ADDRESS

Of the State Central Committee.

To the People of Pennsylvania.

The State Committee, appointed by the Convention that nominated David Wilmot for Governor, William Millward for Canal Commissioner and Joseph J. Lewis and James Veech for Judges of the Supreme Court, appeal to you for their election, because they believe that the best and highest interests of the Commonwealth would be subserved thereby.

Mr. Wilmot's election would be a protest against that Democratic policy which has fastened forty millions of public debt upon the people; which has oppressed them with enormous taxation; which has connived at the grossest speculations of the State officers; which has maintained corrupt and speculating men in high public positions; which has resisted every feasible plan promising relief to the tax payer; which for years thwarted every practicable movement for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works; and which has ranged the leaders of the Democratic party in opposition to a sale of the remaining improvements owned by the State. It would also on various subjects which has characterized the enterprise of her citizens; has retarded the developement of her immense and incalculable resources; has crippled the labor of the State; has put chains upon her to check her progress, and has prevented Pennsylvania from being to-day the first of States in every essential of greatness.

It would also be accepted by the nation as a declaration against the fatal revenue policy which is crushing American labor, building up a rival in monarchial Europe, undermining our national prosperity, bringing thousands of operatives to poverty, and covering our State with the saddening evidences of grievous financial revulsion. Mr. Wilmot has been falsely styled a free trader. He is too regardful of the interests of labor to occupy such a position. He has always recognized and taught the duty of government to protect its domestic industry, to develope its hidden resources of wealth, to diversify the occupations, and thus increase the comforts and enlarge the profits of its citizens. For proof of this, we confidently appeal as well to Mr. Wilmot's past speeches as to the admirable, graceful and patriotic letter he has recently written on this subject. Mr. Wilmot thinks and feels like a Pennsylvanian. On the contrary, Mr. Packer favors the free trade policy to which the Cincinnati platform pledges the Democratic party. In the convention he moved the adoption of the platform without the crossing of a *t*, or the dotting of an *i*, and thus placed himself in the ranks of the free traders, as the slaveholding masters of the Democracy demanded. His election would justly be considered proof that the people of Pennsylvania approved the radical doctrines which he professes.

It would place the stigma of an honest people's reprobation upon the Democratic party for its pandering to a hierarchy, which is the insidious foe not only of American liberty, but of all liberty—a foe which strikes fatally at man's independence of thought and action, by making him the slave of a priest and a church. It would be accepted as a challenge, defying the papacy to execute its cherished purposes—the exclusion of the Bible from the common schools, and the destruction of the common school system itself. It would reduce the power, and check the advances of that foreign priestly influence, which, through the aid of "Molly Maguire," and other like associations, aims to, and in some districts does actually control the nominations of the Democratic party, and thus place in responsible and influential position its faithful and reliable minions. And it would tend to build up that intense nationality of feeling which is the dictate alike of an ardent patriotism and an educated intelligence.

It would furthermore be a step towards the relief of the politics of the State from that slaveholding dictation which, not content with repealing portions of the Act of 1847—passed unanimously by the Legislature and approved by Gov. Shunk—has proclaimed its purpose, should Mr. Packer be elected, with a co-operating majority in each house, to RE-ESTABLISH SLAVERY UPON OUR SOIL BY PERMITTING SLAVEHOLDERS TO RETAIN THEIR HUMAN CHATTELS, WHILE VOLUNTARILY RESIDING WITHIN OUR LIMITS; and which, besides its degradation of the laboring white man to a level, numbers among its undeveloped enormities the revival of the slave trade, and the overrunning of the whole country with stolen and degraded Africans. It would act as a rebuke to the baseness of a degenerate Pennsylvanian, now President, in declaring, (as though it could be true! that the national constitution carries slavery with it, and guards it, at least in the Territories, against the action of the local legislature—a recently assumed ground, totally at variance with "Squatter Sovereignty" as lately professed by the Northern Democracy, directly in antagonism to the resolve of the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania in 1849, and inconsistent with every previous act, vote, speech and profession of Mr. Buchanan himself, and every Northern Democrat of consideration, and by those who did not properly appreciate the Democratic leaders, were not presumed likely to be accepted by a large party.

Mr Wilmot's election would be considered as a declaration by the people of Pennsylvania of a preference of free institutions over slave institutions—of a preference for white labor over negro labor—of a preference for freedom over slavery. It is alleged that a State election can have no connection with such issues. But the result of the State election will strengthen one of the two parties—either the Republican, with its banner of freedom for the territories, or the Democratic, under which the slaveholders of the country are, to a man, gathering, with its sympathy for that system of labor which, although it weakens the nation, strengthens the holds of Democrats on office and power. If Mr. Packer be elected, slavery will hail it as a triumph. Thus they have hailed previous Democratic (?) victories in Pennsylvania. If Mr. Wilmot be elected, slavery will mourn, while freemen, North and South, who believe that the government should throw its influence in favor of free institutions, not slave, will rejoice, and hail the event as one of the most auspicious of the day. We ask the conscientious people of Pennsylvania, in view of this truth, where their vote and influence should be cast.

Mr. Millward's election would break the unity of the Canal Board; would introduce a much needed check into the Canal Office; would make more difficult the peculation which is known to exist there, and which has existed for many years, would thus save the Commonwealth large sums of money, and greatly promote the public good.—There are thousands of citizens who believe that the safety of the people lies in a divided interest. These gentlemen will support Mr. Millward, for this most valid of reasons

Messrs. Lewis and Veech are, as lawyers, fully the equals of Messrs. Strong and Thompson, while in the leading essentials of a Judge, each of the former two is greatly above the last named individual. Both of the Democratic candidates voted in 1847 for the Wilmot Proviso; both have recanted, and are now numbered among the slave propaganda. They are converts to the new doctrines slavery has introduced into our polity, and they completely ignore those humanizing sentiments which it was once an honor for a public man to profess and carry out. Should they be elected to the Supreme Bench, the judicial decisions reach the low level on which the Democratic politicians already stand. From such a debasement every Pennsylvanian should pray for deliverance. Let the old doctrines of slavery's dependence upon local law forever prevail; and let not our courts, yielding as others have done to Federal dictation, ever abandon the ancient landmarks set by a Tilghman, a Shippen, and a Gibson.

To these considerations the committee might add more personal ones. They might appeal to the people to beware of making Governor of the Commonwealth a gentleman who has been all his life not only an office holder, but an office holder connected with our corrupted and corrupting canal system, and whose associations, therefore, are not of a desirable character; who never ran for an office in the Lycoming District *without falling behind his party vote*; who has been double faced upon almost every public question—always excepting canal questions, wherein he has constantly been faithful to the office holders; who meanly declined to meet Mr. Wilmot in discussion, yet hovers around his route, thought at a respectful distance; who pretends to be unwilling to discuss the slavery question, yet scarcely alludes to any other topic; and who has practiced in his career those tortuosities and dodges which mark the modern Democratic politician. The Committee do not wish to dwell upon these mortifying facts in the history of the Democratic candidate, but merely suggest them as indications of the "manner of man" who has been offered to public favor.

We have laid before you fairly the thoughts suggested by the occasion. We know that the vast majority of the people of Pennsylvania are in favor of the reduction of the State debt, the sale of the public works, the simplification of the government, and opposed to the corruptions which have made our canal system a moral reproach as well as a financial failure. We know, too, that the vast majority are wholly hostile to the [illegible] proposed by the tools of papacy; and that they are in favor of freedom for territories, and opposed to the growth of the POLITICAL POWER OF SLAVERY, which has always been inimical to the great special interests of Pennsylvania, and which yet plots their destruction. We know that they detest the iniquities under which the free State men of Kansas—many of them Pennsylvanians—have been made to writhe, and that they pity the moral obliquity which could not see, and despise the moral cowardice in the government which would not correct these atrocious and almost unparalleled outrages.

We know that they are anxious for an honest administration of the affairs of the public works. We dare not doubt their allegiance to the great fundamental truths of government which permeate all the judicial decisions of the State and National Government; and we know that they will understand only to abhor the innovations which slave influence is making even upon the great truths of Republican Government. And we feel assured that the people need no foreign hierarchal dictation to assist them in the management of their domestic concerns, and will not submit to it when insolently offered. Knowing these things, we ask the election of Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Millward, Mr. Veech and Mr. Lewis, for they are the representatives of the great ideas embodied in the above. Disguise it as we may, Mr. Packer and his colleagues represent the antagonistic ideas, and belong to a political organization which has wholly departed from the doctrines of its early history, and has embraced dangerous heresies of doctrine, and has connived at alarming corruptions—to which the people of Pennsylvania cannot present too earnest and emphatic a protest.

LEMUEL TODD, Ch,m
EDW. McPHERSON, Sec.

ANOTHER KANSAS INVASION.

St. Louis, Oct 5.—A [illegible] dated Quindaro, [illegible] ostensible purpose of settling on the Delaware lands; but well informed parties in Missouri say that it is for political purposes. Evidence of concerted action along the whole border is becoming more apparent, but violence is not apprehended.

Dubuque, Oct. 5—The steamer *Ben Coursin* was run into by the steamer *Key City*, at two o'clock yesterday morning, near La Crosse, and sunk immediately, in fifteen feet water. Fifteen passengers were lost.

☞Our readers will be interested in knowing that Carnaghan's Clothing Hall & Furnishing Store Allegheny City, (which has of late attracted such general attention,) has recently been enlarged to more than double its former size, improved in an elegant manner, and is now opened with a large and superior Stock of Fall & Winter Goods for Men's and Boy's wear. Buyers of fashionable Clothing will find this a favorable place for making their selections, as the latest Styles and best fabrics of piece goods are always kept for Custom work, which, with a fine assortment of Shirts, Gloves, Hosiery and a heavy Stock of first class Clothing for both Men and Boy's, makes Carnaghan's Establishment an attractive one. See his advertisement.

From the Philad, N. American.

Hon David Wilmot's Letter.

We have been furnished with the annexed copy of a very interesting letter, addressed by the Hon David Wilmot to our esteemed fellow-citizen, David S Brown Esq. Mr B. is not a politician, and never has been. His position as the head of one of the very largest domestic jobbing houses in the country, has given him an interest in the prosperity of American manufactures equal to that which he necessarily has in the trade and commerce of Philadelphia.—To such men the policy of tariffs for protection, as well as for revenue, is of course a great study, and it is in this way only that Mr Brown is connected with politics The letter Mr Wilmot has addressed to him is upon that topic, just now an absorbing one, and it is truly a pertinent missive.

The calamitous visitation under which the mercantile and manufacturing interests of our city are now suffering is the result of a false and ruinous tariff policy. Mr Wilmot has been freely charged with being a Free Trader. However his previous course may have been, there can no longer be any doubt, after his clear and decisive letter, that he is true to the Industry of Pennsylvania. As the State election is close at hand, and the freemen of the Commonwealth owe it to themselves to give a [illegible] of opinion at the ballot-box respecting that anti-American policy of free trade, which perpetually drains the country of its specie to pay for enormous foreign imports, Mr Wilmot's position is of much importance. We ask for his letter an attentive perusal:

HARRISBURG, Sept. 28. 1857.

David S Brown.—Dear Sir.—I am deeply pained by the news that reaches me from your city This sudden financial revulsion threatens to carry down hundreds of your worthy and enterprising merchants and business men, bringing distress to their homes of comfort and affluence; and what by many is felt as a greater calamity, commercial dishonor, and loss of credit. Its most disastrous and painful effects, however, will fall upon the thousands of honest and industrous workingmen, unexpectedly thrown out of employment, and deprived of the means of support for their families.

It is truly a calamity calculated to excite the sympathy of the most selfish and insensible. I do not profess to be able to fathom all the causes proximate and remote, of a disaster such as is now upon us.—Doubtless excessive importations, overtrading, extravagant habits of living, and fluctuations in the currency have had much to do with it.

You will recollect that on our visit to the Gloucester Mills, we had some conversation upon the subject of the tariff policy of the country in connection with *its* influence upon American enterprise and labor. The events of the last few days have given to that subject an interest it did not then seem to possess. That the tarifi policy of the government has much to do with the revulsions that periodically convulse the country is doubtless true, intimately connected as that policy must ever be with all our financial and industrial interests. The very considerable reduction made in the tariff at the last session of Congress, must have had a disastrous influence in bringing upon us the present state of things, as it greatly stimulated importations, causing heavier drafts upon the country for its precious [illegible]

It is a great misfortune that our tariff policy cannot be wholly removed from the party conflicts of the country and placed upon a *permanent* and reasonable basis—Aside from partizan prejudice, there is not, I imagine, a very wide difference of opinion upon this subject among intelligent and reflecting men.

The policy of imposing *prohibitory* duties, of actually destroying the revenue upon a large share of the articles of commerce, for the purpose of protection, would hardly find an advocate at this day. Fair incidental protection, without a gross violation of the revenue principle, is all that is asked or required for our manufacturing interests, and this should be cheerfully and promptly extended. No one contemplates the policy of free trade and a resort to direct taxation as a means of raising revenue to meet the ordinary expenses of the government—certain it is that I never contemplated such a policy. I have always looked to our policy as settled in this respect—that the ordinary revenue is to be provided by duties upon foreign importations, and I have ever favored the policy of such discriminations as would afford adequate and ample protection to American interests and American labor.

We have an immense revenue to raise.—Already the expenditures of our government reach the enormous sum of about sixty millions of dollars, and it is rapidly increasing under the profligate and demoralizing expenditures of Democratic administrations. In raising this vast sum there is ample room, by judicious and proper discriminations, to afford to our great industrial interests ample protection and to American labor a just and adequate reward I have never intentionally violated this sound American policy, and would cheerfully unite to-day, with the reasonable and judicious men of the country, in placing our tariff policy on a basis that would secure to American enterprise and labor a fair [illegible] great struggle in which we are now engaged, and in which my feelings are so deeply embarked, is a struggle to maintain the dignity and rights of free labor, against the degrading competition of the labor of the slave; and I am equally in favor of protecting our American labor against a ruinous competition with the cheap labor of the old world.

I confidently trust that you will weather this storm, and that years of prosperity will attend you in the noble enterprise you have thus far successfully sustained.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant and friend.
D. WILMOT.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Mortification may always be prevented, by the timely use of Holloway's Ointment, and lockjaw has never been known to supervene in any case of external injury where it was used as a dressing. The pills are prescribed by eminent medical practitioners as the most efficacious remedy for indigestion, liver complaint and disorders of the bowels.

☞The amount of specie in the United States is estimated at about $300,000,000, or equal to $12 in coin for every man, woman and child in the country.

BEAVER ARGUS.

M. WEYAND.....WEYAND.

M & J. Weyand, Editors & Proprietors

BEAVER, PA.,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 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 UMBRIE, Beaver.
GEORGE P. HAW, Lawrence.

Sheriff.

WILLIAM R. IRWIN, Pulaski tp.

Register & Recorder.

SAMUEL I. 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.

Trustee of Academy.

M. T KENNEDY, N. Brighton, (4 years.)
SAMUEL MOREHEAD Sharon, (4 yrs.)
SMITH CUNNINGHAM, Beaver, (8 yrs.)
ABNER P. LACOCK, Rochester tp (2 yrs.)

Be on your Guard

Against False Charges, against Secret Handbills and unfounded reports, put out at an hour too late to be publicly contradicted. Be on your guard, and nail them to the counter as you would the basest coin

A SHAMEFUL WORK.

The opponents of Republicanism, fearing that they will not prove successful before the people in misrepresenting the purposes of the Party, have at last been driven to the necessity of assailing the integrity of the Editors of some of its Papers. A short time since, H. Bucher Swoope, the Chairman of the 'straight out American' State Committee, named some eight or ten papers in this State, that had been bought at an amount of money to each paper was specified, and Gov. Ford of Ohio, was said to be the person by whom the money was paid over to the Editors Among these papers was the Altoona *Tribune* How much of truth was in the allegation may be seen from the correspondence between the editors of the Tribune and Gov Ford, on the subject.

TRIBUNE OFFICE.
Altoona, Sept. 22 1857.

Hon Thos Ford.—Sir:—In the Philadelphia Daily *News* of yesterday we notice a communication, over the signature of H Bucher Swoope, charging us on your authority, with receiving from or through you $425 from the Republican party during the last campaign. The said charge is supported by an affidavit of one Dr W W Woodward, who says under oath, that he received from you into on the list of papers said to be subsidized by or through you, among which the name of our, the Altoona Tribune appears. Will you be pleased to let us know, as soon as practicable, whether you are the author of the list in question? whether you ever paid to us any money during the Fremont campaign, or whether you paid money to any other person or persons for us, and if so what amount, and to whom? An early compliance with the above request will confer a favor upon

Yours respectfully,
CRUM & ALLISON,
Etors Altoona Tribune.

MIFFLIN, Sept. 24, 1857.

Editors Altoona Tribune.—Sirs—Your letter of the 22 surprises me—I do not know either of you. I am not the author of any list of papers in Pennsylvania, for the purpose of subsidizing them. I never paid money either of you during the Fremont or any other campaign. I have ----- paid money to any other person for you, therefore cannot answer your third interrogatory What amount and to whom?

I have been informed, and believe the devil is the father of lies, but like other great inventors he is likely to lose much of his reputation by improvements made upon him by such communication as H Bucher Swoope has furnished, and such an affidavit as W W Woodward has sworn to and published in the Philadelphia News

In haste, THOS. H FORD.

TRY IT.—A daughter of Esq. Thorniley, of Fallston, informs us that she has for the last two or tree weeks fed her Canaries, on the seed of the Chinese Sugar Cane, and on scarce anything else Her birds have grown remarably since then, and are in every sense in a better condition now than when fed on ither Canary or Hemp seed

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—Our very attentive friend Thos. Thornley Esq., has again laid us under obligations, for several specimens of excellent apples, together with some Sickle pears and Grapes. The basket full given to us, we are informed, took the first premium at the Fair, as being the best collection of Fruit on exhibition.

BEAVER COUNTY FAIR.

Well, the Fair is over, and we feel like giving a loud, long and hearty shout, because of the signal success with which it was crowned. It is useless to deny that we had a few misgivings, based upon the meagre displays in some of the neighboring counties, but when we saw the people of all ages and all sexes thronging in with their products, from all parts of the county, and from adjoining counties, on horseback, in vehicles, and on foot, until every avenue leading to town, presented a moving, bustling, hurrying stream of humanity, we confess we imagined ourselves a shade taller than usual, and felt proud of Beaver County; proud of the public spirit and the generous rivalry of her people; proud of her resources, her productions, her capabilities, and the rapid advancement she is making in local Progress and improvement.

The Exhibition, in nearly every point of view, was as successful, and perhaps more so, than the most sanguine could have reasonably anticipated. On the first day, and the last, the weather was unsettled and disagreeable; but on Wednesday it was more favorable, consequently the crowd was immense—numbering between Eight and Ten Thousand persons.

The different departments were well represented. The array of stock was truly grand and extensive—so extensive, indeed, that although a very large number of stalls had been provided, they were found insufficient to accommodate all that requested admission. To any one that would revert to the first Exhibition held in this place, and compare the stock of that period with the long line of splendid animals to be seen last week, the contrast would have appeared most marked, and the conclusion irresistible, that an improvement in this regard, amounting almost to a revolution, had been effected in this county, in the brief space of four years.

Floral Hall presented a tasteful and beautiful appearance. It was filled with magnificent specimens of Art, Science, Fruit, Flowers, Needle-work, Painting, Pen Drawing, Ambrotyping, &c., &c: The Mechanical department was well represented by an imposing array of all the recent improvements in Fanning Mills, Cider presses, Corn Shellers; Threshers, Plows, Drills, Crout-cutters, Apple-parers, &c. &c. A small engine, manufactured by Messrs. Childs, McConnell & Darraghs, and kept constantly in motion, attracted a large share of attention:—Many of our enterprising mechanics also had a fine variety of their wares, and specimens of handicraft, displayed to good advantage. The collection of Farm products was not as large as it ought to have been, when the fruitfulness of the season is taken into consideration. The display, however, was anything but discreditable The vegetables, particularly, were of a choice character: and many of them had attained extraordinary dimensions.

One of the most interesting features of the Exhibition was the display of Syrup manufactured from the Chinese Sugar Cane, which, it seems to us, establishes beyond a doubt, the entire practicability of its adaptation to, and successful cultivation upon soil in this climate. Very fine, clear and pure specimens of the article were exhibited by the Harmony Society, by Mr. John Grim, of New Sewickly, Capt. Dan'l Dawson, of Ohio tp., and Mr Thos. White, of Chippewa, and perhaps others that may have escaped our observation. The Harmony Society stalks grown upon one-twentieth of an acre, and being at the rate of 280 gallons to the acre.—Mr. Grim obtained 1½ gallons from the product of a square rod. Nothing but simple rollers were used in expressing the juice; when, therefore, experiments are pushed somewhat farther, we can not doubt that the Syrup will be brought to a high state of perfection, and will eventually become one of the staple and profitable productions of the county. One of our most intelligent farmers, and one who has given the subject thorough investigation, gives it as his conviction that one-fourth of an acre devoted to the cultivation of the Cane will be sufficient to supply the largest family in the county with all the sugar and syrup it would be likely to consume within the period of a year.

The Address of Dr. Minis was an admirable production: It was an earnest and truthful tribute to the worth and dignity of Labor. The delivery was easy and graceful: the suggestions practical and sensible: the illustrations and facts graphically presented; and the tone and language throughout elegant and impressive.

The Managers and the officers are entitled to the gratitude of the public for their indefatigable labors. Every thing appeared to be conducted quietly and judiciously, and we trust to the satisfaction of all. There was very little rowdyism, and we believe not even an approach to an accident.

OUR GLORIOUS STANDARD BEARER.

Whatever may be the result of the contest on Tuesday, of one thing we can rest assured, that we have in the person of our candidate for Governor as intrepid chieftain as ever led an army to battle. By his powers of endurance, his coolness, his courage, his eloquence, and his manly and noble bearing, he has exhibited all the characteristics of a hero. Bearding the lion in his den, and failing to secure the company of his adversary, he boldly threw himself into the breach, and unaided and alone, has canvassed the length and the breadth of the State, and with a will that never tires, a heart that never shrinks, an eye that never quails, and a tongue that never falters, has been pleading in tones of thrilling earnestness, the cause of right and of humanity, and everywhere exhorting the friends of Free soil, and Free Labor, to close up the ranks, and prepare to grapple with that monster who seeks to envelope and pollute with his vile touch the fairest portions of the Republic.

Voters of Beaver County—Friends of Freedom—shall we fail to come forth when summoned by so gallant and glorious leader? Would we not be cravens to desert *such* a candidate, and *such* a cause, at this crisis, and at this hour? Let us awake, arouse, and with drums beating, and colors flying, prepare to follow where our chieftain leads; and if then we are defeated, we shall at least have deserved success.

INSTALLED.—The Rev. Mr. Cunningham, on Monday last, was installed as Pastor of the Bridgewater Presbyterian Church.

Freemen! Arouse!

AND TO THE POLLS

On Tuesday Next!

This is probably the last opportunity we will have of reaching our readers, before the people of Beaver County will again be called to the exercise of one of the most inestimable privileges belonging to Freemen. The importance of the contest can not be estimated Every intelligent voter who has watched the current of political affairs within the last three years, can not but be convinced that the slave interest of the country has been bolder in its demands, more arrogant in its assumptions, has secured a better foothold, and taken more gigantic strides within that brief period, than it attained before in a life-time; and unless the free men of the nation speedily arouse and rebuke this grasping spirit, and spurn these insulting demands, and say to the monster, in tones that can not be mistaken, "Hither to shalt thou come, but at thy peril no farther," the time is not far in the future when state laws and state sovereignty will be trampled under foot, a the humiliating spectacle of a nation of freemen in chains will be presented to the world. Are the voters of Beaver County insensible to the approach of the dark spirit? Are they unmindful of the deep portent of the times? Are they in doubt as to the drift of the monstrous doctrine lately enunciated by the highest tribunal in the land, and reiterated by President James Buchanan, that wherever the Constitution goes, Slavery goes there also? No. No. We can not believe that they will slumber when so many dangers lurk overhead. We can not believe that they subscribe to any such sentiment. On the contrary, we have an abiding confidence, that they will unhesitatingly repudiate the authors and trample the impudent dogma under foot.

If then, we are determined to contribute our part in restraining this menacing element in the Government, it behooves us to be astir, and make every preparation which Reason, and Right, and Justice, and Humanity can suggest, for the struggle on Tuesday next. Let not the sun of the preceding Monday go down, until the alarm has been sounded, and all the camp-fires lit, and every arrangement made to meet the enemy.

Let Every Vote be at the Polls.

Let our friends spare no effort to have all their Voters upon the ground. Let us imitate our opponents in this respect.—They work their way to the polls with unfailing regularity. in sickness and in health, in sunshine and in storm, in seed-time and in harvest; and shall we, who have a cause near akin to that for which the Fathers of the Revolution bared their bosoms, be less prompt, less active, and less vigilant? We trust not.

Be on the Ground Early.

The young, active, energetic, whole-souled men of the party, upon whom will devolve the brunt of the battle, should make it a point to be on the ground early, and by concert of action, make every provision for guarding the polls from fraud, insisting upon their own rights, and those of their friends, for bringing in all their absent voters—the aged, the infirm, and those who might not otherwise attend.

Be not Deceived.

We have a wily and unscrupulous foe to contend with. Doubtless many schemes have been concocted, and many plans will be attempted, to mislead voters, and defraud them of their votes. Be on your guard, friends, to detect and expose all the tricks that may be resorted to, all the misrepresentations that may be made, and all the frauds that may be sought to be perpetrated.

Importance of One Vote.

Every vote that can possibly be obtained, should be polled. It sometimes happens, in a poll of thousands, that ONE VOTE determines the result. It might happen that One Vote would either *elect* or *defeat* our honored Chieftain—the gallant WILMOT, or one or more of his colleagues on the State Ticket. Four years ago, we lost two of our candidates by the lack of but a *Single Vote!* Let us lay the lesson to heart, con it over and over again, and profit by it.

Young Men! There is Work for you.

We need hardly appeal to our young men. We feel satisfied that they will acquit themselves nobly. We were filled with admiration, last fall, in witnessing in different districts, the zeal and the activity manifested by many of them. They labored with a will, and a fact, and a precision that would not have been discreditable to those old veterans that have been in training for years. We expect great efforts at their hands this fall. Shall we be disappointed? We hope not.

Vote the Whole Ticket.

Let us labor devotedly for the success of the entire ticket. If differences exist between us, we can adjust them at some other time. Let us resolve, for the present, at least, to bury them in the sea of forgetfulness, and march up in solid column, determined that not one of our candidates must fall behind. We appeal to all, to stand by the Ticket, THE WHOLE TICKET.

Every Man to his Post.

And every man discharge his duty faithfully, fearlessly, and with a due sense of the responsibility resting upon him, and we feel confident all will be well.

Out, then, Freemen, to the Polls!

Much ado about Nothing.

Mr. John W. M'Clelland, in a card in the last Star, charges Mr. Wilson, the Register and Recorder, with exacting illegal fees. He bases this allegation upon an examination he made of several deeds. He does not, however, deign to enlighten us as to the amount of the over-charge. It may have been *one* cent, or it may have been *two* or *three*! Now, is Mr. John not aware, that it has been the custom in the Recorder's office, for years, to single out a particular line, count the words, and estimate for the balance? The precise number of words may not in this way always be reached—the estimate sometimes going slightly *beyond*, and sometimes falling *short* of the correct number There are deeds at this time in the office, recorded long before this charge was intimated in the Star, upon which the fees are *smaller* than the law would make them; and we entertain not a doubt, that Deeds similarly charged, can be found throughout the county, in as large numbers as those on the other extreme.—Does any man believe that a Recording officer could possibly find time enough to count, word by word, the numerous lengthy instruments that find their way into his office? We venture to say that nine-tenths of the Recorders in Pennsylvania do nothing of the kind, but estimate precisely as does Mr. Wilson, and as the most, if not all who have heretofore occupied the office have done before him. During the sitting of the Court, a large number of deeds are handed in for recording; and it not unfrequently happens that from eight to ten are handed in by a single individual, who desires to pay the fees in advance. Does any one suppose that the Recorder would be justifiable in thrusting aside other business of pressing importance, for the purpose of counting the tens of thousands of words contained in these instruments?

If, therefore, Mr. Wilson, in following common usage, has in some instances charged a little too much, he has in full as many instances deprived himself of the entire amount which the law entitled him. The law also allows him fees for making searches, &c.; and as he Mr. W spends much time in work of this kind, we question whether a person in this county can be found who will aver that he has ever been charged one farthing for such service. Would it not be marvelous, indeed, if Mr. Wilson would wilfully exact illegal fees upon instruments where his guilt would at once be manifest, and at the same time *decline* fees which the law guaranteed to him? If this petty and malicious mode of warfare does not recoil upon the authors, by an increased vote on Tuesday next, we shall acknowledge ourselves greatly deceived.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.—The Stockholders of Beaver Female Seminary, on Saturday last, unanimously re-elected the following gentlemen to serve for the ensuing year:—Rev. J. Monroe, Hons. D. Agnew, and Benj. Adams, G. W. Allison M. D., R. P. Roberts, John Barclay, Wm. Henry, H. Anderson, and H. Stowe, Esqs.

Dyspeptic Women Notice.—BERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS has cured me of Dyspepsia by using it only one week. I recommend it confidently to all suffering from this disease. CLARA E. SCHUCHMAN.
Pittsburgh, Oct 24. 1856.
(Mrs S. is the wife of the noted Lithographer.)

☞*Brendlinger's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Dandelion*, the safest and only cure for Scrofula, Blotches on the skin, Enlargement of the Joints, and all cutaneous diseases ☞For sale at P. B Young's Beaver; Kaiser & Bro's. Rochester; J. Boeking, Wheeling, Va. Gen'l Agent.

☞Does any of our high livers ever eat too much dinner? If any of our readers have cooks who tempt their appetite a little too far, I will tell a secret that will lead them to the enjoyment of their dinners without a visit from that gouty old gentleman—Dyspepsia. *Take a dose of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator after eating, and you never will be troubled with indigestion;* but on the contrary, before the next meal time approaches the appetite will be sharpened to appreciate any kind of food.

☞Sold by Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver and Druggists generally.

☞We call attention to Prof. Wood's "Hair Restorative" advertisement. Without doubt the only remedy that can restore the hair to its pristine quality, and has given universal satisfaction. The Professor has the testimonials of hundreds of cases cured by this infallible restorative, and we can cordially recommend it to all who need to use this valuable preparation.—*Cincinnati Daily Sun.*

☞Sold by Dr. O. Cunningham Beaver and druggists generally.

MARRIED—On the 1st inst., by Rev. J. M. Smith, Mr. JAMES MILLER, to Miss MARY P. BEADEN, all of Beaver county.

The printer was not forgotten by the newly wedded pair. He sends in return sorely wishes for future happiness.

Orphan's Court Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or out-cry, at the Court House in the Borough of Beaver, on Wednesday the 4th day of November next, at 2 o'clock P. M.: the following described property, late the estate of Andrew Carson deceased, viz: Lying and being situate in the Borough of Beaver, in said county and State of Pennsylvania, being in lot numbered 25 in the general plan of in-lots in the town of Beaver, and bounded and described as follows: viz, Beginning at a corner on Branch Bank alley, and Second street, thence by said street, 120 feet to lot No 24, thence by said lot 300 feet to Bank alley, thence by said alley 120 feet to Branch Bank alley, thence by said alley 300 feet to the place of beginning.

TERMS—One half in hand, and the remainder in one year with interest from confirmation of sale. For information inquire of Michael Weyand, Guardian of the minor children of said deceased. By order of Court.

Oct. 6. 1857. WM. K. BODEN Clk.

WANTED—200 bushels good quality of Charcoal, to be delivered at my shop immediately. A. BESTWICK.
New Brighton, Aug. 31st, 1857.