

"But are there no cases in which arbitrary should be resisted?"

"I will not take it upon myself to answer this question in the negative. Allowing that such cases do occur, it does not seem to me this is one of them. I think that every member of the college who joins in this scheme of resistance, will one day regret it. More mature years will show him that he was hasty and impetuous."

Arthur Dunning listened to Ellen's words as to an oracle, though certainly there was nothing oracular in the manner in which they were uttered; for that manner was singularly modest and unassuming, robbing her words of wisdom of anything which could appear like dictation. As Arthur remained silent, Ellen continued:

"Pardon me, sir, if I have expressed my opinions too frankly. My only excuse is, that you asked for such an expression of them."

"And I thank you most sincerely for granting that request," replied Arthur, warmly.

No further opportunity for conversation with Ellen was presented that evening, and Mr. Dunning parted with her without revealing the fact that he was the Author of by-gone years.

But Ellen's frank protest against the proposed scheme of rebellion was not without its effect on Arthur Dunning. The plan was at last carried out by a portion of the students, who hoped that their number and respectability would shield them from disgrace. But this hope proved delusive. The officers of the college were not so easily overawed. Those who enlisted in the scheme were driven to the alternative of making a humble confession of their error, and promising obedience to the very regulations against which they had rebelled, or of being expelled in disgrace.

But Arthur Dunning was not of their number. He pondered seriously the words which Ellen had spoken, and the result was that he did not do it, but at the expiration of his college course graduated with distinguished honor.

[Conclusion next week.]

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Convention of delegates, representing the Freemen of Pennsylvania, opposed to the leading measures of the late National Administration, and the continuance of the same destructive policy clearly foreshadowed by the acts and declarations of the administration just inaugurated, do

Resolved. That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions; that the Federal Constitution, the liberties of the people, the sovereign rights of the State, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

Resolved. That with our Republican fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men; and that the primary duty and object of our Federal Government is to secure these rights to all persons under its exclusive jurisdiction. That, as our Republican fathers abolished Slavery in all the national territory, and ordained in the Constitution that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it, for the purpose of establishing Slavery in the territories of the United States. That we deny the authority of Congress, of the Supreme Court, of a territorial Legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any territory of the United States, while the Constitution shall be maintained.

Resolved. That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States, for their government; a power not controverted for the first sixty years of our national existence, but exercised by the general concurrence of all departments of the Government, through every Administration from Washington to Polk; and that in the exercise of this unquestionable power, it is the duty of Congress to prohibit

in the Territories, those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and Slavery.

Resolved. That we are yet Freemen, and that while we retain the inestimable rights of Freemen, secured to us by the sacrifices, suffering, and blood of our Revolutionary fathers, we will not submit to have a new Constitution imposed upon us by the extrajudicial opinions of Judges of the Supreme Court—opinions, subversive of the rights of human nature—in conflict with the truth of history, with the unbroken action of the government and the law of the land, as heretofore pronounced by the Federal Judiciary, and the Courts of nearly every State in the American Union.

Resolved. That the recent opinions of the majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in a case over which they decided the Court had no jurisdiction, and therefore, no authority to pronounce the law arising therein, is but another step in consummation of that conspiracy against our free institutions, which had its inception in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; that it is the direct result of the late triumph of the Slave power in the election of its candidate, James Buchanan, to the Presidency, and unless promptly rebuked by the people at the ballot-box, may be followed by other usurpations fatal to the independence of the Free States and the liberties of our people.

Resolved. That the constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them. This territory has been invaded by an armed force; spurious and pretended legislative, judicial and executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the Federal Government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced; the right of the people to keep and bear arms has been infringed; test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office; the right of any accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied; cruel and unusual punishments have been inflicted upon the innocent, while murders, robberies and arson have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished; the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, has been violated; they have been deprived of life, liberty and property, without due process of law; the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged; the right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect; that all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction and procurement of the Federal Government, in violation of the plain mandates of the Constitution; that the usurpation by which a spurious Legislature was imposed upon Kansas, and its people subjected to a code of laws unparalleled for cruelty in the history of civilized nations, is still in full force, and the people are denied the right peacefully to assemble and petition for a redress of grievance; the National Executive has permitted two Governors of his appointment to be driven from the Territory under fear of assassination, and has not dared to exert its power for their protection against the lawless minions of Slavery, while judicial monsters and men whose hands are red with innocent blood, are retained in office, to carry on the work of subjecting free territory to the cause of Slavery. Kansas has been denied admission under a free constitution, and fraudulent means are now in progress to secure its admission as a Slave State at the next session of Congress. Against this stupendous wrong, we protest in the name of God and Humanity—by all that is glorious in our history, and by the memory of the great and good men who established our liberties.

Resolved. That it is a fraud upon our laws, and fraught with danger to our institutions, to admit to a full participation in their benefits, any man who acknowledges a foreign supremacy, which he cannot conscientiously and without mental reservation, abjure and forever renounce; whether that supremacy be civil or spiritual.

Resolved. That the stupendous frauds which our popular elections are awayed against a majority of the legally qualified voters, strikes at the foundation and life of our system of government; and unless speedily corrected, will lead to violence and anarchy; and we urge upon all good citizens to unite for the suppression of this evil; and we call upon our own Legislature to guard by effective and stringent laws the purity of the ballot-box.

Resolved. That the sale of the Main Line of our improvements, is demanded by every consideration that should weigh with intelligent and honest men. As a source of revenue, it is wholly worthless to the State, while it is notoriously used as a means of speculation and plunder, thereby inflicting upon the State pecuniary loss, and also irreparable injury, in the almost universal demoralization and political profligacy engendered throughout its entire extent.

Resolved. That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of men of all parties, however differing with us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared, and believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the Constitution of our country, guarantees liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation impairing their security.

The reading of the resolutions was greeted with frequent bursts of applause. The resolutions embodying the American sentiment, especially, elicited the most unbounded enthusiasm. They were read in an eloquent manner, by Judge Kelly, the chairman of committee.

On motion of Mr. G. R. SMITH, the resolutions were adopted by mass acclamation, and with loud and hearty cheers, for the platform and the candidates.

Rhode Island Election.

The Republicans have walked over the course in Rhode Island, carrying everything high and dry. Two more Congressmen are thus secured against the admission of Kansas as a Slave State.

The General Election came off on Wednesday, April 1st, and resulted in a complete victory for the Anti-Slavery sentiment. This is the first opportunity afforded for the expression of the will of the masses relative to the Taney Amendments to the National Constitution. The following will show the result of the trial:

Governor.—Dyer, R. received 9,621 votes; Potter, D., 5,123—Majority for Dyer, 4,498.

Lieut. Gov.—Turner, R., 5,947; Mason, Am., 3,339; Hall, D., 4,652—majority of Turner over Hall 1,295—combined majority against Turner, 2,044. Mr. Turner will be elected by the General Assembly, which stands as follows: Senate—Am, Republicans 26; De n. 5; Independent 2.—House Rep.—Am. Repub., 61; Dem., 8; Independent 2.

Congress.—Eastern District: Duffer, Repub., 5,442; Burnside, Dem., 1,961. Western District: Brayton, Am. Repub., 3,933; Jackson, (the most popular Democrat in the State), 3,309.

Three Governors have already tried their hand at executing the Kansas Nebraska Act, and have failed—simply because the Administration desired them to be the tools of the Border Rufians, and men soon got tired of doing such dirty work. The fourth Governor of Kansas is about to try his hand at making that Territory a Slave State.

With all the power of the National Government to back him in enforcing the Border Rufian laws, we fear there is small chance for Freedom in Kansas. If any who voted for James Buchanan, still thinks there is any show for a Free State under his administration we advise his faith, and will only ask, when will the administration commence acting fairly by the people of that unfortunate Territory.

THE JOURNAL.
COVINGTON, PA.
Thursday Morning April 9, 1857
JNO. S. MANN, PROPRIETOR.
Republican Nominations.
For Governor,
DAVID WILMOT,
OF BRADFORD COUNTY.
For Canal Commissioner,
WILLIAM MILWARD,
OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.
For Judges of Supreme Court,
JAMES VEITCH,
OF FATKITE COUNTY.
JOSEPH J. LEWIS,
OF CHESTER COUNTY.

Attention Delinquent Collectors.

The Commissioners of Potter county will meet at Covington, on MONDAY, the Fourth day of May next, for the purpose of settling with the Collectors who are in arrears. Those who do not come forward at that time and arrange their accounts, will be visited by the Sheriff before the June Court.

DUICK WHIPPLE, } Comrs
S. S. RASCO, }
ATTORNEY: L. B. COLE, Clerk.

The nomination of Hon. David Wilmot as the Republican candidate for Governor is every where hailed with enthusiasm, and the contest will be a favorable one for Freedom, no matter who is elected.

That staunch Republican and thorough Temperance man, O. Chamberlain has rented the Ellishburg Public House, and is prepared to entertain all who may favor him with a call, with good cheer. Mr. Chamberlain deserves a liberal support, and we hope he will get it.

The Warren Ledger has changed hands again. J. D. James has become editor and proprietor. This looks as if that Venango old fogey who has been serving the Slave Power to the best of his ability for the last year, had got to the end of his rope. Those sneers at "Bleeding Kansas" found no response among the farmers of Warren. So perish all attempts to seduce the people of the Free North into the support of Slavery.

We have not received the Ledger since the change—way, we know not.

Our friend Gause, who conducted the Norristown Olive Branch for about two years, with great tact and energy; has retired from the paper, and the Olive Branch has given place to the Norristown Republican under the control of M. Auge. The new paper is one of the best looking in the State, and the number before us is edited with skill and taste. If Mr. Auge is patronized according to his deserts, he will be flooded with subscribers and overrun with advertisements. Friends in the South-East, give the Norristown Republican a generous support.

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these thoughts and ideas the Superintendent is to give character. If he be an easy sort of clever indifference grants certificates to any sort of half-qualified, would-be Teachers; our schools will tell it by their easy sort of order, easy sort of progress, and easy sort of recitations of half learned lessons. While on the other hand— if we make the Superintendent's salary what it should be, elect a man of the right stamp; able, honest, practical, industrious and zealous in the work of education; one who can and will do his whole duty to the schools and Teachers, infuse his own zealous spirit into them; our schools will bear witness to the wisdom of the act. In view of these facts, shall we not all attend the election on the first Monday in May? Shall we not give the whole subject the consideration it so justly merits? Directors, say so, and we will do it. It is now the first step towards making our schools what they should be. It is of more importance to our children who the Superintendent is than who the Governor is. The acts of the former will tell on the character of the youth and children of our country long after he has gone to his account—when he has "ceased from his labors his work will follow him."

SHARON, April 6, 1857.

Conspectus of the Journal.

Letter From California.

CHINESE, CALIF. Feb. 12, 1857
DEAR BROTHER: The wailing, wintry winds, that blow around my house to-day, remind me of February at home, but there is no difference; we know that to-morrow we will have sunshine, and that these winds will cease, and that possibly next week the Mercury will range from 70 to 80 degrees, then we will wish to be back to the "States," as the eastern part of our country is called here. In fact one can hardly realize that California is in the United States, so different are our laws, and so careless are we of human life.

Appropos of laws: You may think that the Legislature is or ought to be responsible for the enactment of good laws; no such thing. We must dare to send responsible and competent men there: as they can not be held responsible for the enactment of bad laws, so they can not be held responsible for the enactment of good laws. It is the duty of every citizen to see that the Legislature is composed of men of ability, and that they are not the tools of the Sacramento Sage, and that in the State Capital, the State of California, are guilty of thoughts, extravagance in paying \$2, ad. in. to see the play of "The Forty Thieves," when they can see more than twice that number perform any day. The Legislature is in session, they, by just going over to the Assembly Room."

The County Superintendency.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF POTTER COUNTY: We are soon to elect a County Superintendent. Have we all duly considered its importance? No one can doubt, that the Superintendent is to exert a great influence on our schools—either for their benefit or disadvantage. He is to say who are, and who are not qualified, to be our Teachers. The law intends a Superintendent to be a Teacher of Teachers—a model instructor; hence it is but reasonable to expect that Teachers will copy after him,—that they will look to him in some measure as a pattern and guide; and scholars in their turn will take the Teacher for an example.

Here we have the influence of our Superintendent brought to our doors, and he is to say who are, and who are not qualified, to be our Teachers. The law intends a Superintendent to be a Teacher of Teachers—a model instructor; hence it is but reasonable to expect that Teachers will copy after him,—that they will look to him in some measure as a pattern and guide; and scholars in their turn will take the Teacher for an example.

How many millions of thoughts are to reach the children of Potter county during the next three years! And to

this camp or village attending a such as-counsellor." This lawyer is a "famous shot," having, in street encounters, brought down four or five different antagonists.

The rains have descended and consequently there will be a great flourish in the City papers about the fine prospects of the Miners in the Mountains. "This true we must have rain to wash the gold out; but the effect of the rain will not be favorably felt before May. It is reasonable to believe that quite as much gold will be taken out this year as in any previous year. This is owing to increased facilities in the way of licenses, superior methods and the result of experience, rather than to the immediate effects of rain. There are many persons in this State whose presence here is of no profit to themselves; whose absence is the cause of sorrow to their friends at home. The reason why this class of people do not go back is, that having been disappointed in their expectations here, and, after many successes and failures, finding themselves penniless, they dread going home; more ver there is a something in the climate that produces a feeling, the idea of which I can only convey by quoting from Tennyson's "Lotus Eater:"

"They sat them down upon the flow'rs,
Between the Sun and Moon, in the shade,
And sweet it was to them of both the day,
Of wife, and child, and love, but ere long
Mood wearily seceded the so, we're the
shoes
Weary the wondering wate o' b'reen for
When some one said 'We will return so
me'!
And all once they sang 'Diris and home'
'Is it beyond the waye, we will no longer
roam'
I have not met for thus and know
well that many stay here under the
influence of that listlessness. I com-
mend a portion of the entire poem to
give you a clear idea. I expect to go
in the coming spring and then I
will see St. Adon. C. S. C.

A PLEDGE FULFILLED.—Jefferson's fears are realized. The danger he dreaded has come. The Supreme Court, entrenched in irresponsibility to the people, arrogates to itself the powers of absolute government and exercises them to extend the worst of despotism. Acknowledging no control either by Congress, the Executive, or even the people, it assumes to issue edicts to govern, and to direct and control the action of all. Its assumptions are yet more audacious in a longer Republic. Here Mr. Jefferson's warning, written thirty five years ago. Every line and word applies with startling directness to the desecration just made in the case of Deed Scott;

"We already see the power installed for life, responsible to no authority (no impeachment is not even a scare-crow) advancing with a noiseless and steady pace to the great object of Consolidation. The foundations are already deeply laid by their decisions for the annihilation of Constitutional State rights. This will not be borne. You will have to choose between reform and revolution. If I know the spirit of this country, the one or the other is inevitable.

"Conform to all correct example, they go out of the question before them, to throw an argument ahead, and grapple further with our future advances of power. They are, then, in fact the tools of Sappers and Miners, steadily working to undermine the independent rights of the States

"Nothing in the Constitution has given them a right to decide for the Executive more than for the Executive to decide for them.

"The opinion which gives to the Judges the right to decide what laws are Constitutional, and what not, not only for themselves in their own sphere of action, but for the Legislature and Executive as well; in their sphere, would make the Judiciary a despotic branch.

"It is this opinion, however sound, in itself, is our Constitution a complete *fait de se*. For intending to establish three departments, coordinate and independent that they might check and counterbalance one another, it has given, according to this opinion, to one of them alone the right to prescribe rules for the government of others—and to that one too, which is untried by, and independent of the nation."

Success the portrait of Chief Justice Taney and his four Slavery-loving associates, drawn by the pen that wrote the Declaration of Independence.—*Albany Evening Journal.*
John B. Gough, at the close of his lecture in Chicago, a few evenings ago, was presented with a beautiful casket filled with gold coin, and a rich elaborate vase, the whole cost of the testimonial being \$500. The presentation was made in behalf of two hundred ladies of the city.