

The Pennsylvania laborer yesterday through two and a half columns, to extricate himself from the unfortunate dilemma into which precipitate fate had thrown it, concerning the Democratic nominees, and closed by a shuffling attempt to screen Col. Bigler from the responsibility of his public acts and recorded votes. We propose to reply, not by specious evocation, but as we have always done, with manly directness.

One of the not very creditable expedients of our cotemporary, is constantly to misrepresent the position of this paper in regard to the measures of compromise, as they are commonly known, and to accuse us of hostility to the South. We think, as do many eminent Southern statesmen of both parties, who want substantial and not doubtful repose, that parts of the adjustment, not affecting any affirmative right or principle, might have been so improved as to have silenced all clamor and opposition. But since they were passed in the best of Congress, and according to the best lights before it, we have recommended full acquiescence on all occasions, and are opposed to any movement which by the sectional controversy may be resented.

If the South can be deceived by the excessive professions of those who have their own objects to serve in making them, we are quite willing that political warmers should reap the profits and enjoy the honors of their hypocrisy. But we know something of southern character and of southern feelings, and we know well, that among that chivalric and full-hearted people, no politicians, or public men, so much or so justly despised as those who, by mercenary efforts, have endeavored to propitiate their favor. And we regard as the worst enemies of the public peace those presses which are keeping up agitation, by preclaiming their hostility to agitation. Who is it that disturbs tranquillity but these agitators, for their own selfish purposes? If the country were allowed to settle down, as it would do but for clamorous clowns who have more lungs than sincerity, the insane efforts of abolitionists on the one side and of disunionists on the other would pass by as the idle wind. But there is a class of journals, which we could describe, that has turned this business into a profitable speculation, and seized upon it as an easy method of replenishing impoverished purses. It will be a melancholy day when the safety of this glorious Union, or the obligations enjoined by the Constitution, shall depend upon such selfish and time-serving advocates.

The Pennsylvania excepts to our statement, that the Whig Convention at Lancaster went as a compromise as the Democratic Convention at Reading, or "farther," we thought it proper to say while it stillifies itself by presenting the respective resolutions side by side. We shall reproduce them for public edification.

DEMOCRATIC RESOLUTIONS. Resolved, That the Democratic Party in Pennsylvania are true to the last Congress shall Union, the Constitution be faithfully observed and the laws, and will not be respected by the faithful observance and will. Resolved, That an unalienable right, that the man-alterable determination of compromise is to maintain the supremacy of the late Constitution of the Constitution, for the purpose of laws, has been and of setting the question is now, one of our carrying out of domestic and foreign relations, and this not while others have fallen only from a sense of their country's loyalty as good citizens, but as patriots, who in this republic, but at times, that in the so from the kind and storms of adversity or friendly feelings which the sunshine of prosperity sheds towards party, this guiding star of our country's hope, has never been dimmed by its action or council.

These were the only resolutions on either side affecting compromise, and we should like to know how it was possible to make those adopted by the Whigs stronger, more comprehensive, or more positive.

In our last article, we said that the movement of Mr. Scott was superfluous, because his proposition was fully and distinctly embraced in the foregoing resolutions; and we then asked the Pennsylvania when it had denominated the Lancaster Convention for not adopting his amendment, why the Reading Convention had passed no such resolution? The answer which we get is silence. The inquiry is avoided. And this is the precise manner in which the opposition shrink all important issues.

In the Harrisburg Democratic Convention, (continues the North American,) when Mr. Brewer undertook to question Wilmot's orthodoxy, the following scene ensued:— "Pending the discussion upon the mode of balloting for candidates, Mr. Brewer, of Franklin, made an assault upon the political faith of the Hon. David Wilmot, which was rebuked by the Convention, amid a storm of hisses and cries of 'shame!'"

"Mr. Wilmot rose, and in leave given, and made a dignified and effective explanation of his course of conduct in the Congress of 1848."

So the Convention supported Mr. Wilmot, whom it was necessary to conciliate for the vote of the Abolitionists, and "threw down" to use the favorite phrase of the Pennsylvania—the National Democrat, Mr. Brewer.

Santizing under the exposure of the coalition between the Democrats and Abolitionists all over the Northern States, where the prize of office was to be secured by combination, the Pennsylvania has the complacency to ask us, if Sumner, Chase and Rantoul were not repudiated by the National Democracy? We answer that Mr. Chase received the Democratic vote in the Legislature of Ohio, which, united with that of the Free Soilers, sent him to the Senate of the United States, and that the consideration for this support was a division of the State offices among the Democrats. If the Pennsylvania's logic be good, then there is no National Democracy in Ohio. We answer that there were but some few hundred votes cast against Mr. Rantoul, in the district from which he was elected to Congress, by those who call themselves National Democrats.

A few miserable poor devil of a hen-pecked husband man have perpetrated the following. He deserves to run the gauntlet through a regiment of termagants:—"John, how I wish it was as much the fashion to trade wives as it is to trade horses!"—"Why so, Timothy?"—"I'd cheat somebody most shooin' bad afore night!"

But will our cotemporary inform us, since it falsely claims that these elections were referred we have referred were repudiated by the "National Democrats of every other State in the Union," how it came to pass that the Convention at Harrisburg did not repudiate Mr. David Wilmot, the author of the Proviso and the founder of all this sectional discord? Why was it, when Mr. Brewer assailed his political faith, that he was "rebuked by the Convention amid a storm of hisses and cries of 'shame!'" Why was it, that the head and front of the war upon the South was received into such cordial communion, if that Convention was composed of National Democrats? However the Pennsylvania may attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the South, the fact that it and its party were caught affiliating together with the Abolitionists for a political purpose, will stand to the utter condemnation of all the cheap cant that may be employed for extending an offence which they have habitually denounced as treasonable, when it cost nothing for the denunciation.

To our interrogatory, asking whether Col. Bigler was in favor of the Fugitive Slave law as it stands on the statute book, the Pennsylvania replies with its accustomed evasion:—"So far as Colonel Bigler is concerned, let the North American rest entirely easy." Again:—"He is with his party on the great question of the day; he is with it thoroughly and ardently; holding no one sentiment in one quarter to be repudiated in another. He has met the issues presented without quivering, without hesitating, without faltering in a double sense, and it is in vain for the North American to go back to show that his present position is insincere or inconsistent."

Now we do not intend to follow the advice of our cotemporary, and rest "entirely easy." On the contrary, we intend to continue our exposures of the fraudulent coalition with the Abolitionists, which the Opposition are now attempting to practice here, as they have done elsewhere, until Colonel Bigler places himself frankly before the people of Pennsylvania, whose votes he is now soliciting under unworthy disguises. When the Pennsylvania says he is with his party on the great questions of the day, does it mean with the Barnburners of New York, who are in the majority in that State; with the Democrats in the Legislature of Massachusetts who elected Sumner; with the Democrats who elected Rantoul; with the Democrats in the Legislature of Ohio who elected Chase; and with Democrats like David Wilmot and his followers in the Northern counties of this State; or does it mean that the Colonel is all things to all men, and with the national Democrats in Philadelphia, and the national Democrats in other parts of the State?

"But," says our neighbor, "Col. Bigler has always been national, and right in his views of the constitution." When Col. Bigler voted in 1847 for the act denying our jails, he was then fulfilling his duties, as a "national Democrat," to the Constitution? And when he voted for the Wilmot proviso, he was then observing his obligations to the Constitution? If he was, perhaps the Pennsylvania will reconcile inconsistencies which appear to us utterly inexplicable, unless the Colonel has seen new light. At all events, we think the Pennsylvania will be content to withdraw that unfortunate declaration, that he has "always" been national and right in his views of the Constitution, or to concede that it and its candidate have very different views.

Since we have not been able in the first attempt to extort a direct answer from the Pennsylvania regarding Col. Bigler's position on what it professes to regard as the most delicate subjects connected with the canvass, we propose to keep the following questions before the public until we receive satisfactory replies:—"Col. Bigler in favor of the Fugitive Slave law as it now stands, without modification or amendment?"—"Is Col. Bigler prepared to repudiate his vote on the act of 1847, denying the jails of this State to Fugitive Slaves?"—"Is Col. Bigler ready to disavow his vote in the State Senate in favor of the Wilmot proviso?"

We beg our Southern friends to remember that not a single one of these interrogatories has been answered by the Democratic candidate or his organs; and, for the purpose of enlightening them as to the difference between Democratic sentiment in the city and country, we invite attention to the following article from an influential paper, the Blairsville (Indiana county) *Apollonian*:—"The Whigs will, without doubt, nominate Governor Johnston, and although the contest may be a warm one, we have no doubt of Colonel Bigler's election by a large majority, unless his defeat should be brought about by the movement which is being made to place the party in a trucking attitude towards the South, for the purpose of forwarding the designs of others who are anxious to receive the southern aid and influence. There are thousands of aid and influencing voters in our State, who, when a contest is narrowed down to a choice between a candidate pledged to the distinctive measures of the 'Democratic' party, or one of the opposite, will unhesitatingly and cordially support the former, but who will never do so if it cannot be done without shouting peans to slavery and smothering their natural feelings in favor of liberty. The resolution of the Convention in opposition to the anti-kidnapping law of 1847, while it may advance the interests of those it was intended to aid, can neither prove a credit to the party nor a benefit to the nominee, especially when it is remembered that that law was voted for by Col. Bigler, and signed by Francis R. Shunk, a man whom the Democracy delighted to honor."

A *Great Snake*.—The good people of McKeesport (Pa.) have walked up a sea serpent on dry land. The story goes that a snake has been traversing the neighborhood, and was seen by several reputable, good, and true citizens of the backwood, as thick as a stove-pipe and nearly thirty feet long. This is truly something of a snake, and it is said he has excited the showmen of the West to such a degree that a thousand dollars has been offered for his scalp, and two thousand dollars for his snakeship alive and kicking, with his scalp on.

A female writer says:—"Nothing books worse on a lady than darned stockings." Allow us to say that stockings which need darning look much worse than darned ones—Darned if they don't!"

Blue Devils.—A pair of sky-colored eyes illuminated with good nature.

Bed Bugs.—The following is an old woman's recipe for the destruction of bed bugs:—"Take a ripe cucumber, press the juice out of it, then with a feather apply it to the bedstead in the bed bug range and they will die instantly."

Lawless (Tex.) *Telegraph*.

CAN'T PERCEIVE THE DIFFERENCE.

A correspondent of the North Carolina Standard, in noticing a discussion between Messrs. Dockery and Caldwell in Richmond county, writes thus:—"Mr. Caldwell affirmed that the States which this Government were sovereign and had never parted with their sovereignty; that all sovereignty rightly understood was in the people; that they had created and they could destroy. He admitted that for the purposes for which the trust powers were confided, that it was to all intents and purposes a government and obligatory upon the people; that even the Legislature of a State, 'by no enactment,' could render a law of Congress null; all owed it obedience and that obedience could be enforced."

"At this point he was asked by General Dockery, whether, if elected to Congress, he would vote the President men and money to carry out the fugitive slave law in Vermont and Rhode Island?"—"Yes, said Mr. Caldwell, I will give them both men and money to whip them, and to whip them badly."

"Where then, I again ask, do you get this power, and yet deny that the Government can enforce a State into obedience?"—"Sir," said Mr. Caldwell, "cannot you perceive that there is an essential difference? I cannot, said the General, perceive any difference."

"Now we are like Gen. Dockery, we can't see the difference. We think Mr. Caldwell was completely cornered by the General, in as handsome a manner, too, as we have seen the like done in many a day. The fickle fancy of a distorted imagination that no man can imagine a rational difference."

Not long since Prentice of the Louisville Journal was very severe upon Mr. Dunham, a member of Congress from Indiana, because he had made a little too free with the franking privilege. Mr. Dunham thereupon complained that Prentice had abused him, which the latter denied, but at the same time asked if he had not as good a right to abuse Mr. Dunham as Mr. Dunham had to abuse the franking privilege?

Gen. Campbell, the Whig candidate for Governor of Tennessee, is lying dangerously ill.

At the time of the first election of Gen. Washington to the Presidency there was a party in Virginia called the *John Jones party*. Now, the said John Jones was a man of talent, and a stirring show fellow, possessing all the requisites of a politician except personal popularity. To overcome this deficiency in a contest with a more popular candidate for Congress, John early avowed himself as the peculiar and devoted friend of Washington, and upon this point endeavored to place his rival in opposition. To carry out his object, he called a meeting of the people of the county friendly to the election of Gen. Washington. On the day appointed, Mr. Jones appeared, and was, on motion of a friend, made chairman. He opened the proceedings by a high eulogium upon the life and services of Washington, but taking care only to speak of himself as his early patron and most devoted friend, and concluded by proposing to form a party to be called the *True and only sons of the Father of his Country*, and for that object he submitted to the consideration of the meeting the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are the friends of George Washington, Esq., and will sustain him in the coming election for President against all other candidates.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Jones, "the Chair is now about to put the question—The Chair hopes that every one will declare his sentiments for or against. All those in favor of the resolution will say 'aye.'" The response was like the shout of many voices.

"Now for the opposition," said Mr. Jones; "all of the contrary mind say 'no.'" Not a voice was heard. The dead silence seemed to confuse Mr. Jones a little, and he said, "Gentlemen do vote. The Chair can't decide a disputed question which nobody votes 'other side, so that the country may know who are the true friends of Washington."

Upon this appeal one of the audience rose and said that he perceived the dilemma in which the Chair was placed, and in order to relieve him from such a quandary he proposed to amend his resolution by adding after the name Washington *and John Jones for Congress*. "I accept the amendment," said Mr. Jones, "and the Chair will now put the question as amended."

"All who are in favor of Gen. Washington for President and John Jones for Congress will please say 'aye.'" "Aye, aye," said Jones and his brother Sam. The Chair hesitated like—"put the question," said a loud voice.

"All 'op'—op—said say 'no.'" "No!" thundered the congregated multitude.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Jones, "the Chair perceives that there are folks in this meeting who don't belong to our party; they have come here to *opiate*. I therefore adjourn this meeting." Upon which he left the chair amidst shouts and huzzas for Washington, and curses for John Jones.

Georgia Enquirer.

The misunderstanding between the Commandant and the Mechanics of the Gosport Navy Yard has, we are glad to learn, been reconciled, and the men returned to work yesterday. Mr. Graham, the Secretary of the Navy, in considering the memorials presented to him on the subject, acknowledged the general regulation of the navy to command them. He, however, advised Capt. Stringham to rescind the objectionable order, which, though intended for the protection of the public property, had wounded the feelings of the workmen; and this advice, it seems, was followed by Capt. Stringham.—*National Intelligencer*.

Correction.—We are informed that the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company was not the purchaser of the property belonging to the Randolph Manufacturing Company. Messrs. John B. Troy and H. B. Elliott were the purchasers, and they have in view the manufacture of woollen as well as cotton goods.—*Asheborough Herald*.

Willings on a Large Scale.—The Shawneetown Advocate of the 6th contains a long article detailing the particulars of the discovery and arrest of a gang of villains, who have carried on for years past a regular system of kidnapping slaves, forgery, thieving, and perhaps murder. Their headquarters were on Wolfe's Island, Kentucky, near the corner of the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, and Missouri. The band was discovered not long since through the failure of an attempt by one of the ringleaders to murder a Doctor Swayne, who had recovered a judgment for some \$10,000 against Newton E. Wright, another prominent member of the gang. In May, 1850, Wright gave Abe Thomas, a man of desperate character, \$150 to kill Dr. S. Accordingly, Thomas, pretending to wish the doctor to visit his sick father, enticed him from home and attempted to murder him; but the doctor, after being shot in the arm, gave the alarm, and the desperado escaped. Notwithstanding every exertion was made to ferret out the villain, so deeply was the plot laid that he was only accidentally discovered a short time ago, and his discovery led to the disclosure of the whole affairs of the company. They seem to have made a regular business of stealing slaves in one State, running them off to another, and then selling them. They carried on another species of swindling upon an extensive scale by means of fictitious claims against estates of deceased persons. Having forged notes for large amounts against such estates, they would prove the validity of the claim by some of their gang. In some cases they had gone so far as to take depositions, and were provided with county seals and every thing requisite to give their proofs the semblance of legality.—*Louisville Journal*.

An Honest Boy.—A by-stander states—a lady stepping off the cars this morning dropped a purse containing thirty-five dollars. A boy about 10 or 12 years of age, by the name of Richard Shay, picked up the purse. While looking for the lady, he was told by a number of hackmen to keep it for she would never give him a cent. The honest boy replied, "I did not care, he did not want a cent for the money, nor was it his." He sought out the lady and restored her the purse. I am informed he is the oldest son of a widow woman, who goes out to work to support her family of six children, and lives at No. 650 Broadway.—*Albany Advertiser*.

Richard Shay—pass his name round, for the sake of the noble answer to those who would have stained his young heart with crime.—*N. Y. Commercial*.

We publish the following order for a bill of goods, *velvetum liberatum*. The schoolmaster was undoubtedly "abroad" when the writer received his "dedication."

"Cot fine check shoes number twelve cap toe or short one of card hump and black nail hump and a dozen shirt buttons and a pair of trousers summer trousers."—*Washington Journal*.

Mrs. Sisselohn on Conventions.—The following remarks by this lady are advisable and well-timed, and indicate strong sense amid unfeminine peculiarities:—"The physical right to be taken care of is one of woman's rights that we will never yield. Our physical weakness will be our strongest argument for claiming all legal and moral powers of defence. In an intellectual or moral war, we ask no quarter on account of womanhood; but of every man we must claim physical protection just because he is a man and we a woman. As to meeting in convention to discuss woman's right to engage in any occupation for which she has a capacity, it is sheer nonsense. There is no law to prevent women following almost any business, and why do they not take their right to work at anything they please? Mrs. Coe urged that women have a right to be captains of ships! Well, why are they not captains? There is no law to prevent it. If we believed it right and thought we had the capacity, we would soon command a vessel, and no doubt the world would acknowledge our right. It would have taken a deal of talk to convince the world that Joan of Arc and Jagello had a right to be soldiers, but without any arguing on the subject they proved their right to a niche in the warrior's temple of fame. A man of words and not of deeds, is like a garden full of weeds, and a woman of that kind is very much like him. There is no use claiming rights for those who do not want to use them, and those who do, should just take them."

Still a Candidate.—A gentleman came into our office the other day, who says he is 92 years old past. He was married at 21 and lived with his wife 30 years—she had 10 children and died.

He then remained single 10 months, and married again. By his last wife he had 11 children, lived with her 32 years, and has been dead 8 years, and he is still a candidate for matrimony. Every one of his children lived to the years of maturity, and nineteen are still alive.

He can see to shoot a rifle nearly as well as ever—can thread a needle without spectacles—hearing but very little impaired and nervous system perfectly steady. He says he can cut and split 150 rails a day and jump up and strike his heels together twice before striking the ground at night. In appearance he does not look to be over 60, and is as straight as an arrow—and says that, except the rheumatism, he feels nearly as young as ever.

Lawless (Tex.) *Telegraph*.

Railroad Dividend.—The Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 34 per cent. upon their operations for the last six months.

Post-Office Dispatch.—A gentleman in this city had a letter containing \$1,500 returned to him yesterday from the Dead Letter Office. The letter was written and mailed in the year 1848! Verily, letters cast upon the troubled waters of the Post Office will come back again after many days.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Cotton coming down the North River.—The Rochester American of Saturday says:—"A cargo boat loaded with raw cotton from the Mississippi, passed this city east on Thursday evening, bound for New York. The fact is pregnant with interest."

A Man of Weight.—A correspondent of the New London Star writes, that there is a man in East Haddam—Mr. Emmons—who weighs for hundred and thirty-five pounds, which is about one hundred pounds heavier than the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis was. The writer adds, "He is of fine personal appearance, of elegant proportions, and said to be one of the best judges of horses in seventeen counties, besides being a great favorite of the ladies."

Monticello, St. Louis.—The number of interments at St. Louis for the week ending June 23, was 273, of which 149 were by cholera. The week previous to this the total mortality was 224, and the deaths by cholera 125, showing an increase of 49 in the whole number, and 26 on the deaths by cholera.

Lord Albenarle was the lover of Mlle Grand. As they were walking together one evening, he perceived her eyes fixed on a star, and said to her, "Do not look at it, my dear; I cannot give it to you."—"Never," says Marmontel, "did love express itself more delicately."

When we are alone we have our thoughts to watch; in our families, our tempers; and in society, our tongues.

Settlements.
PERSONS who are indebted to us will confer an obligation if they will settle during the present month. All persons to whom we are indebted will please render their bills for payment.
July 1. E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.
WE take this paper to announce to the public, that a Male School will be opened at this place, on Monday the 7th of July next, under the care of Mr. Thomas F. Elber, late from Ashland. Mr. Elber comes to us well recommended, both as to his qualifications and morals, and from his experience in teaching, and his having been lately a member of a College in Alabama, we feel warranted to say, that we believe him to be capable to teach all the branches of a common English education, and to instruct students in the higher departments of English and Classical education, and to prepare young men to enter the first classes of any College in this State.

We also give notice, that should any wish to patronize our School who live at a distance, they will find Board here in good families as cheap as they will find it any where else, as there are several houses prepared and willing to take boarders.
Floral College, June 23, 1851. 78-2w

Cape Fear Navigation Company.
PURSUANT to a resolution of the stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, at their general meeting, May 30, 1851, notice is hereby given, that from and after the 1st of August next, all articles, commodities, produce, goods, wares and merchandise, consigned upon the Cape Fear River or to or from Fayetteville to or from any point intermediate between Fayetteville and Wilmington, and to or from Wilmington to or from any point between the mouth of Black River and Fayetteville, shall be subject to tolls, at the rate of twelve and one-half per centum on the amount of freight charged, except articles conveyed upon or from any point, all articles, commodities, produce, goods, wares and merchandise, consigned upon the Cape Fear River or to or from Fayetteville to or from any point intermediate between Fayetteville and Wilmington, and to or from Wilmington to or from any point between the mouth of Black River and Fayetteville, shall be subject to tolls, at the rate of twelve and 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