ensions of a struggle of man for liberty and equality. Behold, five men are advancing towards the table of the Pres-First, Thomas Jefferson, whose philo ident. sophical spirit grasps the generality of things and events; then Benjamin Franklin, the great apostle of common sense, the clear wis dom of real life beaming in his serene eye; then the undaanted John Adams and two fundamental principle upon which it rests: 'All men are created free and equal?' It is said history tells you what it meant. The sceptre of royalty is finng back across the ocean; the prerogatives of nobility are trod-den into the dust; every man a king, every man a baron; in seven of the original colo-nies the shackles of the black man struck of; almost everywhere the way prepared for gradual emancipation. 'No recognition of the right of property in man ?' says Madieon. 'Let slavery be abolished by law?' says Washington. Not only the supremacy of old Eng land is to be shaken off, but a new organiza tion of society is to be built up on the basis of liberty and equality. That is the Declara-tion of Independence. That is the American Revolution! All men free and equal! Not even the broad desert of the Atlantic ocean stops the triumphant shout. Behold the nations of the old world are rushing to arms Bastiles were blown into dust as by the trumpets of Jericho, and like a pillar of fire by night and a pillar of cloud by day, the great watchword of the American Revolution shows forever the way to struggling humanity. [Long continued applause.] All men are [Long continued applause.] All men are created free and equal! Whence the super-natural power in those seven words?

natural power in those seven words? Turn your eyes away from the sublime spectacle of 1776, from that glorious galaxy the glory of great events find their vindicaof men whose hearts were large enough for all mankind, and let me recall you to the ber year of 1857. There is Springfield, the capital of Illinois, one of those States which owe their greatness to an ordinance originally framed by the same man whose hand wrote the Declaration of Independence. In the hall of the Assembly stands Mr. Douglas, who the Beclaration of Independence. In the hall of the Assembly stands Mr. Douglas, who initiates an eager crowd into the mystery of popular sovereignty.' He will tell you what it meant, when the men of 1776 said that 'all men are created free and equal.' He says: 'No man can vindicate the character, the

motives and the conduct of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, except upon the hypothesis that they referred to the white race lone, and not to the African-when they de 'clared all men to be created free and egral, 'that they were speaking of British subjects on this continent being equal to British born and residing in Great Britain-that they were entitled to the same inalienable rights, 'and among them were enumerated life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The Declara tion of Independence was adopted merely for 'the purpose of justifying the colonists in the 'eyes of the civilized world in withdrawing their allegiance from the British crown, and dissolving their connection with the mother 'country

What! Is that all? Is that little heap of quicksand the whole substructure on which a ew organization of society was to be built? the whole foundation upon which the proud and ponderous edifice of the United States rests? They did, then, not mean all men, when they said all men. They intended, perhans, even to disfranchise those free blacks. ho in five of the original thirteen colonies enjoyed the right of voting? They meant but white race. Qh, no, by no means the whole white race; not the Germans, not the French, not the Scandinavians; they meant but British subjects-' British subjects on this continent being equal to British subjects born and residing on the other side of the great water ! [Laughter and applause.]

There is your Declaration of Independence. a diplomatic dodge, adopted merely for the purpose of excusing the rebellious colonies in the eves of civilized mankind. There is your Declaration of Independence, no longer the sacred code of the rights of man, but a hypocritical piece of special pleading, drawn up by a batch of artful pettifoggers who, when speaking of the rights of man, meant but the of a set of aristocratic slavel privileg but styled it 'the rights of man.' in order to throw dust into the eyes of the world, and to inveigle noble-hearted fools into lending them aid and assistance. [Applause.] These are your boasted revolutionary sires, no longer heroes and sages, but accomplished humbuggers and hypocrites, who said one thing and meant another ; who passed counterfeit sentiments as genuine and obtained arms and money and assistance and sympathy on false pretences! There is your great American Revolution, no longer the great champion of universal principles, but a mean Yankee trick [bursts of applause and laughter]-a wood en nutmeg-|renewed cheers|-the most im pudent imposition ever practiced upon the whole world ! [Applause.] That is the way Mr. Douglas wants you to read and to understand the proudest pages in American history! This is the kind of his tory with which he finds it necessary to prop his mongrel doctrine of Popular Sovereignty That is what he calls vindicating the character and the motives and the conduct of the signers of the Declaration of Independence! Thus he did not blush to slander Jefferson who when speaking of his country, meant the world, and when speaking of his fellow citizens, meant mankind; and Franklin, in whose clear head theory and practice were the same, and who, having declared 'all men to be cre ated free and equal,' became the first Presi dent of the first great Abolition society ; and John Adams, the representative of that State which abolished slavery within its limits with one great stroke of legislation; and Washington, who declared it to be his 'fondest wish to see slavery abolished by law,' and affixed to the Declaration of Independence the broad signature of his heroic sword ; and Madison, who deemed it 'absurd to admit the idea of property in man;' and of the framers of the Constitution, who took care not to disgrace that instrument with the word 'slavery, before adopting it finally, blotted out from the extradition clause the word 'servitude,' avow-edly because it signified the condition of a slave, and substituted the word 'service,' avowedly because it signified the condition of a free man. Thus Mr. Douglas dares to speak of all those true men, who, after having pro claimed their principles in the Declaration, endeavored to introduce them into practical life in almost every State in the way of grad That they have failed in ual emancipation this-is it a fault of theirs? It shows not ent thing from its teachings. that they were less great and sincere, but that subsequent generations were hardly worthy of so noble an ancestry! [Applause.] There is Mr. Douglas' version of your his-He despitrs of converting you without slandering your fathers. His present doctrines cannot thrive unless planted in a calumny on the past. He vindicate the signers of the Declaration of Independence! Indeed, they need it sadly. I see the illustrious com-mittee of five arise from their graves, at their head Thomas Jefferson, his lips curled with the smile of contempt, and I hear him say to

Mr. Douglas: 'Sir, you may abuse us as 'much as you please, but have the goodness 'to spare us with vindications of our charac-'ter and motives.' [Great laughter and ap plause.

It is a common thing that men of a coarse east of mind, to lose themselves in the mean pursuit of selfish ends, as to become insensible to the grand and sublime. Measuring others. Now Jefferson reads the Declaration every character and every event in history by of Independence, and loudly proclaims the the low standard of their own individualities, applying to everything the narrow rule of their own motives, incapable of grasping broad and generous ideas, they will be every great thing they cannot deny, and drag down every struggle of princples to the sorlid arena of aspiring selfishness, or of small competing interests. Eighteen hundred years ago, there were men who saw nothing in incipient christianity but a mere wrangle be tween Jewish theologians, got up by a car penter's boy, and carried on by a few crazy fishermen. Three hundred years ago there were men who saw in the great reformatory movement of the sixteenth century, not th emancipation of the individual co science. but a mere fuss kicked up by a German monk, who wanted to get married. Two hundred years ago there were men who saw in Hampden's refusal to pay the ship money,

hold vindication of constitutional liberbut the crazy antics of a man who was mean enough to quarrel about a few shillings. And now, there are men who see in the Declaration of Independence and the American Revolution, not the re organization of human society upon the basis of Liberty and Equality, but a dodge of some English colo who were unwilling to pay their taxes. [Con-

in the consciences of the people .-tion Cheers.] It is vain for demagoguism to raise its short arms against the truth of history. The Declaration of Independence stands there. No candid man ever read it without seeing and feeling that every word of it was opment of the age ; it is the practical embod iment of the progressive ideas, which, very far from being confined to the narrow limits of the English colonies, pervaded the very at mosphere of all civilized countries. That code of human rights has grown on the very summit of civilization, not in the miry soil of a South Carolina cotton-field. He must have a dull mind or a disordered brain, who misunderstands its principles; but he must have the heart of a villain, who knowingly misrep resents them. [Loud cheers.]

That true Jeffersonian plan rested, indeed, on the principle of popular sovereignty, but it will be conceded, that Mr. Jefferson's great principle was as widely different from that of Mr. Douglas as the ordinance of 1787 is from the Nebraska bill. While Mr. Jefferson's notion of popular sovereignty sprung from the idea that man has certain inalienable rights. which the majority shall not encroach upon, Mr. Douglas' doctrine rests upon the idea that the highest development of liberty con sists in the right of one class of men to hold another class of men as slaves if they see fit to do so. [Applause.] While Mr. Jefferson excluded slavery from the Territories, in order to make room for true popular sovereignty, Mr. Douglas invents his false popular sove reignty, in order to make room for The ordinance of 1787, the true 'Jeffersonian plan,' was indeed no mere accident, no mere occasional act of legislation. It sprang from the idea, as Madison expressed it, 'that re publican institutions would become a fallacy where slavery existed,' and in order to guarantee republican institutions to the Territo ries, they excluded slavery. [Cheers.]

The ordinance of 1787 was the logical offspring of the principles upon which your independence and your Constitution are founded; it is the practical application of the Declaration of Independence to the government of the Territories. Its very existence sets com- and in all the issues involved in the present pletely at naught Mr. Douglas' doctrine and momentous struggle for the highest office in historical construction, and the dwarfish hand the gift of this great nation. of the demagogue tries in vain to tear this bright page out of your annals. [Cheers.] The ordinance of 1787 stands written on the very gate-posts of the Northwestern States ; written on every grain-field that waves in the breeze; on every factory that dots the course of their rushing waters; on every cottage that harbors thrifty freemen; written in every heart that enjoys the blessing of liberty. [Long continued applause.] There it stands in characters of light. Only a blind man cannot see it; only a fool can misunderstand only a knave can misinterpret it. [Re-

### Nomination for Governor, &c.

The People's Convention assembled at Harrisburg on Wednesday of last week, arm and a clear brain, he has himself gained and organized by the appointment of Ex-Governor Pollock as chairman. The comthis district, but by some hocus pocus which it is difficult to understand from the proceedings, the convention gave the seat to A. B. Sharp of Carlisle, who was appoint- which he is not fally qualified. there under instructions to vote for Curtin, but on the second bailot voted for Covode, and only changed his ballot when he found shown himself to be an unreliable man, we all times he has been on this subject a thorthink we speak the sentiment of this coun-

Mr. Covode n	eceived	32 1	otes.
Mr. Curtin		56	54
Mr. Howe	F	13	
Mr. Calvin	4	5	· ·
Mr. Haines	- 44	5	
Mr. Taggart	4	16	64 ( ) ( ) ( )
Mr. Kline	-	12	**
Mr. Scranton	1. # Discher 1 7 20 5	- 4	- 54
	cerrea	14	otes.
Mr. Curtin re	eeived	74 1	rotes.
Mr. Corode	Tell This is	201 44	
Mr. Howe	-	,10	S. A.
Mr. Calvin	· ·	1	
Mr. Haines	The second of	4	- 22
Mr. Taggart		11	
Mr. Kline	N LONGING & R.	1.1	
	ral ticket is c	hosonmo	of the

0.41	0.50	incoment.
1st	District	-Edward C. Knight.
2d	- 64	Robert P. King.
3d	-	Henry Bumm.
4th	2.1.24	Robert M. Foust
5th		Nathan Hills.
6th		John M. Broomall.
7th	1.4	James W. Fuller.
Sth	-	Levi B. Smith.
9th	4	Francis W. Christ.
I0th		David Mumma, Jr.
11th	4	David Taggart.
1216	10 <b>4</b> 9.00	Thomas R. Hull.
13th	-4	Francis B. Penniman.
14th	21215	Ulysses Mercury.
15th	4	George Bressler.
16th	44	
17(h)	1	Lianiel O. Gehr.
18th		Samuel Calvin.
19th	**	Edgar Cowan.
20th		William M'Kennan.
21st		John M. Kirkpatrick.
22d	. 6	James Kerr.
23d		Richard P. Roberts.
24th		Henry Souther.
25th		John Grier.

The committee appainted for that purpose reported that James Pollock and Thomas M. Howe were selected as the electors at large.

By the conservative course of Hon. Jas. T. Hals, Cal. McClure, Mr. Lowry and a number of others, the delegates to Chicago Convention already selected in the distrists were recognized, and the remainder named by the delegates to the convention. By this judicious course an almost unanimous vote of instruction was given for Gen. Simon Cameron as President. From this district Wm. Butler, Kline G. Furst, Lindsay, Mehaffey, and G. B. Overton were selected.

We subjoin the address and resolutions adopted by the Convention.

Address to the People of Pennsylvania. The people of Pennsylvania assembled in Convention at Harrisburg, on the birthday of the Father of his Country, hereby nominate General SIMON CAMERON for President of the United States.

This act is not done hastily, nor without careful consideration of all its consequences,

own life. Possessed at first only of an honest name, derived from a virtuous and not un- thereof. distinguished ancestry, having only a strong by his own manly exertions every step of his way. He can sympathize by experie with all classes of his fellow men. He his way. He has mittee on contested scats reported in favor of C. S. McCoy as senatorial delegate from shown his ability to gavern others by first governing himself. He has never sought a station which he has never sought a station which he has not gained; he has ner-er failed in any undertaking which he seri-Resolved. That the threat of disunion in ously essayed. He has been equal to every station he has reached, and he knows himself so thoroughly that he will accept nothing for In regard to ed by a part of the district. He was sent that great question now before the American people, and on which all men have a right to demand a frank expression of opinion-the extension of slavery-General Cameron's rec ord is clear. Against the earnest pleadings of personal friends high in power, he voted Mr. C. had been nominated. Having thus for the Wilmot proviso. Every where and at ough Pennsylvanian. This State, the first to think we speak the sentiment of this coun-ty in demanding his removal from the Electoral Ticket. We conceive that it is our duty, and we reoice that it is in our power, to extend a porion of that freedom to others which hath been extended to us, and release them from that state of thraldom to which we ourselves were tyrannically doomed, and from which we have now every prospect of being deliver-ed. We esteem it a peculiar blessing granted o us, that we are enabled this day to add one nore step to universal civilization, by remoing, as much as possible, the sorrows of those who have lived in undeserved bondage, and rom which, by the authority of the King of Great Britain, no effectual legal relief could be obtained. In justice, therefore, to persons o unhappily circumstanced, and, also, in grateful commemoration of our own happy deliverance from the state of unconditional submission, to which we were doomed by the

tyranny of Great Britain"-they proceeded to pass an emancipation law. In these noble sentiments, General Came-ron has ever concurred. While maintaining the absolute right of every State to manage its own domestic affairs, to adont and control its own institutions, without interference from any quarter, he has inflexibly resisted all at tempts to extend slavery; believing that its influence is always deleterious to the prosperity of any State where it is established. the same time, he is an earnest and cordial friend of the Union and the Constitution, un der which it was formed. But, while uphold ing these principles, he has never vielded anything to arrogance or assumption. He has calmly maintained the rights of his own State, understanding well that great principle that, if we would have others to respect us, we must respect ourselves. We ask with confidence, then, in what re-

spect General Cameron fails of meeting the precise want of this time? Strong as adamant at home, capable of carrying the States esteemed as doubtful in this contest; without one characteristic which is obnoxious to the opposition party in any quarter; a man ever calm, cool, able, clear, successful, patriotic, we ask his nomination by the National Convention as the certain presage of his election by the people of the United States. Resolved, That the following gentlemen be

the Delegates at large, viz: the peregeneration of Samuel A. A. Titian S. Convy, Thaddeus Stevens, Morrow B. Lowry Morrow B. Lowry

Resolved, That Gov. James Pollock, and the Hon. Thos. M. Howe, be the Electors at large.

Resolved, That the present National Administration, by disregarding the just claims of the industrial interests of the whole coun try, by fostering sectional excitements and antagonisms, by conniving at schemes of land niracies and by the rankest corruption diffu sed throughout all the departments of the government, has forfeited the confidence and re spect of the people, has disgraced Republican institutions in the eyes of all observers, whether at home or abroad, and deserves a signal rebuke from friends of con

out all the land, among all the inhabitants Resolved, That to the union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising development of ma-terial resources, its rapid augmentation of

wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad, and that, consequently, we hold in abhorrence all machinations for disunion, come

case the Republicans and their affiliants shall elect the next President, repeatedly made in both Houses of Congress by Democratic men bers, not simply without rebuke, but with uniform applause from their political associates, is a denial of that vital principle of popular government, free election, and a bold avowal and countenance of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of the people to sternly confront and forever silence

Resolved, That while we are now opposed as we ever have been, to the extension of slavery, we hall the people of the South as brethren, in whose prosperity we rejoice, and whose constitutional rights and privileges we are prepared to sustain and defend. That in the spirit of good neighborhood, whenever the passions of different sections of our common country come in conflict, we stand on the ground of mutual forbearance, believing that a fraternity of feeling is a chief element of our national strength. Resolved. That in the enactment of reven

ae laws by the General Government, fair and adequate protection should be systematically afforded to the industry of all classes of o citizens. That we maintain a devoted attach-ment to the policy of national exchanges, which secures to the working men liberal wa ges, to farmers and planters renumerating prices for their products, to mechanics and manufactures for their skill, labor and enter prise, and to the nation commercial prosperi ty and independence.

Resolved. That we approve the policy donation by the General Government of a homestead to every actual settler upon the public domain, and we hereby request our Representatives to urge the passage of such a

law without delay. Resolved. That the purity and safety of th ballot box must be preserved, and that frauds upon the naturalization laws, continually resorted to by aur opponents, ought to be counteracted by proper and wholesome legis lation.

Resolved, That the influx upon us of foreign criminals is an evil of serious magnitude. which demands the interposition of a proper and efficient legislative remedy.

Resolved, That this convention most cheerful recommend to the people of Pennsylvania cl. ANDREW CURTIN, the nominee of this Convention, as a candidate for Governor, and mutally pledge themselves to his support that on account of his long and proved devo tion to the Protection of American Industry involving the dearest and most material well fare of the people of this Common wealth, and his earnest fidelity to the interests of the bor of white men, and opposition to the ex-tension of slavery over the Territories, and as a representative of the principle of reform, retrenchment and integrity in the administration of govermental affairs, he is well quali fied to receive the suffrages of the people of

this central, conservative Commonwealth, which is unalterably and inalienably planted to the maintenance of the Union and the perpetuation of the Constitution of the United States in its entire integrity, and according to its er quime interpretation, and the real sense of the language.

13 The steamer Hungarian was wrecked last week in Cape Suble, and it is supposed all on board have perished.

### PROPOSAL. TO T. R \* S \* \* \*

I await thy long promised visit, And the question that you were to ask. My answer has long since been ready, For me twas no difficult task.

Then hasten, lest I should grow weary Thus waiting and watching for you. And bestow heart and hand on another-Just think, then, oh, what would you do

quently quote from " Helper's Book." but are very careful in selecting objectionable extracts. Here is one they don't publish : "In 1854, there were assessed for taxation in South Carolina, 17,189,359 Acres of land, \$22.836.374 Valued at

ma The patent democratic papers fre-

Average value per acre, \$1.35 At the same time there were in New Jersey, Acres of land, Valued at 5.324.800\$153,161,610 Average value per acre, \$28.76

What makes the difference in the price of land? Ans. Niggers." Columns of similar extracts might be

the Cassimo given. From Washington.

## condence of the Philadelphia Daily New

Mr. Wendelt testified the other day, before the Special Committee of the Senate, that by request of Mr. Buchannn, President of the United States, he went to Pennsylvania and New York a year ago last fall, and used mot-ey for the purpose of controlling and influening the election for members of Congress Mr. Slidell asked him if he intended to swear that the President bad requested him to do this? His reply was that he had so sworn, and was ready to swear again. I understand he states that he did use money to procure the election of Mr. Florence, but declined using any in Mr. Philips' district, believing that Mr. P. would be defeated any how, and that to use money there would be throwing it away. He also states, as I am informed, that he used money in New York to secure the election of some Democratic members there.

### Married.

On the 25d uiz, by Rev. Samuel Kepler, ROBERT TATIOR, of Bucks county, to Miss BACHEI, A M MICHAEL, of this place. On the 9th uit, by Rev. B. P. King, ISRAEL BOR DELL to Miss MARGARET FOCHT, both of Allenville

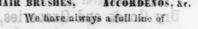
On the 24th January, by Rev. James Linn, JOHN STROUP, of this county, to Miss MARY DRESHE

centre compty. On the evening of the 22d ult, at the the bride's father in Newton Hamilton Stevenson, SAMUEL BOND of Thinns, ELIZABETH, daughter of John Mortise On the 21st ult., by Rev. J. L. Holmes, SAMUEI TAYLOR to Miss MARGARET TEMPLE, both

To Merchants.

E are now receiving by each arrival from Europe fresh additions to our stock

FANCY GOODS, SUSPENDERS, VIOLINS PORT RONNAIES, PERFUMERY, FANS, HAIR BRUSHES, ACCORDENOS, &c.



Hosiery and Gloves, Undershirts. Cravats, &c., &c.

Merchants will find our stock as large and complete as that of any house in the Northern Office, and having connections in all the

## Manufacturing Districts of Europe, we are able and determined to sell as low a

any house in this country. FRED. FICKEY & SONS.

250 BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE. Baltimore, March 1, 1860.-2m\*

## Notice to Tax Collectors.

MIE Collectors of State and County Tax. for 1857 and 1858 arg hereby notified pay over the balances due on their respectiv duplicates forthwith, or I shall feel impeto issue warrants against them, the condition of the treasury rendering such a course absolutely necessary. The Collectors for 1850 and also notified to prepare themselve to settly their duplicates by April Court. WM. C. VINES, Treasurer. Lewistown, March 1, 1860.

Estate of Lazarus Steely, dec'd. OTICE is hereby given that letters of ad ministration on the estate of LAZARU

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peated cheers.] THE GAZETTE.

# LEWISTOWN, PA. Thursday, March 1, 1860,

\$3 The subscription of those out of this county to whom this paragraph comes marked, has expired, and unless renewed will be discontin We have also set a limit in Mifflin county, beyond which

we intend no man in future shall owe us for subscription receiving the paper with this paragraph marked, erefore know that they have come under our rule, Those receiving the and if payment is not made within one month thereafter, we shall discontinue all such.

#### Notices of New Advertisements.

The attention of merchants is invited to the adver sement of Fred. Fickey & Sons, dealers in Fancy Goods, &c., Baltimore, Md.

The public generally will find articles to suit their ants at the extensive Hardware, Drug and Grocery stablishment of F. J. Hoffman. See new advts. A notice to Tax Collectors-Estate notice, &c.

### Garl Shurz, of Wisconsin.

We publish in to-day's paper a great speech from a distinguished adopted citizen, who handles Mr. Donglas and his modern theory of government without gloves. It is terse and to the point, and no doubt reflects the sentiments of nine-tenths of the adopted citizens of this country, most vored. A Pennsylvanian's heart is in him, of whom, sooner or later, discover that de-

mocracy as practiced here is a very differ-

ar The shoemakers at Lynn, Mass., are on a strike. \$3. The Navajo Indians it is said are committing edations on the whites. The regular Buchanan democracy at Baltimore

has solemnly read the Douglas men there out of the party as factionists. Ap-The Virginians are talking about passing a law requiring an oath of allegiance to that State from all strangers.

# The disunion commissioner to Virginia from South Carolina made a tavern bill at Richmond in a few weeks of \$9001 The Virginia Legislature agreed to pay it, but with some grumbling. The reasons which have influenced us in

coming to the conclusion we have reached, we now present to our fellow citizens :

1st. General CAMERON is the only man, so far as we can see, of all those now mentioned for the Presidency, who can unite the entire body of the people who are opposed to the present corrupt and disgraceful Administra-tion. That a majority of the nation are opposed to it we fally believe, but there is in minent danger, from the want, not of strength, but of union, of a failure to elect any man who will be an honor to his country. It is very clear that any candidate who, on the one hand, is considered ultra or extravagant in his views, or who, on the other, would be considered as untrue to those principles of liberty which are the very pulsations of a freeman's heart, could not command the suffrages of the united Opposition. The man who will be elected must be able to carry Pennsylvania and the States that lie west of it, while, at the same time, there must be nothing in his character or history which will prevent his being received with entire cordiality by the Eastern States, by New York, and by the Northwest. We are unable to name any statesman who combines these requisites except the man of our choice. For more than half a century no President has been elected without the vote of Pennsylvania. The loss of this State and that of the others to which we have adverted, was the cause of our defeat at the last election. Let us learn wisdom

by experience. 2d. That General CAMERON's name is a tower of strength in Pennsylvania appears from our action of to day. But the causes of it are not obscure. He has been the early and unwavering friend of every measure calculated to develop the resources of the State and to protect its domestic industry. Not a mile of canal has been dug, nor a section of railroad constructed, in which he has not taken inter-In bringing the iron and the coal from their mines, and making them productive and useful, he has been constantly active, and to no man more than to General Cameron can we confidently look for the restoration of the cheerful hum of neglected industry in this old Commonwealth, by nature so highly faand no man dare say that he has not constant. ly and unswervingly given his best energies to her welfare. And she, as is fitting, now presents him to the nation-his faithfulness to her is a pledge that he will be faithful to the whole country.

3d. We present General CAMERON to the people as a national man in the best and highest sense. With some persons national character means only subserviency to an aristoc racy who are content to live in ease on the sweat of the brows of men, whom they look down upon as their inferiors, only made to be perpetually servile. General Cameron believes in no such nationality. He is a selfmade man. He not only believes in free la- pertain to the slave holding communities, as-

order and of political justice. Resolved, That corruption in the Adminis

tration of the general government, combined with federal usurpation, both of the delegated rights of the States, and the reserved rights of the people, have become so flagrant and audacious as justly to excite the most serious apprehensions in the breasts of the intelligent and thoughtful of our citizens for the stabili ty of free institutions, and especially for the maintenance of personal liberty and State sovereignty. Resolved, That believing slavery to be an

element of political weakness, and of social infelicity, we are unalterably opposed to its extension into free Territories.

Resolved, That the dogma that the Consti tution, of its own force, carries slavery into all or any of the Territories of the United States, is a new and dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of the instrument itself, with contemporan cous exposition, and with legislative and juprecedent, that it is revolutionary dicial its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the people.

Resolved, That the African Slave Trade is a relic of barbarism, condemned alike by the civilization, the humanity, the laws, and the religion of the age; and that the attempt to reopen it is an effort of the powers of darkness to bring again the reign of "Chaos and old Night," which patriots, philanthropists and christians are under the most weighty obligations to oppose.

Resolved, That we view with just apprehension and alarm the reckless extravagance in expenditure which pervades every department of the Federal Government, and the steady and persistent departure from the principles and policy of the founders of our institutions, that the restoration of a system of rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to restrain the plunderers who feast upon the Treasury and to prevent our politics from degenerating into a wild and shameful scramble for the spoils, in which personal decency and public merality shall be overthrown.

Resolved. That to maintain inviolate the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce, now as heretofore, the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretexts, as among the gravest of crimes.

Resolved, That it does not enter into the scheme of the Opposition party to seek the abolition of slavery in the States where it now exists, but to leave the amelioration and ultimate abandonment of the system to the moral, religious and economic forces which bor in others, but he has exemplified it in his sured of the final prevalence of justice throughYes, think of the long dreary future, And thy life filled with sorrow and then you find I belong to another— Then think, oh, reflect and beware.

Oh, yes, I can readily tell Your terrible agony and grief. When the sad news to you is unfolded. Ch, where will you then find relief.

But I think it may be the proposal, After all, that has kept you away: If so, you need not be discouraged As even for that there's a way.

This year gives the ladies that privilege, (They should all make good use of the time But I shall not ask another, If you will consent to be mine.

First think of the sad, mournful picture I have drawn as your future fate, If you should refuse my kind offer. And take warning before its too late.

Juniata Co., February, 1860. CARRIE.

#### Died.

In Perguson Valley, on Friday last, Mrs. MARY E., ife of Harrison Aurand.

#### [Communicated.]

The Pergebon values, on Friday last. Mrs. MARY E., where of Harrison Aurand. [Computed 1] The of Harrison Aurand. [Computed 1] The Art his late residence in Belleville, Hishaccomi-has Valley, on the 20th February, General DAVID MILLIKEN, in the 73d year of his age. At the commencement of the last war with Great Britan, in 1812, Gen. Milliken entered the army as a Captain of Infantry in the 22d Regiment, under the command of the late General, at that time Colonel. High Bridy. In the autumn following he marched with his company in a detachment of the 22d, from Carlisle Barracks to Fort Ningara, at the head of Lake Ontario, and remained in defence of that fort until the fillowing May, when he participated in the attack and capture of Fort George. Our army crossed the Ning-ara in boats, under the lead of Col. Scott, and landed inder a heavy fire from the eneny, who, with a strong force, were drawn up on the shore to oppose their landing. After a short and desperate action, the enemy were roticed at all points and abandoned the fort to the assailants. The loss of the Americans in this aftair was 30 killed and 110 wounded; the British loss was and 500 militia, who became prisoners of war. Such was the spirit of rivalry and determination displayed by our officers and men in this action, that it would have been considered invitious to draw distinctions where every man had done his durt. After the en-purpose of cutting of their retreat, and very imean-tion, where they received considerable reinforce-ments. Generals Winder and Chandler were de-purpose of cutting of their retreat, and very imean-tion where they received considerable reinforce-ments. Generals Winder and Chandler were taken pri-oners. Several of our regiments in another part of the necessary precutions to guard against surprise. They were attacked in the night, and that part of the endry son fluid the contarism fulliken was inpossible to and the contarism that followed it was impossible to and the contrison t

regular promotion to which every man has a right to look forward upon entering the service. Captain Mil-jiken, with several other officers of the Regiment, looking upon this appointment as unjust to themselves as it was injurious to the service, threw up their com-missions and returned to private life. H.

STEELY, late of the borough of Lewistown Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said boroug All persons indebted to said estate are reque ted to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement CATHARINE A. STEELY,

mhl-6t Administratrix

## FRUIT TREES!

AVING accepted an agency for the Mor-ris Nurseries, West Charler, Pa., I am prepared to order and furnish all kinds of

## Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

Borrios, Vines Apple Trees for Summer, Autumn or Win Pear Trees do do do Dwarf Pear Trees, Peach Trees, Plum Tro Apricot Trees, Grane Vinces, Grape Vince Strawberries, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Lawton Blackberrry, &c., &c.

As the Morris Nurseries are near our ow latitude, trees from them are well calculate for this climate. Those desiring Fruit Trees &c., will do well to call and examine descriptive catalogues. mhl

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Shoe Findings on hand, some article much reduced in price. F. J. HOFFMAN,

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