSS, Esq., of Southampton township, which makes the Ticket complete. Mr. Moss is an honest, competent, and reliable man, and his Democratic friends will rejoice to have an opportunity to vote for him.

Judge POLLOCK has at length taken the stump, but his speeches are represented as a mere tirade of abuse against the Democrats, destitute of either point or argument. He judges the Know Nothing Question—never opens his mouth on the subject of the TARIFF—is silent about the Independent Treasury—and seems to have his warmest affections centered in the cause of abolitionism.

The Democracy of Allegheny County, at their late Convention, passed the following eloquent and patriotic resolutions, which we transfer to our columns with great pleasure, satisfied that they will be read with lively satisfaction by all into whose hands they may fall. Allegheny is sound to the core:

Resolved, That the faithful management of the public finances; the preservation of the public tranquility; the strict observance of all the injunctions of the Constitution; the assertion of the supremacy of the laws; the protection of the American citizen, both at home and abroad; and the fearless vindication of the honor of our national flag, wherever assailed, justly entitle the administration of Gen. Franklin Pierce to the confidence and cordial support of every true Democrat and lover of his country.

Resolved, That the prosperous condition of our Commonwealth, and the preservation of the public credit, under the administration of William Bigler, show that gentleman to be a faithful public servant, and well worthy of re-election to the office of Governor. The Democracy of Pennsylvania will prove true to their principles at the coming election, despite the intrigues and combinations of their enemies.

Resolved, That the proceedings of political parties, the nomination of candidates for office, and the means to be employed during the conduct of every political campaign, should be open and above board; and, therefore, this Convention is opposed to all secret political organizations.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Allegheny County, publicly tenders the right hand of fellowship to their adopted fellow citizens without reference to creed or country.

Resolved, That the letter of Chief Justice Black to the Temperance Convention is what justice be expected of an upright Republican Judge. The selection of such a man gives stability to our institutions, and a guarantee that the property and lives of the citizens is safe in his hands, and we take pride in giving our votes to one that prefers doing his duty than cater to a faction for the sake of votes.

Resolved, That the candidate for Canal Commissioner, Col. Mott, is a Democrat without reproach; for one that is so much beloved at home, should be a passport to the Democracy of the State.

Resolved, That the Democratic party retains and adheres to its ancient hostility to all monopolies. Even necessary corporations should be restrained and limited, so that private rights and property shall be safe against every sort of invasion.

Resolved, That combination of capital, to raise and keep up the price of man's daily bread in seasons of scarcity and distress, should meet with signal and universal rebuke.

Resolved, That this Convention, acting for the Democracy, tender to Gov. Bigler an invitation to visit Pittsburgh, at whatever time will best suit his convenience. As we will take pride in doing honor to the man that does honor to the State; for his administration is marked with fidelity to the people, a faithful Democracy will sustain him by re-election.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the yeomanry of Allegheny County the ticket this day nominated, comprising, as it does, gentlemen of known qualifications, strict integrity and well established principles.

Resolved, That our Senator, Dr. Jonas R. McClintock, and our Representatives in Assembly, be and are hereby instructed to vote for Col. McCandless for United States Senator, and we call upon the Democratic representatives from Western Pennsylvania to give to the Allegheny Democracy, their aid and support in securing his election, conscious that his talents, and the claims of the Democracy of Allegheny County, entitle them to the honor.

## The Temperance Question.

What has become of Mr. JORDAN'S Temperance principles? Of late he seems to have no lot or part in this matter! A year or two ago, he denounced every body, in public speeches, that would not endorse his political Temperance movements—then he declared himself ready to go for Prohibition if he stood solitary and alone in pushing forward the column—yes, he was an honest advocate of Temperance, and, in his estimation, every man was a rumsucker who would not vote a political temperance ticket. Now, he is as quiet as a mouse—won't even open his mouth on the subject of prohibition, and seems to back out when other people argue the question. Shame on duplicity like this! Let Mr. Jordan now declare his sentiments as he used to do, and tell the people that, if elected to the Senate, he stands pledged to exert all his powers to have a Prohibitory Liquor Law passed—let him also declare that he was one of the leaders in bringing this issue into politics—and let him re-publish his Temperance resolutions of 1852 as an indication of his present views.

People would give him credit for a manly course like this. As things now stand, however, Temperance men will spurn him, and the opponents of a prohibitory law won't touch him!

## Cambria Moving.

The Democracy of Cambria County held an enthusiastic meeting in Ebensburg on the 5th inst., at which addresses were delivered by Hon. A. C. DONOR, U. S. Senator from Iowa, Hon. P. C. SNOOKS, of Pittsburg, and General JOSEPH M'DONNELL, of Ebensburg, after which Hon. JOHN C. O'NEILL, offered a series of strong resolutions which were adopted with great applause. "Little Cambria" will do her whole duty in this contest, by giving the largest Democratic majority she has ever polled.—Mark it.

## JUDGE BLACK'S OPINION.

We publish to-day the opinion lately delivered by Chief Justice Black in the great Erie Railroad case. It will be read with interest all over our State, and in other States interested in the Lake shore line of railroads. It will be seen by this opinion that the Erieans were not so entirely without excuse for their war upon the railroads last winter, as their calumniators at the east and west believed. That portion of the Company's road which obstructed the streets of Erie was built without right or charter; and was a nuisance—a nuisance that must now be abated, unless the Legislature interfere. The people of Erie will come out right yet.

Judge Black's opinion will be found, on personal, one of the most sound, clear and able documents ever presented to the public. There is but one opinion throughout this commonwealth in regard to the admirable qualifications of the Chief Justice for the high position he occupies. His writings exhibit a clearness of style that the most unlearned can understand; a force of style that produces conviction; and an exactness in the use of words that will leave no room for doubt hereafter as to the law as he announces it.

It would be a great loss to the State to lose the services of so sound a jurist and upright a man, upon the Supreme bench; and we presume the people of this commonwealth will take the same view of the matter. To protect individuals, and the masses of the people from the grasping spirit, the wealth and power which attend a duty that our present Supreme Court keeps constantly in view, and well discharges.—Pittsburg Post.

## The Religious Press and the Know-Nothing.

It is a gratifying sign to notice that some of the leading religious Protestant journals are taking strong ground against Know-Nothingism. Among other powerful articles which have appeared in their papers, we find a communication in the New York Christian Inquirer, styled "a letter to the Know-Nothing," thoroughly exposing the folly and injustice of their doctrines, from which we make the following brief extracts:

"The idea of ignoring a man's individuality, and of giving him a name in society according to the accident of his birth, was one of the main results, as it is one of the chief prods, of arrogance in man and of despotism in governments.

A man is born a Christian, and he has all the characteristics of the Jew, and he has all the impulses of the Christian.

A man is born a Roman Catholic, who detests Pope and Jesuitism.

A man is born a Protestant, and his sensuous nature leads him to the most sensuous religion.

A man is born in Europe with all the instincts of a republican.

A man is born in America with proclivities to exclusiveness and aristocracy.

Don't you see your short-sightedness? You cannot judge men by what they profess to be, or by what you would like to see them to be. You must judge them by what they are. If you were war against all who are corrupt, whether born here or abroad, whether Catholics or Protestants, you will succeed, because there is justice and common sense in your war. From the moment, however, you descend from the comprehensive platform and single out one or the other accidents of birth, as your special enemy, you will not only fail in your endeavor to reform, but you will destroy the republic which you wish to save, by destroying the principles of religious liberty and political equality upon which it is founded.

"You argue the adopted citizen is too narrow-minded to comprehend our institutions. By crowding him out from your political society, you rob him of the only chance which he has of elevating his mind.

"You argue, further, they cannot bear allegiance to two powers—the Pope of Rome and the Constitution of the United States.

"The animal principles of Gavazzi has materialized your understanding. Your senses are fascinated by the gesticulations of the Italian, and your reason does not pay homage to the genius of the American. Your reason denies the immortality of the soul, the agencies of enlightenments which the pulpit, the school-house, the press, the forum, the whole atmosphere of American life, provide for defeating the most tortuous machinations of the Jesuit, as well as the most God-defying ravings of the Infidel. Like all that is divine, those influences are silent and you do not see how they resist the influence of the Jesuit, and how intolerance are his tenets, and how noisy, and how he for champions all those whose mind's eyes are shut, who are blind, and who do not hear unless they hear a noise.

"The talk about the oath of allegiance to the Pope is sheer nonsense. It is the old man's covenant for the slightest notion of the validity of that oath, the first thing he would have done when he fled in 1814 would have been to call to his assistance all his subjects, or, if they had cared a straw about him, they would have rushed en masse to Rome to his rescue.

"You libel your American intellectuality by repeating the trash of Italian quick-eloquence."

"Of course, popular passion is blind always. Mobs follow those who are most successful. Crowds of needy politicians who now declaim against you will soon crutch at your feet. But there is a God in Heaven, and as sure as He, in His goodness, never deviates from His divine principles, and sends every day his Sun to illuminate this wicked world, just darkness might make wickedness more wicked, just as sure will those who have Christ in their heart and Washington in their mind never deviate from their divinely-inspired principles; and long hence, when you and your efforts are forgotten, history will speak with emotion of the national men who, by waging War against all corrupting influences, and by shunning invidious distinction created by accidents of birth, brought the country back to the practical Christianity of our Saviour, and to the dignified and modest virtues of the republican Washington."

THE WISEST VOICE OF WASHINGTON.—In a letter addressed to the Roman Catholics of the United States, December 17th, 1789, George Washington, then President, used the following language:

"As mankind become more liberal, they will be apt to allow that all those who conduct themselves as worthy members of the community, are equally entitled to the protection of civil government. I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality. And I presume that your own citizens will not forget that patriotic part you took in the accomplishment of their revolution, and the establishment of their government, or the important assistance received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic religion is professed."

Writings of Washington, vol. xii, page 178.

The Know-Nothing profess to have great regard for the "doctrines of the revered Washington."

What do they think of the above?

DEATH OF AN EDITOR FROM FEAR OF CHOLERA.—Mr. Wilson, one of the editors of the Reform Banner, at Hamilton, Canada west, died a few days ago. It appears he had a great fear of the cholera, and it is said that since the appearance of the disease there, he would never go out of his house, except with a bottle of chlorodyne in his hand, and a parcel of chloride of lime in his pocket, and he regulated his diet and the economy of his family in strict conformity to the rules laid down by the board of health, but unfortunately his children, three beautiful boys, could not be restricted when they got out of sight, and they were seized with cholera from eating green fruit. Soon after his wife was taken and died. Seeing the approaching dissolution of his wife, poor Wilson became quite frantic. He rushed out of the house, leaving his sick children behind him, and went to a leading house up town, where he also died next day, from nothing else than despair. The poor man was panic stricken, and he had not been for the attention of a friend, the family might have been left altogether to themselves. One of the children has since died.

## Gov. Bigler.

We publish below the principal points contained in Governor BIGLER'S speech before the Democracy of Susquehanna county, a few days since, to which we invite the special attention of the Whigs, who have appeared so anxious to have his opinions on "Nebraska," "Temperance," &c.

The Governor, it will be seen, meets every question at issue in a bold, fearless, and candid manner:—

## From the Montrose Democrat.

One of the largest assemblages ever convened in this county met at Montrose on Tuesday, the 29th ult. At three o'clock in the afternoon the multitude convened in front of the Academy, where a platform had previously been prepared for the occasion. The meeting was called to order by Hon. G. A. Grow, whereupon Hon. M. C. Tyler was chosen President, Amherst Carpenter, Calvin Leets, Lewis Brush, Isaac Reckow, Thomas Johnson, Torrey Whitney chosen Vice Presidents, and A. J. Davis chosen Secretary.

The President then introduced his Excellency, Mr. Bigler, who spoke upon the topics of the day in his usual able and statesmanlike manner, being frequently interrupted by cheers from the crowd.

The substance of his remarks upon some of the topics touched upon by him were as follows:

"He first gave a general review of State affairs—spoke of the prosperous condition of the Commonwealth—of the condition of her finances, showing most clearly that but for projects of expenditure commenced before his induction into office, over two millions of the public debt might have been paid within the last three years. He declared himself unqualifiedly against the construction of any additional improvements by the State—that individual enterprise and capital were equal to the accomplishment of all feasible schemes of this kind, and the people should be no longer burthened with taxation for such purposes. He next alluded to the monetary condition of the country—to the bank failures which were daily heralded through the newspapers, and said that it should not be forgotten when he came into office a project was on foot under the auspices of his predecessor, a Whig Governor, to introduce into our State the Free—or to use the classic language of the New York papers, the Wild Cat System of Banking. He showed that had this measure of Whig policy been adopted, Pennsylvania, and especially her commercial Metropolis, would now be the scene of these commercial disasters—that even had he yielded to the demands of the Legislature for an extension of our present system we should now be in the condition of some of the surrounding States. He defined his views and the Democratic policy on the subject generally. He spoke of the loose system of granting corporate privileges in practice when he came into office—a system which gave undue rights and advantages to capital, in its relations to labor—that enabled the shrewd and designing to impose upon the honest and unwary. He spoke most feelingly and eloquently of our Common School System. Said he had not supposed that it would ever be necessary for him to define his position on this subject, or to repel the accusation, that the Democracy desired to make inroads upon the system, but he had mistaken, for there were those who had shown themselves bold and reckless enough to make the charge. He repelled it with feeling and manifest indignation, and declared that he always had been, was now, and ever should be the devoted friend of our Common School system—that it should be his pride and pleasure to labor to perfect and extend it, and he looked forward to the day when the Commonwealth should be prepared for public education of all grades."

He next alluded to the temperance cause—to the effort that had been made to turn it to political or partizan account. He said his position was defined in his letter to the State Temperance Convention. He deplored the evils of intemperance, and was willing to sanction any reasonable measure to mitigate, and if possible to exterminate the vice. But he could not pledge himself to sanction a law which he had never seen. He could not, under the obligation of an oath, say that a statute was just and constitutional, not one word of which he had ever seen; and for this he had been abused by certain politicians and pretended temperance men.

He said the question had been referred to the people, and their voice would decide so far as related to the policy of the measure. Should they demand the law, and the representatives of the people put it in a constitutional form, neither he nor his opponent would have the moral courage to reject it.

He next alluded to the strange political dogmas promulgated by the Whig, Native American and Know Nothing Mayor of Philadelphia—to the effect that no citizen, not born in the country, should be permitted to hold office, no matter how pure his character, how strong his love of country, how valuable his services. The accident of birth was to decide the civil rights of the citizen. We shall not attempt to give an idea of the biting sarcasm and burning eloquence of this part of his speech. It was truly great. He exhibited the flagrant injustice of the idea, denounced it as immoral, as unjust, as a proposition to disgrace our country, by breaking the faith of our fathers as pledged in the constitution. The secret order of "Know Nothings," who embrace the doctrine of Mayor Conrad, together with another dogma that seeks to proscribe citizens from civil rights, because of their religious belief, was next reviewed and rejected as a most insidious, dangerous and unjust measure. He inquired why a secret and oath bound association was necessary in this country, and argued that if there be political or moral evils amongst us which needs correction, that it should be a day-light business, that the end should be accomplished in a manner consistent with the American character, that they were not spoken, and gloried in the liberty of speech and the freedom of the press. He invoked all denominations and all classes of people to show by the constitution, that they had a perfect guarantee against encroachment from any quarter. He should stand by it, not for the benefit of one sect or class, but for the sake of all.

The laws organizing the territories of Nebraska and Kansas were next referred to by the Governor. He said he was well aware that this was the absorbing topic in the Northern part of the State. He said that officially he had no connection with the subject—it was not a part of the stewardship for which he must account, that he had not covenanted with the people to organize territories, nor to control the action of Congress on any question. He should not claim for himself any of the honor that might flow from Congressional action on this or any subject, and he did not intend to bear the responsibility, for this was the work of members of Congress, and they must account for it to their constituents—that he should not ask them, or the President to bear the responsibility of his

errors of State policy. He did his duty without consulting them, and they certainly did not and ought not to take his word as a rule of action on any subject. He said he never had or probably never could have any official connection with this subject, and that it was scarcely possible that the election of a Governor, whoever might succeed, could have any influence whatever upon the future policy of those territories. This much he thought it right to say as to his official relation to the question, but as a citizen and a member of the Democratic party, amongst whom a diversity of opinion exists on this subject, he should most cheerfully say what he thought about the question. He did not think his views of special importance, for he made no pretensions to experience in national politics, that from 1848 to 1850, however, he had given the slavery question some consideration. That the national controversy growing out of the attempt to adjust the question of slavery in the territories acquired from Mexico, absorbed all other topics, and seemed for a while to threaten the stability of our national Union. It was at that time that Gen. Cass, the patriot and statesman, proposed the doctrine of non-intervention—that Congress should forbear to act on the subject of slavery in the territories; and that the whole question should be referred to the people occupying the territories—that such territories at the proper time should be admitted as States with or without slavery as the people might decide. He said that he thought this doctrine wise and safe. He became its advocate—that he had so said to the people in 1851, when travelling the State as a candidate. All, however, remember that he endorsed the Compromise measures of 1850. That he was still the advocate of the doctrine of non-intervention—that he was willing to trust the people with a question of morals or politics—that he had more confidence in their judgment, patriotism and love of freedom than he had in that of Congress. Indeed, if we were to believe half that is said of the impressive character of that body, we should be compelled to regard it as unsafe on any question. He thought the reference of this vexed and dangerous question to the people well calculated to allay the excitement, and give greater stability to our national confederacy. And as to the extension of Slavery, he did not embrace the doctrine of non-intervention, believing that it would extend the institution—he believed just the reverse, that the tendency would be to restrict, to drive it south of the Missouri line. That such was his estimation of the value of the Union, such his ideas of the blessings which it has bestowed on the American people—such the blessed influence which our institutions were exercising in other parts of the world, that for one he was willing to labor for its preservation, and be sacrificed, if needs be, to secure its perpetuity. His dissolution, in his opinion, would be the most horrible calamity that could befall both races—it would be a sad calamity to the North and the South, to the master and to the slave.

He next went on to say that had it been his business to organize the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, he should have done so in the terms of the Compromise acts of 1850, without disturbing the act of 1820, fixing the Missouri line. Whilst he said this he was also bound in candor to declare, that he did not believe that the policy of the territories would be different from what it will be under the present law—that he firmly believed that slavery could not extend there—that nine-tenths of the people would decide against it—that the laws of Nature were not congenial to the institution—that some of the wisest opponents of the measure held this opinion. He said he never had and never should seek to strengthen the institution of slavery—that he regretted the existence of the institution as sincerely as any man, but he had and he should maintain the clear constitutional rights of Southern as well as those of Northern States. He should not acknowledge the overshadowing influence talked about so much whether that influence came from the South or the North.

To the question by some one in the crowd, whether slavery did not exist in the territories at this time, he replied that it did not—that individual slaves might be there doing what white men directed them to do, but the institution was not there in any legal form, and could not be without express local law, that it had no legal existence there—that the Constitution of the United States, in his opinion, did not carry it there—that Congress had not and could not establish it there—that it could only derive a legal existence from the local law-making power—that it was the creature of law—that when the people of the territories constituted a law-making power—in the shape of a local legislature, that power, and that only could give the institution legal existence in the territories—that he sincerely believed and hoped that when that power acted for those territories the institution would be rejected.

He said he was desirous of being sustained or condemned on his own official acts—but he could beg no question of the Whig party—they had a right to make all the capital they can out of the acts of any member of the Democratic party, and urge it as an objection to all; but not so amongst members of the same party—within the family each should be held responsible for his own acts. If Democratic members of Congress had voted wrong, that is no reason why Democrats should strike down a Democratic Governor if he has done right. Difference on great National questions is very common. We have differed about the Tariff, and now about the Homestead bill, but that is no reason why we should reject the State administration if it be a good one. This argument might do for the Whigs, but it will not answer for Democrats.—If the Democratic party are defeated, it will be claimed all over the Union as a Whig triumph, and nothing more or less, except that the Whigs, Natives and Know-Nothings may dispute as to who produced the result. He said he had not been an agent in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and those who cast their votes for him did not therefore, by any fair construction, endorse it. He would have organized the territories could he have controlled it, under the act of 1850, and not disturbed the Missouri line."

## Governor Bigler.

The re-election of this gentleman is as certain as any event in the future. The uproar and excitement created by the Whigs after the Mayor's election in Philadelphia, have subsided, and men have resumed their reason. The "Know Nothings," like all other ephemeral factions, have had their day, and are now regarded among the unprincipled things that they ever. Democrats feel ashamed to think that the people, or that they could be led astray so far as to discard a faithful public servant. The administration of Gov. Bigler has been conspicuous for many weighty and import-

ant questions that have arisen, and which have been settled in a manner that shows that there is a strong arm at the helm, and perfectly satisfactory to the great mass of the people. In this country the mass of the people appreciate the worth of such a Governor, and in this town alone we can count many votes he will get in October next, from persons who never voted for a Democratic Governor before. They can find no fault in him, and Old Venango will roll him up an increased majority.—Venango Spectator.

## Naturalization.

1. To be naturalized, an alien must have resided in the United States five years.

2. He must have declared his intention to become a citizen for two years prior to application for his final certificate.

3. And having resided in the State, &c., where naturalized for one year.

4. Or one having resided in the United States for three years prior to attaining the age of 21 years, and five years altogether, may be naturalized without such previous declaration of intention.

The birth of a natural born citizen may be proven by his own oath. Naturalization by certificate, unless applicant has resided ten years—then by his own oath.

## Frightful Steamboat Explosion.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—A few days since, just after the steamer Timour, No. 2, had landed her passengers at Edward's yard, near Jefferson City, Missouri, her boilers exploded, scattering death and destruction around, and leaving the boat a total wreck.

At the latest accounts, six persons were lying on the shore dead, and it is supposed that fifteen or sixteen others were thrown overboard and drowned. Owing to the confusion and excitement, the exact number of killed could not be ascertained.

About seventeen persons were scalded and otherwise injured.

Mr. Dix, the pilot, was in a dying condition, not having spoken since the explosion.

Mr. Eckers, the clerk of the boat, had his family on board, and two of his children were severely injured.

The injured men are principally deck hands. Two of the boilers were thrown on the railroad track, and the other into the river. Many pieces of wreck were found half a mile from the place where the explosion occurred.

The hull was breaking up, and but few of the goods on board were saved. The engine and upper works are destroyed. The engineers of the boat, Charles W. McCord and John R. Scott, gave lands in the sum of \$4,000 to answer any charge of misconduct or negligence.

Indian Murders on the Plains.—We learn from St. Louis that information has been received by special express from Fort Laramie, that Lieut. Gratian and twenty-two men had been murdered by the Sioux Indians. It appears that about the 18th of August, a Sioux Indian killed an ex-belonging to an emigrant train close to Fort Laramie. The chief of the tribe gave notice, and offered to give up the offender, when Lieut. Fleming dispatched second Lieut. Gratian, with an interpreter, Corporal McNulty and twenty privates to receive the prisoner. The Indians proved treacherous, however, and the whole detachment were murdered. There are no reliable particulars of the affair. The Chief, however, is among the killed. The Indians are extremely hostile, and were menacing the fort, which was in a critical condition, and reinforcements had been sent from Fort Lavenworth.

## Cholera at Columbia, Pa.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 10, 1854.

The first fatal case of cholera appeared here on Friday morning, and since that time sixty deaths are reported to have occurred. It has produced the greatest consternation among our citizens, and they are leaving the town as fast as possible.

In haste, yours, W. X.

[From the Cleveland Herald, Aug. 26.]

## RESCUE OF A SLAVE GIRL.

We are no apologists for slavery, but at the