SOME OF PACKER'S ANTECEDENTS.

We find these facts in a recent number of the Butler *American*. They come from one of the best men in the State. Let them be read and pondered:

Can any good reason be given why W. F. Packer, being connected with the public works as Canal Commissioners and other offices, should be elevated to the chief seat of honor in the State? the scrutinizing eye of an intelligent public he cannot hope to escape. The three years that Moses Sullivan and others were in the Canal Board to wit:—the years 1836—'37—and '38—the revenue upon the Portage R. R. was $454,753,54, and the expenditures during the same time were $489,224,90; being an excess of revenue of $15,538,64.

The three years that Wm. F. Packer was Canal Commissioner, viz:—1839—'40—and '41—the revenue was $464,930,51, and the expenditures were $542,989,67; being an excess of expenditures of $78,959,03; add the excess of revenue of 1836, '37 and '38 to the deficit of the years 1839 '40 and '41—and you have the amount of $94,497,-67, as the loss of the Packer administration as compared with the three years of Sullivan's administration.

Then take three years succeeding Packer's administration: 1842—'43—and '44—under W. B. Foster and others, and the revenue for those years amounted to $461,-428.92, and the expenditures to the sum of $488,804,17, being a difference against Packer's administration of $51,883,78.

May not the people of Pennsylvania say to Wm. F. Packer, give an account of thy stewardship, for thou mayest be no longer steward.

Gen. Packer is a talented man, and an ambitious man. He knew well the power of corrupt politicians, and a desire on his part to propitiate their favor was ever in the way of a fearless discharge of duty—He belonged to, and was one of the Cabinet officers of an Administration that was condemned by many of its own party.—Many Democrat State Conventions passed no resolutions approving Gov. Porter's Administration; an Administration that, at the end of its first term, and after Gov. Porter's re election, refused to continue F. R. Shunk as Secretary of Commonwealth, and Geo. R. Espy as Auditor General, both of whom occupied high positions in their respective stations as men of capacity and incorruptible integrity. W. F. Packer was, after the act passed making the Canal Commissioner elective, appointed by Gov. Porter, Auditor General

Thus he was at once transferred from the Canal Board to the head of the Financial Department, and with Ovid F. Johnson, Attorney General, and G. W. Barton, was brains and heart of an administration that was condemned by many of its own party. The very man who was dismissed as unworthy to be Secretary, was, before the close of the administration, nominated and elected Governor of the State, to the deep mortification of the outgoing administration.

Twelve years have rolled by, and death has silenced the manly voices of Shunk and Miller, Petriken and Espy; and W. F. Packer is the candidate of the *corpus Democracy for the exalted office of Governor* of one of greatest States of the American Confederacy. We much mistake the signs of the times if he is not permitted to retire to private life upon the mere honor of a mere nomination. Certain it is, that if the people properly appreciate their own interests and our opponents will meet fairly the issue, and discuss the same in an honorable and generous spirit, Packer never could receive a majority of the *free voters* of this Commonwealth; for, verily "he has been weighed in the balance and found wanting."

NATURE'S SAFETY VALVES.

BEWARE OF IGNORANT ENGINEERS.—Infinite mischief has been done, is done daily, by a class of practioners who may, with truth, be called medical tinkers. These gentlemen are content to patch up the diseased frame, instead of renovating the system. Their aim is to *suppress* rather than to eradicate. Professor Holloway belongs to a different school. His cures are not superficial and temporary, but complete and permanent. His theory of external diseases is founded on reason and analogy. Abscesses, ulcers, and running sores, he looks upon as safety valves, opened by nature, to permit the escape of morbid matter. To suppress the discharge without removing the cause, he would consider about as rational as to tie down the valve of a steam boiler while steam was rapidly generating within. As the careful engineer puts out the fire in the furnace when he would stop the production of steam, so Holloway quenches the inflammatory principle which induces suppuration, before he attempts to close the orifice through which the discharge takes place. Hence the extraordinary cures of sore legs, open wounds, abscesses, sore breasts, and ulcers of all kinds, accomplished by his Ointment and Pills. These exterior afflictions are the indices of internal corruption, and the effect of the pills is to disinfect and purify the animal fluids in which that corruption exists. The poison carried by the blood vessels to the surface is met and neutralized by the Ointment, and thus the disease is quenched at its sources, and at the points where it is developed, at one and the same time. The result is that no relapse occurs, for the poisonous elements being annihilated, there is nothing left, either in the recesses of the system or in the outward integuments, which can rekindle inflammation. The disease is dead, past all resurrection. To fill over a virulent ulcer, without destroying its cause, is to throw back inflammation upon the vital organs. The only name that can be given to such treatment is professional homicide. Holloway utterly ignores all *skin-deep* practice, the cures wrought by his remedies are thorough and fundamental.—*N. Y. Sunday "Mercury."*

KANSAS.—A letter found in the streets at Atchison signed by Kelly, the former Editor of the *Squatter Sovereign*, has caused some excitement at Atchison and Doniphan. The letter disclosed a plot to assassinate Gen. Lane, and gave directions as to the manner of doing it. Kelly has always been extremely bitter towards Lane and the Free State party.

The Democrats of Leavenworth have nominated Dr. A. Dyer, for Mayor. He is a Free State Democrat, and so declared himself in accepting the nomination. The declaration was loudly cheered by the meeting.

Wild Lands In Pennsylvania.

The folly of supposing that high prices for wild lands in the Far West can be maintained after the speculative fever is checked, may be seen in the large quantities of fertile lands in the old States, and much nearer the best markets, which are sold at lower prices than have been asked for wild lands in the West, so distant that transportation to market will in all ordinary seasons absorb nearly all the value of the produce.—A writer in the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that in Centre county, Pennsylvania, within less than a day's ride by rail of Philadelphia or New York, are some of the best coal, timber, and tillage lands in the country, and yet there "the dun deer lies down under shady covert in safety, the wolf howls through the silent and beautiful valley, the scream of the panther is heard in the stilly night, and nature still claims her solitary reign" In this region, the writer says, there are four veins of coal, averaging from four to seven feet in thickness, the lower vein cannel coal; and also two strata of fine clay underlying the two upper veins of coal. This coal is very easily worked, and it is of the very best quality for making iron, vast beds of which ore, of superior quality, are close at hand. Some of the best forests of white pine and white oak ever seen in Pennsylvania, are found in this central part of the State. Large tracts of it will cut from 50,000 to 70,000 feet of saw timber to the acre; and white oak in proportion is found. Much of the land is of the best quality for wheat, and for grazing; and there is also a large body of lands known as sugar-camp lands, still superior, a chocolate loam, free from stones. The whole region is well watered and has numerous fine mill sites.

The New York Pressure.

The pressure in financial circles continues, we regret to say, though all pretense of groundless panic has long since been dissipated. There were some failures among dry goods men yesterday, but not half so many as were reported by the lying tongues of Rumor, several hundreds of which were hard at work all day to magnify and diffuse disaster. We do not name the houses thus slanderously assailed in their solvency and good name, since to do so would be to subserve unwittingly the ends of the mischief-makers, suffice it that the reports affecting several leading dry goods firms were unfounded. But will not our merchants resolve now and remember hereafter, to curtail their credits, both in number and duration? Two-thirds of the credits extended by our jobbers to country retailers are a positive damage both to the debtors and their customers, both being lured into indebtedness and outlay beyond their means by the fatal facility of our credits without system. The time is ripe for a reform in this respect, let it be thorough and lasting.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Address to the People of the States

St. Louis, Sept. 11.—The *Democrat* publishes an address to the people of the U. S. prepared by a committee appointed by Grasshopper Falls convention, in which a fair history of the troubles in Kansas is given, and the present attitude of affairs in the Territory, temperately discussed. The address alleges that the chief incentive to a participation of the election is from the free States, but expresses but little hope of success. The document contains a special clause to the people of Missouri, setting forth the relative positions of Kansas and Missouri, and imploring citizens of the latter to refrain from another invasion of the State. The previous cause of aggression persisted in, a protracted and bloody war must ensue. The address concludes by exhorting the people of Kansas to vote at the coming election, in pursuance of the action of the Convention.

Washington City Items.

Washington City, Sept. 11.—The President has recognized Chas. E. Kortright, as Consul for Her Britannic Majesty, for Pennsylvania, to reside in Philadelphia, and Dennis Dunanne, as Consul for her Majesty at Buffalo. The British Consul at New York has not yet asked to be officially recognized.

Joseph R Brown has been appointed Indian Agent, for the Sioux Indians, in Minnesota, vice Flandreau, resigned.

A. M. Jackson, of Mississippi, is appointed Secretary of State, for New Mexico, vice Davis, resigned.

The Rock Island Bridge Case.

Judge McLean opened the U. S. Circuit Court yesterday morning, and the case of the *Eclipse Action* vs. the Rock Island Bridge was taken up.

The attorneys engaged in the trials are—for the plaintiff, Hons. H. M. Wead, of Peoria; T. D. Lincoln, of Cincinnati, and Corydon Beckwith, of Chicago. For the defendant, Joseph Knox, of Rock Island; Abram Lincoln, of Springfield, and Norman B. Judd, of Chicago; (attorney for the Rock Island R. R.)

The case was opened for the plaintiff by Judge Wead, and for defence by Mr. Judd. The introduction of evidence will commence to-day.—*Chicago Journal of Wednesday.*

American State Convention.

Boton, Sept. 11.—The State Convention of National Americans met here yesterday, and recommended H. J. Gardner for Governor. The American Convention also nominated Mr. Gardner. Both Conventions nominated Alex. De Witt for Secretary of State, and J. W. Clifford for Attorney General.

Election at Leavenworth.

St. Louis, Sept. 11.—The Municipal election at Leavenworth, Kansas, held on Monday, resulted in the election of the free State ticket by 260 majority. The Convention convened at Lecompton on the 7th.

Failures.

Providence R. I., Sept. 11.—Phillip Allen & Son, and Zachariah Allen, extensive manufacturers, have failed. Their liabilities of the former firm will exceed $2,000,000.

THE LAST NEW COMET.—The Boston *Advertiser* has received information from the observatory at Cambridge, Mass., to the effect that the new comet discovered on the 22d of August, by Mr Tuttle, at the observatory, will doubtless be visible to the naked eye as soon as the moon ceases to rise until a late hour in the evening.

BEAVER ARGUS.

M. WEYAND.....WEYAND.

M & J. Weyand, Editors & Proprietors

BEAVER, PA.,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1857.

FOR GOVERNOR,

DAVID WILMOT

Of Bradford County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES.

James Veech,

Of Fayette County,

Joseph J. Lewis,

Of Chester County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WM. MILLWARD,

Of Philadelphia.

UNION COUNY TICKET.

Assembly.

DE LORMA IMBRIE, Beaver.
GEORGE P. SHAW, Lawrence

Sheriff.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN, Pulaski tp

Register & Recorder.

SAMUEL B. WILSON, Borough.

Treasurer.

WILLIAM HENRY, of Borough.

Clerk of Courts.

ALFRED G. McCREARY, N. Brighton.

Commissioner.

ABNER MORTON, Franklin.

Auditor.

WILLIAM C. HUNTER, Brighton tp.

Coroner.

NATHAN P. COUCH, New Brighton.

Poor House Director.

JAMES STERLING, Independence.

Trustees of Academy.

M. T KENNEDY, N. Brighton, (4 years.)
SAMUEL MOREHEAD, Sharon, (4 yrs.)
SMITH CUNNINGHAM, Beaver, (3 yrs.)
ABNER PLACOCK, Rochester tp (2 yrs.)

Another Republican Rally!

A meeting of the friends of Freedom will be held at the Court House this (Wednesday) Evening, and will be addressed by

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq.,

Of Pittsburgh, an Eloquent, Fearless and Humorous champion of correct principles.

☞ COME OUT, ONE AND ALL!

☞ We are requested to state that a meeting of the County Committee will be held on Monday, the 21st of September. It is desired that every member should be present.

☞ HAMILTON CLARKE, Esq., of Shakopee Minnesota, will accept our thanks for repeated favors.

TRY AGAIN.—The legal individual who writes editorials and anonymous communications for the Star, is a capital 'guesser'—in his way.—First, he charged the 'Clique' with getting up the communication published in the Argus, and signed 'Is Scit'—then upon the Junior of the Argus—then upon the Senior—and now upon the Republican candidate for Register and Recorder: and, upon the strength of this last supposition, discharges a column and more of *stuff* at this gentleman's head. Now, we beg leave to say, *for the edification of this writer for the* Star, that the gentleman above alluded to is *not* the author of said communication. We hope our sagacious friend—who imagines he can see about as far through a mill-stone as any body else—will keep right on 'guessing': perhaps he may stumble upon the right one after awhile—perhaps not!

PROBLEM SOLVED.—MASTER FRANKLIN N. JOHNSTON of this place—a lad not yet 14 years of age—sends us the following *correct* answers to the questions propounded by a correspondent in last week's Argus: A. B. and C. had to travel 52½ hours before they all reached the starting point at the same time. A. travels around the ring 60 times; B. 42 times, and C. 35 times.

☞ THE CONCERT, under the lead of Prof. D. CRICHLOW, and for the benefit of the Bridgewater Presbyterian Church, came off on Thursday evening last, the 10th instant. The performers, male and female, acquitted themselves admirably, and to the satisfaction and edification of the very large audience in attendance. The receipts amounted to something over One Hundred Dollars.

DEATH OF AN AGED MINISTER.—Rev. James B. Finley, one of the early pioneers of Methodism in the West, and well known for his labors in this region of country, when it was little better than a wilderness, died a few days ago, at Eaton, Ohio, at an advanced age.

"BROWNSVILLE TIMES."—We failed last week to acknowledge the receipt of a paper bearing the above title, recently started at Brownsville, Pa., by Messrs. Marshall & Hunter. It presents a fine appearance, and its columns give abundant evidence of tact, industry and ability. We wish the proprietors all manner of success.

☞ Prof. PROMISHER gave a lecture on Elocution at the Court House last week. He demonstrated quite clearly and forcibly the wonderful power of the human voice, when properly cultivated and developed. He also recited some passages of rare beauty with fine effect.

A NOTED COMMITTEE.—We see, in looking over the Committees, for the State Agricultural Fair, to be held at Philadelphia on the 29th and 30th days of September, and the 1st and 2d of October, that the following distinguished gentlemen compose the committee on HEMP, viz. James Pollock, Milton; David Wilmot, Towanda; William F. Packer, Williamsport; Isaac Hazlehurst, Philadelphia; Joseph Ritner, Carlisle; David R. Porter, Harrisburg; William F. Johnston, Pittsburgh; and William Bigler, of Clearfield.

☞ The Synod of Allegheny will meet in Erie, Pa., on Thursday the 24th inst. Rev. Robert Dilworth, of Enon Valley, is to preach the opening sermon.

☞ Mr. Atkins has just received at his Hat and Cap Emporium, a splendid Fall assortment of Hats and Caps, for Men and Boys, of all styles and sizes, to which he invites an early examination.

MR. PACKER IN THE WEST.

Mr. Packer very unexpectedly made his appearance in Pittsburgh last week. We understand some of the managers of this place waited upon him, with the view to bring him here, but he refused to exhibit himself to the people of Beaver county at this time. Notwithstanding his Committee was not willing to let him meet Mr. Wilmot face to face, and condemned the practice, now in vogue, of Gubernatorial candidates traversing the State, and censured Gov. Johnston for initiating that plan; Mr. Packer musters up sufficient courage to resolve that "it will never do to give it up so." He strikes out upon a new system of tactics. He does not place himself in advance of Mr. Wilmot, but skulks at a safe distance behind;—thus in fact carrying on a kind of 'bush-whacking,' 'filibustering' 'guerilla' warfare, which must be as mortifying to his followers as it is disreputable to himself. Would it not be a capital joke, if the veteran Wilmot, sometime before the close of the canvass, should take it into his head, when within gun-shot of the enemy, to drop some of his appointments, for the purpose of 'picking up,' 'bagging,' and holding the gallant General up to the ridicule he so richly deserves.

What a different and less honorable mode of canvassing the State this is, when compared with that proposed by Mr. Wilmot. Then the people of the two parties could have heard the arguments adduced by both candidates, and would have been prepared to judge intelligently between them, and vote correctly when they reached the polls. If, as is charged by the Democracy, Mr. Wilmot is the exponent of principles that are treasonable to the Government, subversive of the Constitution, and at war with the best interests of the country, how easy a task it would have been for Mr. Packer—even if he possessed controversial powers inferior to those of Mr. Wilmot—to have bearded the latter before the people and carried his points overwhelmingly against him. If, as is alleged, the Democratic party is *the* party for the people, and the only Constitutional party in existence; if the Dred Scott decision is correct, and in accordance with the teachings of humanity, and the views of the early Fathers of the Republic; if the sale of the Public Works has been a gross outrage upon the tax-payers of the Commonwealth, what a multitude of converts Mr. Packer could have drawn around his standard, if he succeeded in making these propositions plain to his hearers.

But no. He and his Committee knew that Mr. Wilmot's cause was just, and they possessed an instinctive dread of his power as a close reasoner, and cool debater. They were afraid of their Democratic friends. They knew that it would not be safe to permit the voters to hear both sides of the question. They knew that the monstrosities of their party could not be successfully defended in presence of the people, while the eagle eye of Wilmot was upon his adversary, noting every movement, word and gesture. Mr. Packer choses a different and less manly course. He prefers to hang in the rear of Mr. Wilmot, occupying ground recently vacated by the latter, meeting reason with sophistry; arguments with assertions; facts with fancies, and specialities with vague generalities. How does this suit the honest Democracy? Is this the kind of standard-bearer they desire to lead them forth to battle?

MR. WILMOT AMONG THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Wilmot is now prosecuting his round of appointments, and speaking with great acceptance to the People in different parts of the State. From nearly every point which he has visited, we have the most encouraging and gratifying accounts of his reception, and the marked and favorable impression he everywhere inspires. Plain and unostentatious in his manners; dignified and manly in his bearing; earnest, practical, argumentative and persuasive in his addresses; avoiding the showy clap-trap common to demagogues and stump-orators; confining himself to facts, and addressing himself to the reason and the judgment, he wins his way irresistibly to the hearts of the people—inspiring his friends with ardor, infusing hope, and life, and activity, where all before was listlessness, hopelessness and inactivity, and challenging and commanding the admiration of even his opponents, by the integrity of his life, his honesty of purpose, courteous bearing, and the earnestness, ability, and fearlessness with which he advocates the principles of which he is the chosen and distinguished champion.

His trip through this portion of the State can not but result to his advantage. His personal appearance, his frank and genial manners, and above all, the tones of his voice, ringing out clear, distinct and trumpet-tongued, summoning the friends of Freedom to the conflict, are all in his favor, and can not but arouse us to activity, infuse new life into our ranks, and induce every voter opposed to Democratic misrule, to buckle on his armor, and go forth to the battle, with a confident belief that it all but do their duty, a signal victory is in reserve.

Packer on Slavery.

In the Pennsylvanian of the 29th, we find a letter describing Mr Packer's recent speech in York, from which we quote the following delectable paragraph:

"He proved to the satisfaction of every dispassionate hearer, that the Democratic party, so far from going *beyond* the Constitution in reference to slavery, *does not go as far* as did that instrument—and that it sanctions no measure or principle for which there is not clear constitutional warrant!"

Mr Packer, then, stands square upon the ultra Southern Fire-eating Platform. He is prepared to still further pervert the Constitution of the United States, and to go farther in the defence and propagation of slavery than his party has yet done. While pretending to be opposed to agitation, he takes hold of the subject himself, and, by his own confession, stands prepared to aid in shocking the country again, whenever an opportunity presented itself. Let the voters of Pennsylvania weigh his words. Slavery has not yet exhausted his patience. Its behests have not yet wearied him; and when it demands that Pennsylvania shall repeal all laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves upon our own soil, Mr Packer will be found sustaining the impudent claim. Let the people be warned in time of these projects of Packer and his followers.

☞ The earnings of the P. Ft. W. & C. R R. for the month of August, show a decrease of some $21,000 from those of the same month last year. This is traceable to the fact that steamboating on the Ohio was uninterrupted during August of the present year.

☞ Court commenced on Monday last.—Yesterday and the day previous were occupied in trying the suit of Gilmore vs. Poor House Directors.

MR. WILMOT IN BEAVER.

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting of the People.

On Monday last a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Beaver county, convened in the Court House, to listen to the address of the Hon. DAVID WILMOT, the Republican candidate for Governor.—The meeting was organized by calling Dr. A. R. THOMSON, of Independence, to the Chair; and appointing Maj. Robert Darragh, of Sharon, John Mitchell, of Greep, and John White, of Hopewell, Vice Presidents; and James Harper, of Hanover, and M. Weyand, of Beaver, Secretaries

Judge Wilmot, after being heartily cheered by the assembled multitude, commenced his address by referring to the fact, that he was here to address his fellow citizens, by order of the State Central Committee, and also that he was charged by his opponent, Gen Packer, with evading the issues of the campaign. What were they? Was it whether the State should or should not receive a certain amount of tonnage tax, on one of her public Roads? Certainly not, and none of the bordering States, or the country so regarded it. But why did not Mr Packer, accompany him in canvassing the State—Then he could have ascertained what Mr Packer wished to have discussed. But this was all nonsense. Mr Packer knows it to be such, his State Central Committee knows it to be such; the whole country regards it a contest between Slave labor and Free labor—between slavery extension and slavery restriction. This was the issue—the leading issue involved in the contest. He wished to remark to his fellow citizens, that although he was denominated an abolitionist, that it was untrue. He held that slavery was a local institution, created by local law, and with it, in the States, the Federal Government had nothing to do. He never had, nor never wished to interfere with it, where it was created and governed by municipal law. He regarded it everywhere an evil,—deplored its existence, and always had and always would endeavor to prevent its extension into territory beyond these local limits. This was his position on this absorbing question, and this was the position of the party whose candidate he was. He asked his fellow citizens then to indulge him while reviewing the slavery question, from the Revolutionary Era, until the present time. As early as 1784, after Virginia had ceded to the United States her claim to the North west territory, Mr Jefferson, of Virginia, one of the wisest and purest of American statesmen, in behalf of a committee, consisting of himself and two others, reported a plan for the government of all the territory then belonging to the Union. Among others, was a provision, in substance as follows;

"That after the year 1800, of the Christian era, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said territories, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." This, fellow citizens, was Jefferson's view of the extension of slavery. It met the approbation of the American people. It proved that the Declaration of Independence was not an empty profession, but a living faith. Had this plan been adopted we should not now be discussing this vexed question. It would have been settled, and freedom would have been the fundamental and perpetual law of the American continent. Unhappily, however, the proviso was lost. Mr. Spaight, of North Carolina, moved that it be stricken out, and as it required two-thirds of the States to carry any measure, and moreover, as an eccentric gentleman named Dick from New Jersey, voted with the South, Mr. Jefferson's grand and comprehensive scheme was lost, and that by a large minority vote. But let us pause for a moment, fellow citizens and see where the waters stood at this period. Mr. Jefferson, the intellectual giant of the Revolution, Gen. Washington, the father of the Country, Patrick Henry, James Madison, the Lees, the Masons, and others of our revolutionary sires, together with every representative man save one from the non-slaveholding States,—lamented the existence of Slavery, deplored its foot-hold in America, acknowledged the power of Congress to prevent its extension, and *voted*, against its introduction into any territory beloging to the United States. There is where the waters stood then. Where do they stand now? Mr. Buchanan announces, that slavery can exist in all of the territories, and that it is under the protection of the government, wherever the flag of the nation floats. Let us follow its history a little further. In 1819-20, Missouri asked for admission into the Union with a Slave constitution. By this time interest began to seize upon the minds of the slave holders. They desired to have a wider field for slave labor. They wanted Missouri, and when they were opposed by an almost unanimous North, they threatened to dissolve the Union. Weak knees and backs were found to yield. Missouri was admitted as a slave State. Slavery triumphed, and freedom for the first time trailed its banner in the dust. Fellow citizens do you perceive the revolution. The waters were receding.

We pass now to 1847. One day before the close of the session of Congress, the President of the United States, in a message to that body, asked for an appropriation of three millions of dollars. Until this time, it had been suspected, yet nothing tangible evinced itself to show, that the object of the war with Mexico, was to acquire a portion of her territory. This huge appropriation demonstrated this, and the speaker immediately proposed to record his vote in favor of the appropriation, provided, slavery should forever be excluded from the territory for which this money would be paid. Every Northern Senator and every Northern Representative, excepting Douglass of Illinois and M'Clernand of Michigan voted in favor of it. Whigs and Democrats stood united. They were ready for the contest. But on the next day, Mr Davis of Massachusetts, wished to make a speech upon it before the vote was taken, and ere he concluded the Senate adjourned. Gen Cass, a grey-haired veteran in years and experience, arose and crossed the floor to where Mr Davis was sitting, and remarked to him in a deeply impressive tone, "Sir, you have defeated one of the most important measures ever before Congress." During the period that elapsed before Congress again convened the South gave notice, through her Press and her public men, that any Senator or Representative who would support the Proviso, should be struck down, and that no office or preferment should be given him thereafter.

This placed Gen Cass in a dilemma. He was now an aspirant for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. He had stood with the speaker, in favor of the proviso. Now it was necessary for him to recede, or he would reap the threat of the South. He therefore figured out the doctrine of 'Squatter Sovereignty,' and incorporated it in the celebrated Nicholson letter—a doctrine that had two faces, one North and one the South. With this he straddled the difficulty, pleased both sections, and became the Democratic nominee in 1848. But, how did he act when he returned again to Congress? Instead of standing with the speaker as before, in favor of the proviso, he yielded to the Southern pressure, and became one of its bitterest enemies. Alas! for Gen. Cass! He had got a new reading of the Constitution. But how was it with the rest of the Northern band who had before professed so much love for the Wilmot Proviso. Enough of them, when they returned, had also had a new exposition of the Constitution and like Gen. Cass had succumbed to the Southern storm. The proviso was therefore lost. Hostility to it became a tenet of Democracy, and he who would not array himself against it, would very likely in a short time find himself read out of the Democratic party; and he who would shout loudest in its opposition, would find himself among the favored in the way of preferment. And the waters rose again. But the Southern organs of the Democratic party, and Mr. Buchanan say now that in the decision of the Dred Scott case, the Supreme Court, has decided that Slavery goes wherever the Constitution goes. Mr. Buchanan is the first Northern man that ever expressed the monstrous idea.

Let us then, fellow citizens, endeavor to bring about a change, let us endeavor by placing in power a chief magistrate, a President, a freedom loving Congress, and a freedom loving Supreme Court, to have the Constitution read and expounded as it was in the early days of the Government.

The American question, as it was usually termed, had taken hold of a large portion of the public mind. He wished to state his opinion upon it. We find the entire Catholic vote of the country combined and given in favor of American Slavery and its extension into the free territories.—Why then should not the entire Protestant vote of the country be combined and given in favor of Freedom and its perpetuation. This was not intolerance; this was not infringing upon the rights of conscience or religious liberty in the least.

Mr. Wilmot during the delivery of his address, of which the above is a very imperfect synopsis, was frequently very warmly applauded, and we do not recollect of ever seeing a more orderly and intelligent audience assembled in this place. The Court room was filled to overflowing, and we opine that many who have little sympathy with the Democratic party will find their faith in that organization shaken to its very base by the truncheon blows given it by Judge Wilmot on Monday last.

Mr W. is a noble looking man, apparently little over 40 years. He speaks with ease, earnestness and irresistible power—every thought appears to float double, and every wordladened with two ideas. We were pleased to see a large number of our friends from the country—many of whom had come 15 or 18 miles expressly to hear him. All appeared to be greatly gratified; and the only regret we heard expressed was that circumstances did not permit him to continue an hour or two longer. His presence has given an impetus to the cause in this county that will be felt at the proper time.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

According to adjournment the Managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society met at the Sheriff's Office, Beaver, Sept. 14, 1857.

Members present—Hugh Anderson President; Richie Eakin Vice President; J. C. Wilson, Treasurer. *Managers*—Jno. Stroder, John Garrard, Robert Nelson, Spencer Briggs, James Darragh, Thomas Reed, Wm Irons, J. H. Dickson, S. Cunningham

Richie Eakin was appointed President, pro. tem.

The following committee was appointed for the purpose of decorating Floral Hall, to wit:—Misses Anna Mitis, Mary Agnew Borough; —— Thornley, Fallston; Sabina Townsend, —— Irish, New Brighton; Maria Moore, Mary Duncan, O tp, Margaret Ann Eakin, Brighton Tp; Nannie Palmer, Eliza Porter, Rochester;—Messrs. Dr. D. Minis, James Power, Richard H. Agnew, John Porter, Abner L. Linton Scudder H. Darragh.

Resolved, that any and every one who will pay nine dollars to the Treasurer shall have liberty to put up a tent in the enclosure, for the sale of fruit, cakes, pies, confectionaries &c, during the whole time of the Fair.

☞ No person will be permitted to have a tent for the sale of the above articles on the outside of the fair grounds. The managers have rented all the ground on the outside within several hundred yards of the fair ground.

NARROW ESCAPE.—We learn that Constable Hiram Reed, of New Brighton, while trying to arrest a criminal named O'Rorke, was shot at, the ball striking his forehead, but fortunately glanced off, thus saving his life, providentially, as it were. O'Rorke made his escape but being closely pursued he is doubtless ere this arrested.

☞ The newspaper is a sermon for the thoughtful, a library for the poor, a blessing to everybody. Lord Brougham calls it the best public institution.

For the Beaver Argus.

ANOTHER DREAM.

And again, methought, the Democratic Leaders were assembled in solemn conclave, and I was in the midst of them, without any particular intention of blessing them or doing them *good*. And First-fiddle Tommy, with a beaming countenance and a cheerful voice, spoke and said, "Robert, thee is sharp—in fact, I may say, decidedly sharp." And Windy Bobby replied, "such is my nature, Thomas, I cannot deny it. But to which of my natural manifestations dost thou refer, O! Thomas?" "To an article which recently appeared in that brightest of all stars which glimmer in the democratic firmament, Oh! Robert, I love to gaze upon that Star, it sheds such a pure and kindly light into my heart. I love to look upon an immaculate object like it, unsullied by any uncharitable thought, undimmed by any uncharitable reflection, shining upon no man's character with a baneful light, distorting no hard-earned reputation by its extant rays. It is no *sirius* affair as some would have us suppose, and which sentiment, very properly aroused thy indignation and *irascibility* (risibility, I wonder?) I had begun to tremble for thy laurels, Robert. Turncoat James has been accomplishing wonders in thy absence—he has become almost as expert a blackguard as thyself. This fact with thy inability to answer the outrageous interrogatories propounded by "Michael the herald," had caused thy friends to fear that the prestige of universal success and superiority having deserted thee, thou wouldst become, like thy great proto'ype, who wielded like thee the jaw bone of an ass so successfully—wouldst become like him when shorn of his potent locks. But thy genius has triumphed, has surmounted the difficulty. Thou has come forth as gold tried in the fire, yea, as fine gold. The article to which I allude should call forth the gratitude of the Democratic party of this State. It is a lengthy article, but it may all be summed up in these words. 'Now my Sambo and Sambo friends, *dear* friends, ye should not vote for Proviso Davy, for, don't you see, he holds to the principle of the Sambos and the Sambos, and *ergo* you should vote for non-combatant William, for he holds to the principles of neither. Brothers, what profound reasoning! What incontrovertible logic! What incontrovertible argument! Robert, when my eyes fell upon that *monstrous* which clearly demonstrated to my mind that Windy Robert writes for the Star, I rejoiced with exceeding great joy. Hadst thou been engaged in thy usual avocation of squirting tobacco juice over my office, I should have fainted, they in my arms, as it was, I could only invoke the sings upon thy populous head. Brethren, we do well to award all honor and praise, and glory to Windy Robert. Yea, that, even I, have claims upon the party. Those of you who didn't hear him, know how completely I demolished the champion, the Reverend Agnostic Bradburn, as soon as I ascertained that he would have no opportunity of replying, and moreover, did I not, in obedience to the behest of organic James, visit the Earl of Nod and perform unthought of services for the party in the way of eating corn bread and drawing milkers? And yet, even with deep humility of spirit, these claims and services are not to be compared with those of Windy Robert, the indomitable in argument, the invulnerable in debate, the unsurpassable in the Egotistical. First-fiddle Tommy having subsided after this modest declamation, Fighting Charley arose and said, "I, too, have labored for the good of the party; for have I not endured the pummeling of uncle Sam and Aunt Sylvania for a long series of years, in fact, during the most of my natural existence?—and have not been engaged for weeks in what some of our beloved fellow friends call 'my *mine Lynn* articles?' And yet, I must acknowledge that all that I have done cannot be mentioned in comparison with Windy Robert's 'Way be desired.' Charley o'er the water, in like manner expressed his gratification, stating in substance that while he flatter'd himself that his conduct in this county had not been devoid of credit,—having incontinently pitched into the Samite chieftain Sandy the Reasoner—and having made Sam the Wheel-horse feel very badly during a resolution adopted at the late convention, thereby punishing him for his having assaulted him (Charley) in days gone by, notwithstanding all this he would with his brethren yield to the paramount claims of Windy Bobby.

Turncoat Jimmy remarked, that having no political percentage, he had first seen it in the founding of Abolitionism, had been nurtured in the Poorhouse of Whigery, had spent a short time in the Ideas of Refuge of Know-nothingism, had sought a brief apprenticeship in Republicanism but had at last been "adopted" into the Democratic family, and hoped to spend the remainder of his pupilage within its limits and enjoy in time a reversion of a portion of the desirable property which falls to the share of the children, legitimate, natural or adopted of the Democracy. Since the period of his "adoption" he had been laboring hard and earnestly in the dark and felt that his deserts were numerous. He had abused the best friends he ever had and taken to his bosom those who bore him nothing but indifference, contempt and hatred to bestow upon him. And yet, he was scarcely willing to yield the palm of blackguardism to Windy Robert, and with deepest sorrow and regret he compelled to say that he never was so supremely ridiculous, so *utterly absurd* as the article referred to so highly by First fiddle Thomas.

Summersetting Scudder also stated that his democratic experience was brief, but he flattered himself brilliant, having hearded the Lion in his den—having declared through the Argus, that he gave his *hearty* support to the party of the court understand himself, and think it right which cost our forefathers their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors." He gave his unmalified assent to what had been said, and his unbounded admiration to Windy Bobby, his article in general and this article in particular. The others having testified to Windy Bobby's great deservings and the merits of the "Why be deceived" article, they all arrived at the conclusion rose up with one accord, and with a loud voice, "Bismillah! Great is the Democracy!" There is but one God and Windy Robert is its prophet." And Windy Bobby responded with a loud voice and a [illegible] Democracy, or a Trip [illegible]