

LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT—A STRANGE REVELATION

The letter of the President in reply to the New Haven memorialists, contains a single paragraph requiring comment. In all the rest he simply reiterates opinions which everybody knows that he entertains. The Convention that nominated and elected him, recognized the validity of the body of men claiming to be the Legislature of Kansas. We never understood Mr. Buchanan as holding a different opinion. The plain inference was, that if elected, his administration would uphold that body, and if called upon, enforce its acts with all the federal power at his disposal. The letter to Professor Silliman, avowing this policy, is just what might have been expected; and just why it might have been expected, could anybody be simple enough to expect that Mr. Buchanan, on his advent to power, would shrink from doing precisely that thing which he had been chosen to do.

THE ISSUE.

Is there in our present State Canvass any real living issue? Is any great principle involved, whose fate will be decided or influenced by the event? Will any leading interests of the Commonwealth be affected by the triumph of either party? It is a strange peculiarity of the "Democratic" journals and orators that they continually strive to persuade the people that there is no such an issue. Their effort is to enroll in their ranks as many votes as possible, and think to make every election a mere question of party success apart from the measures of government involved. And we may notice that whenever they have succeeded in burying all issues, their party strength has given them victory, while, when they were defeated, it has been because the great principles engaged, have engrained the popular mind, and broken the power of allegiance to the party name. It is then not surprising that the slave driving newspapers, and their side donor ally are endeavoring to keep every question of principle out of sight in the present State Canvass, and receive it into a conflict of party discipline.

WILMOT ON THE PUBLIC WORKS.

It has often (says the Connellsville Enterprise) been the charge of our opponents, that Judge Wilmot evaded State issues, and harped away like an enthusiast on the Slavery question. Mr. Wilmot has not evaded any State issues—he has challenged his competitor to meet him on the stump, which he (Mr. Packer) declined. Mr. Wilmot was willing to meet and discuss any issue before the people; but Mr. Packer's backing down, debarred him the pleasure of meeting him face to face on any issue. But to the point. It is known that Senator Bigler, made a speech in Clarion, a few days since, (alleged to be in answer to Mr. Wilmot's Philadelphia speech,) and it is known that Mr. Wilmot also spoke in Clarion the night after. Mr. Bigler had charged on Mr. Wilmot, that he evaded State issues, to which Mr. Wilmot in the course of his speech makes the following remarks, which we copy from the Clarion Banner.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"Out of his own Mouth doth he Stand Convicted." President Buchanan, in his recent letter to Professor Silliman and others, makes the following remarkable declaration: "Slavery existed at that period (1854) and still exists in Kansas, under the constitution of the United States." This point has at first been decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. If it could ever or have been seriously doubted in a mystery? If slavery exists in Kansas under the Constitution of the United States, it of course exists in all the other territories by virtue of the same instrument; the Constitution cannot have one construction when applied to Kansas, and another when applied to Minnesota or Oregon. Mr. Buchanan therefore plainly means that slavery has a constitutional and rightful existence in all the territories of the Union, and that of course Congress has no authority to displace it. "How this could have been seriously doubted," says Mr. Buchanan, "is a mystery. Our purpose is to show that both by word and deed, Mr. Buchanan 'doubted' and even denied it, in the most emphatic manner. We shall do so very briefly. The joint resolutions for the admission of Texas into the Union as a State, passed the Senate on the 27th of February, 1845—among the provisions thereof was the following: "New States of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population known to our laws, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri Compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of Territory North of said Missouri Compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crimes) shall be prohibited."

BEAVER ARGUS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 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 COUNTY TICKET. Assembly, DE LORMA IBERIE, Beaver. GEORGE P. SHAW, Lawrence. Sheriff, WILLIAM W. IRWIN, Palaski tp. Register & Recorder, SAMUEL B. WILSON, Borough. Treasurer, WILLIAM HENRY, of Borough. Clerk of Courts, ALFRED G. MCCRIARY, 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 P. LACOCK, Rochester tp, (2 yrs.) GIVE US A CALL. Our Annual Fair comes off this week, and the season being exceedingly favorable, we expect to see an immense concourse of people. We hope our friends and patrons will not forget to give us a call. We shall hold ourselves in readiness to discuss politics—the abundant harvest that has just been garnered—the state of the weather—the good points of horses, cattle, vegetables, &c., on Exhibition—give them an opportunity to sit in the Editors' Easy Chair, and write a Receipt occasionally, if desired, by way of variety, and to give them a specimen of our Penmanship.

Appeals of Demagogues.

The contributors to the columns of the Star—editorial and anonymous—take occasion very frequently to assert that Mr. Wilmot entertains ultra American views, and upon the strength of this gratuitous assumption, make pathetic and silly appeals to our adopted citizens to withhold their support from Mr. Wilmot, and throw it in favor of his "non-combatant" competitor. Now, then, we would ask these scribblers, who, with owl-like wisdom and gravity, discourse so glibly, and assert so recklessly, for the proof of their oft-repeated charges on this head? Where is the ground upon which this charge is predicated? Can the Star produce a particle of evidence that would weigh a feather in a court of justice? Is there any thing like an attempt, to degrade foreign-born citizens, on account of their birth-place, in the resolutions adopted by the Convention that nominated Mr. Wilmot? If so, let it be produced. Is there any thing of this nature in Mr. W's letter of acceptance? If there is, let it be dragged to the light. Did Mr. Wilmot, in his address in this place, make use of any language that could, by any possibility, be tortured into anything of a proscriptional character? All who were present could give an instant and emphatic contradiction to such a charge. Is there any thing objectionable in his letter to the Altoona Council? If so, why has it not been shown? We have, time after time, asked, and CHALLENGED, and DEFIED the Star to array itself in opposition to a solitary position therein assumed. Has it done so? No. It has been as deaf, and as mute, and as silent as the grave. Does Mr. Wilmot propose to make war upon any particular Church? Not at all. Does he propose to wrest from the members of any Church, a single right or privilege which they have heretofore exercised? No. But, he does proclaim emphatically and boldly, in his speeches, in his letters, and everywhere, that he is unalterably opposed to the interference of any Church, as a body, in the politics of the country. And we venture to say, that the Star—brazen-faced as it is—will not DARE in the face of the abuse which it has often lavished upon individual Ministers of the Gospel, for their interference in politics, to join issue with Mr. Wilmot, upon this point, and take the opposite ground.

THE LIST OF BANKS DISCREDITED.

The following is a list of Banks which are discredited by the Brokers in Pittsburgh:

- Bank of Hollowell, Hollowell, Maine.
- Capton Bank, South China, Maine.
- Ellsworth Bank, Maine.
- Exchange Bank, Bangor, Maine.
- Ever Bank, New Hampshire.
- Danby Bank, Vermont.
- South Royalton Bank, Vermont.
- Bank of the Republic, Providence, R. I.
- Bank of South County, Wakefield, Rhode Island.
- Farmers' Bank, Wickford, Rhode Island.
- Mount Vernon Bank, Providence, Rhode Island.
- Rhode Island Central Bank, East Greenwich, Rhode Island.
- Trevorton Bank, Fall River, Rhode Island.
- Warwick Bank, Warwick, Rhode Island.
- Merchants' Exchange Bank, Bridgeport, Connecticut.
- Bank of Orleans, Allion Bank, New York.
- Chautauque County Bank, Houschek, N. York.
- Farmers' Bank of Saratoga County, New York.
- Histor Bank, Buffalo, New York.
- Hugobert Bank, New Paltz, New York.
- Nagara River Bank, Tonawanda, New York.
- Other Lee & Co's Bank, Buffalo, New York.
- Ontario County Bank, Phelps, New York.
- Ontario Bank, Utica, New York.
- Richmond Bank, Buffalo, New York.
- Sackett's Harbor Bank, Buffalo, New York.
- American Bank, Trenton, New Jersey.
- Bank of New Jersey, New Brunswick, New Jersey.
- Bergen County Bank, Hackensack, New Jersey.
- Ontario Bank, Patterson, New Jersey.
- Union Bank, Freehold, New Jersey.
- Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, Kent County, Maryland.
- Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, Greensborough, Maryland.
- Gumland Saving Bank, Maryland.
- Bank of Kanawha, Virginia.
- Trans-Allegheny Bank, Virginia.
- Canal Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Spring County Bank,iffin, Ohio.
- City Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Midian Valley Bank, Dayton, Ohio.
- Clinton Bank, Columbus, Ohio.
- City Bank, Columbus, Ohio.
- Union Bank, Sandusky, Ohio.
- Agricultural Bank, Brownsville, Tennessee.

Bank Panic in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The Bank of Philadelphia suspended this morning. The suspension is complete, caused by the President states, by the action of other banks against it, and losses from a recent failure of dry goods men. It says the suspension will be only temporary, and that the capital is untouched. The Girard Bank is giving specie for notes, but checks will not be honored until one o'clock. There is a heavy run on the City Bank, and the counters of all the Banks are besieged with depositor and note holders. Much alarm prevails, and business is almost suspended. The Girard Bank still refuses payment for checks and notes of a large denomination than ten dollars. The Commercial and several other banks have adopted the same policy, and the heavy run will probably cause all banks to suspend specie payment. The Pennsylvania Bank has charge of the State Bank, and the Girard those of the city. The excitement is becoming intense.