

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1847

Mr. Wilmot's Speech.

We insert, in our paper this week, a speech de counted by friends.

livered by the Hon. David Wilmor of this country of 1 declared at Herkimer, and now repeat, that I at the Capitol in Albany N. Y. Oct. 29th, 1847, to

racuse Convention; entirely by the dictation of that gress, and I cannot believe that he is prepared to time, were the advocates of the Wilmot Proviso. but when the edict came forth, that it was hereteady to join in the work of proscription and serve north. By some kind of legerdemain they succeed to be that my presence in this State has called ded in obtaining control of the State Convention. and there visited upon their Democratic brethren who chose to exercise a more free and independent spirit, the full measure of their proscriptive principles. It was not enough that every radical Democrat was prohibited from a seat in the Convention or a nomination for any office, but principles they had once acknowledged and supported were repudiated and treated with contempt. They refused even a recognition of the principles of the Wilmot clamor against its author and supporters.

It was under circumstances like these, that Mr. Wilmot was invited by the radical Democrats of the Stafe of New York to address mass meetings in Proviso. He did so at the several places mentioned; and we have no doubt, with decided and salcounts given by writers of different parties, all speaking in most complimentary terms of his manner, eloquence and powerful argument; and all agreeing that his remarks, at every place were listened to with the most profound attention, and received with demonstrations of unbounded applause.

sified; sentiments are imputed to him which hencver uttered. He is charged with having claimed in Hisspeech is now before the country, & the country language. He simply denied what had been pro- | vocating the claimed by the Washington Union, "that the election in Pennsylvania was an expression against we have seen or know, put forth a single resolut of the people's rights. From the connection in which my name stands the polls. Not a single Democration against the Proviso, or rendering that as a test of party featly at the polls. Not a single Democration in the Argus, it is insinuated, that income ment. When the Bill was introduced, or call-to-make the proposed of my life. I was an opponent of ed up, several gentleman collected together, to

years. And knowing this fact, it is humiliating to the last degree, that such a perversion of facts, and by the Washington Union, and Albany Argus, as a to pass, not only uncontradicted and unrebuked. but even repeated and republished by several of what quarter it may. The attempt of the governness to endorse the falsehood.

success before the people, is given by Mr. W. in friendship of Francis R. Shunk; and while I have his speech; and no man of character, and acumen no authority to speak for him, I feel safe in the dedare hazard his reputation by assigning any other claration, that the efforts of Mr. Ritchie to appro-Most heartily do we rejoice that these papers, will not be kindly received by the friends of Gov. viso, did not ventuge to thrust that question, before Keystone. The democrats of my district, and I the people as a test, on the day of election. We know not Gor. Shank's opinion on the Proviso: the honor belonged to them, and to the honest old as abhorent to every feeling of justice and humani but we believe we do know, that he would never German who bore their standard to victory. Mr. ty, as would be an attempt to revive the foreign have been willing to risk his election upon opposition to its principles. We believe his most sincere and most discreet friends in every part of the commonwealth-would have shrunk from such an issue as fatal to his success. More than this, we believe, if that had been made the test in Penhylvania, and Gov. Shunk been understood as opposed inia do not so understand it—nor is such its true to the Proviso, his tomb, politically, would now Keystone, instead of ranking highest among Democratic States, would have been sunk in the abysof Federalism where the Empire State is now sleep-

STATE TREASURER .- One of the first duties devolving upon the Legislature will be the election of a State Treasurer; and as the Democratic party have been proposed for that office, viz:-Col. Asa Dimock, of Susquehanna; Hon. William Bigler, of Clearfield; Gen. George W. Bowman, of Bedford; Hon. Arnold Plumer, of Venango; Nimrod Strickland, Esq., of Chester, all good men and

By Extraordinary Express .- By last night's mail we have the official returns of the late election in Potter Co., only one mouth from the day of

SPEECH OF Delivered in the Capitol, at Albany,

N. Y., October 29th, 1847.

REPUBLICANS OF ALBANY :- First of all, it beomes me to make my grateful acknowledgments for the flattering manner in which you have been pleased to greet my appearance here this evening. The uniform landness with which I have been received in your State, gaves me the comfortable asmance that though in a strange land I am sur-

do not desire to identify myself with either of the divisions that so unhappily separate the Republican which we invite the especial attention of our readers pairs of this State. I come not to praise or to bury Mr. Wilmot was invited by some of the most eminent men of the Empire State, to address the Democratic mass meeting which assembled at Herkimer on the 26th ult., and also from theme to the Herkimer on the 26th ult., and also from theme to the Herkimer, but from the man-Albany, Troy, Hudson and Poughkeepsic, at each ther in which it was there received, I shad not exof which places he addressed large assemblages pose myselfto your displeasure by repeating it here. This much, however, I must I may with property for was pending before the people of the State of Sond, I have every confidence in him as a friend of New York. A ticket had been framed at the Sy- the Proviso. He stood by it with firmness in Con-

and do their master's bidding. These men, at one in me to come up to the resurrection at Herkimer. I came to see it my namesake would survive the bulletings it had received at Syracuse. I was anviious to hear the response of the people, to the stand tical doctrine, and all who adhered to it must be their representatives in Congress had taken, on the branded as disorganizers and traitors, they were great question involving the rights of free labor and the integrity of a free soil; and to hear that response in the heart of this great State, the migh-Southern influence, even to the destruction of the triest of the confederacy. What I have seen and Democratic party of their own State, and the entire heard has inspired me with new hopes and new

down upon me the assaults of a leading paper of your city, the Argus. Its editor says I have been rejected and repudiated by the democracy of my own State. [A voice in the crowd: It's a lie.]— It is, most emphatically. I should not have said it myself, but it is plain truth, spoken in blunt Saxon. If the editor of that paper had been content with giving a foreign termination to my name, I should have acknowledged the hit as a good one, and not wholly unmerited; but when he presumed to speak et me as an i inerant abolitionist, fresh from a deeven a recognition of the principles of the Wilmor leat in my own State, he said what was not true, Proviso—and individually joined in the Southern and what he had no warrant for saying. I am no abolitionist, as I trust you will all be satisfied before and what he had no warrant for saying. I am no abolitionist, as I trust you will all be satisfied before that its design, was to embarrass the administration—abolitionist, as I trust you will all be satisfied before that it had its origin in a political intrigue for a I am done; neither have the people of Pennsylva. Presidential candidate in 1848. I have been taught nia ewe rejected me, or the principles I advocate, that the best time to do a right thing, was the first W hoghe I have ever resisted the abolitionists in all time you had an opportunity. The history of the litericatements at anitation. that State, upon the origin and Principles of the give to the South the highest possible guaranty of The occasion which called for it, arose but a few my respect for Southern rights, that I voted to exclude abolition petitions from the halls of Congress. I am not, therefore, justly obnoxious to the charge utary effect. We have seen, in several papers act of being an abolitionist: and upon enquiry it will day before, the message of the President, asking be found, that the democracy of Pennsylvania in two memorable instances, have sustained me. and rejected the conservative principles and policy of Mr. Croswell.

When that bold and sagacious statesman, now in retirement, recommended the divorce of the Gos ert P. Dunlap of Maine, Jacob S. Yost of Pennsylvenument from the Banks, I, an humble member of vania and myself took a part. Leemarked that is the Republican party, unknown beyond my imme-Mr. W: has been grossly assailed and misrepre- diate region of the State, was exerting every efsented by certain organs, as well in this State, as tort to sustain him in that trying crisis. I was in N. York. His language has been perverted and fal- the school-houses, and at the four corners of the roads, addressing the people in support of that great measure of relorm, while Edwin Croswell, a promment leader of the party, was doing all in his pow- should bring in a bill, to move an amendment, to his speeches at Herkimer & Albany, that the election or to defeat it, and to embarrass the efforts of its of Gov. Shunk, in this State, was a verdict of the peo-triends. On this issue, the Democracy of Pennsylple in favor of his Proviso. He said no such thing, vania, sustained my course, and rejected the timeserving policy of Mr. Croswell, and his federal bank allies. Again, in 1846, when I stood alone among will judge between him and those who falsify his my delegation at Washington, voting for, and adlanguage. He simply denied what had been pro- | vocating the new Tariff, he was in the lobbics of Congress, exerting the whole weight of his power-dunner. I cannot, and I have tried to do so, recoltal influence to defeat its passage. On this issue lect it. I would not however, say that it had not. uso, the Democracy of Pennsylvania have sustain- i the Proviso," and in this he is sustained by the ed me, and rejected the beltish and interested adversation with several members. Those that I now facts and the ready response of every intelligent. Size of Mr. Croswell. There is this difference policy recollect, were Mr. Grover of New York. Mr. honest man in Pennsylvania. No such issue was fitically, between that gentleman and myself: He Brinckerhoff of Ohio, and Mr. Hamlin of Maine. honest man in Pennsylvania. No such issue was made at our election: Not a Democratic convenmade at our election: Not a Democratic convenmonied interests, while I have endeavored to aperally, when we re-assembled in evening session, tion, in any county of the commonwealth, so far as prove myself a faithful advocate and representative | and if the measure met with their approbation, that

tic paper in the commonwealth, so far as we saw, Mr. Van Buren. This also is unqualifiedly false.prior to the election, uttered a disclaimer of its doc-trines and principles. Yet, as soon as the question der, and never did I have occasion to find fault with a single act of his administration, or measure is likely to arise and become a partial test at an of public policy recommended by him. In 1836, I Thompson and myself of Pennsylvania, were of election in a sister State, we have it boldly pro- rallied with his other friends to his support, and the number, if we did not constitute the entire group. claimed from the capital, that Peansslvania has that too, in opposition to most of the old leaders of Some were engaged in drafting an amendment, spoken against it in her eighteen thousand majority the party in my section of the State. I done my utmost to sustain him in the disastrous campaign of mitted; all of which underwent more or less alterafor Gov. Shunk. Nothing can be more preposter- 1840, and in '44 offered the resolution instructing tions at the suggestions of those taking part in the buons. The question was scarcely thought of by the the delegates from Pennsylvania to support his no-Democrats of Pennsylvania when they cast their mination in the National Convention. Some of votes for the honest old German, who has so wiscly and efficiently steered our bark for the last three l

propagation of false sentiments should be permitted trulingh over the principles and friends of the Proviza. There is no foundation for such a claim. It is an unparalleled piece of impudence, come from our Democratic journals, with an apparent willing, ment organ, to give such a complextion to the recent trumph in Pennsylvania, is an insult to the The true cause of Gov. Shuall's popularity and senaments. I am honored by he contidence and printe to himself, a victory that belongs to another, which now claim that Gov. Shunk's large majority | Shunk in Pennsylvania. The editor of the Union was obtained on principles adverse to the Pro- makes entirely too free with the democracy of the doubt not also in other parts of the State, feel as if holy purposes as revolting to the spirit they had some share in the triumph—as it some of of the age, as hostile to the genius of our institutions Ritchie in his efforts to put down the Proviso, and to falsify public sentiment upon the question, has troduction of this measure into Congress, I neve overshot the mark. He has said, what I here un- heard the name of Silas Wright, or that of any othdertake to say, he had no authority for saying .--The election of Gov. Shunk, is not a victory over the Proviso, or its friends; and no respectable dem-ocratic paper of that State, has had the hardihood to make such a claim. The people of Pennsylvacharacter. The re election of Gov. Shunk, by a have been with the Capulets, and the glorious old majority that surprised both enemies and friends, while it certifies that the people, of Pennsylvania will sustain the government against the public enemies, of the country, is in an eminent degree, a trial in this movement, a design to elevate him to the bute to the stern integrity and virtues of our candidate. He planted himself upon the highest doctrines of the party in his steady and unfaltering resistance to the spirit of monopoly and the demand for corporate immunities; and upon the principles and issues therein involved, abided with confidence the verdict of the people. Noble and faithful man have a clear majority on joint ballot, it is to be pre- he leaned upon the people with a confiding trust, sumed that a Democrat will be chosen to supply the place of the present incumbent. Several names

hands. His views upon the great question that now agitates the public mind so intensely I do not know, having never heard him declare them, but from my knowledge of his character, and of the opinions of some of his nearest and best friends, I have a well grounded faith that he is with us—that he is opposed to slavery propagandism-to the establishment, by this government, of slavery in conquered pro-vinces now free. This I do know, that he is a radical democrat—that there is no tincture of Conservatism about him—that he detests dishouesty and

So far as the Democracy of Pennsylvania has ever made an expression upon the question of the ex-tension of slavery over territory now free, it was in fever of freedom. I appeal to the unanimous ac-tion of our last Legislature to sustain me in this de-claration. The truth of it is, Mr. Ritchie has mis-taken the opinions of the Secretary of State, for the voice of the democracy of Pennsylvania; and Mr. Croswell, I fear, is in danger of falling into the same error. The letter of Mr. Buchanan to the Berks county Meeting, expresses his own views, but I depy that it speaks the sen iments of the deable briend, the editor of the Pennsylvanian. It the only questions involved in the Proviso. that his new and extraordinary position should be a pervension of the power of this government. sustained by the democracy of Berks county; yet that meeting passed no resolutions endorsing the compromising sentiments of the letter. I have another and a better reason for believing that the democracy of Berks are sound upon this question. John Ritter was the member from that county in the late Congression a noble representative of the firmness and honesty of the German character. He is associated in his own person, with the history and trials of the democracy of Berks. He was a lad in the printing office of his nucle when the emissaries of John Adams made war upon the democrats of upon free territory—we take our stand upon the Pennsylvania. He saw his uncle dragged from the office to the market place, and publicly whipped portion of the Democratic party known as "Old Hunkers" or "Consequences," a faction which seems ever willing to bow to Southern dictation.

These press and I cannot believe that he is prepared to for his support of democratic principles. For near-ly half a century he has published the German paper of that county, the organ of its ever reliable democracy willing to bow to Southern dictation.

These press at most of the Democratic party is provided in the Syracuse Convention, and I thought it no harm the support of the Democratic principles. For near-ly half a century he has published the German paper of that county, the organ of its ever reliable democracy. John Ritter stood immoveable as the hills it is proport of the Democratic party in the support of the Democratic principles. test, he remained firm, and I have yet to learn that the demograts of Berks have repudiated him. This father and ancient servant of the party, will be surprised to learn from the Albany Argus that he has been rejected and cast out of the party fold—that his old age is dishonored by treason, and the desertion of the faith of his fathers. I repeat that it is not my purpose to identity myself with either of the divisions in this State; but this much I will say, that it I were a resident of New York, and allowed to take part in your affairs, I would not sail under the banner of this man, Croswell: I would not dance when he fiddled. The attacks of one who has assailed every advocate of the people's rightswho struck at that bold reformer Samuel Youngwho pursued Silas WRIGHT to his grave-and who now selects for his target A. C. Flago, a man distinguished for his integrity—the assaults of such a man have little power to harm. In my own case Lam disposed to regard them as tributes paid to

> viso was introduced out of season. By others that attempts at agitation. So anxious was I to introduction of this measure into Congress is brief. hours before the adjournment of the first session of the late congress; which took place at 12 o'clock M. of Monday the 10th of August. On the Saturthat two millions be placed at his disposal, was re-ceived and read in the House of Representatives. It was the subject of general remark and speculation. That day at dinner, the conversation turned upon it: in which, Robert Dale Owen of Indiana. Robvania and myself took a part. I remarked that it was clear, that the two millions asked for by the President, was to be paid, if paid at all, as the first instalment, of purchase money, for large accessions of territory from Mexico to the United States: and then declared my purpose, in case Mr. M Kay, (the chairman of the committee of ways and means.) the effect that slavery should be excluded from any territory acquired by virtue of such appropriation.
> Mr. Owen objected, and said he would make a speech against it. Gov. Dunlap and Mr. Yost approved of such amendment, and advised me to adhere to my purpose. If anything of the kind had been suggested before the house took a recess for it should be pressed. We did so, and so far as I From the connection in which my name stands heard. Northern democrats were in favor of the agree upon the form and terms of the proposed amendment. I well recollect that Mr. Rathbun. Mr. King, and Grover of New York; Mr. Brinck ethoff of Ohio, Mr. Hamlin of Maine, and Judge myself among the number, and several were sub-

> > ly regretted his defeat in his recent congressional canvass. He was an honor to the West and one of the ablest among the many able men in the late I have given a brief history of the Proviso and its introduction into Congress. Previous to its be ing moved, I never heard the suggestion made, that it would embarass the Administration. We lid not then know that the Administration desired to plant slavery on free soil. It is only recently that this hateful policy has been put forth. The let ter of the Secretary of State to the Democracy of Berks County, was the first official declaration that this Government was to be prostituted to such unslave trade. During the whole progress of the in er candidate for the Presidency mentioned. dic, not stop to calculate what effect it was to have upon the Presidential aspirants, nor upon ourselves. As to both we were utterly indifferent. The time had come when a great principle was to be asserted. To hesitate was to abandon it, and President and the Ministers of Presidents were not thought of or if so, not cared for. It was an overweening jealousy on the part of the enemies of that great and good man, Silas Wright, that made them see Presidency. He wanted no Proviso to fix him in the hearts of his countrymen. Had he lived, I believe he would have been made President by the almost unanimous voice of the people of the free

I am not so weak as to be driven from my tourpose by the cry of a servile press, that, in urging orward this measure of Freedom, I am opposing the administration. I am not so ambitious to be classed among its supporters, that I will sustain it in a policy clearly wrong. My constituents have stronger claims upon me, than any administration can possibly have. I supported the leading measure of President Polk's administration, not however, out of subserviency, or a desire especially to please him: but from convictions of duty, and a high sense of my obligations to my constituents In my first election, I proclaimed my uncompromising hostility to the Tariff of 1842. I stood

science and my own people—to be true to them, who have been true to me. I sincerely regret t differ with the President; but will any man tell me how I can avoid it, when the President differs with

It is not the purpose or the object of the Proviso, to encroach upon the rights of the South. It does not propose the abolition of slavery, either in States or in Territories, now or hereafter. Its sole object and end is, to protect free soil from the unlawful and violent aggressions of Slavery. Shall the government of this Republic, by the extension of the morracy of Pennsylvania. That letter was read at a large meeting in Berks county, that Gibraliar of the democracy of the State, at which Gov. Shunk was present: The confidential clerk of Mr. Buchanan was on the ground, and so was his fast and the property of the State, at the Pennsylvanian. It is stead? These are the questions, and the provise we have the provise was of the first importance to the Secretary of State stand upon the defensive. We protest against such invoke its aid to maintain the existing law of Freedom, and this we are told is nuconstitutional. The men who so told us, have been looking at the political chess-board instead of reading the constitution. We pledge ourselves to abide by all the compromises of the constitution-to maintain the reserved rights of the states; but we demand the observance of Freedom's law-we plead the inviolability of free soil. We invade no existing, rights; we in no way interfere with slavery, further than to resist outposts of Freedom, prepared to resist, and I trust, to resist to the death, the encroachments of unlaw-

of and aggressive slavery. Is this unconstitutional? May we not preserve the free soil of the country for the homes of freeman and their posterity! Again, the Proviso is assailed by northern doughfaces as an idle, harmless abstraction. Would it not be well to inform the south of this fact? Her eminent statesmen, who have been supposed to understand abstractions tolerably well, cannot be apprised of the innocent and harmless character of the Proviso. They would not become so strongly excited as to threaten a dissolution of the Union on a mere idle abstraction. In charity, their ignorance should be enlightened. Will not Mr. Ritchie, and the government presses of the North, embark in this labor of love, and cease their denunciation of those who seek to make the Rio Grande wha Jefferson and the men of the South made the Ohio, a barrier over which Slavery cannot pass! The Proviso and the Ordinance of 1787 are abstractions, alike in their character and their consequences What stopped Slavery on the south Bank of the Ohio? What prevents its crossing an imaginary line, the line of 36 deg. 30 min. N. latitude! The will of the nation, expressed authoritatively in le-

dislative enactments. Like these enactments, the roviso proposes to erect a barrier against the admy integrity—as substantial proof of good character. vance and extension of Slavery; but milke these, it erects that barrier on free soil. It has ever been It is a ground of comptaint by some that the Prothe policy of this government to restrict slavery within given and prescribed limits. This was the platform upon which we set out. The whole north-wes-tern territory, embracing every foot of land over which the nation had content, was at an early day scaled up against Slavery. In the Missouri comromise also, further restrictions were imposed upn Slavery. Louisiana was purchased of France, and at the time of the purchase, the law of Slavery extended over it. The Missouri controversy was not a struggle to maintain the law of Freedom, but o throgate the law of Slavery. Free territory was not then, as now, to be protected from the aggression of Slavery, but Slavery was driven back from the limits it had lawfully occupied. The demand now made is without precedent in our history.+ deretotore limits have been set, over which Slaery should not pass; now the law of Freedom is o be annulled to make room for its extension. This is the arrogant and insolent demand made upon us, and made in a tone of threatening defiance. South feell not yield, therefore the North must. The North shill yield! This is the attitude of insulting defiance assumed by the South. Shall we yield? Never. God forbid! Are we so tame, so ing our rights, we dure not maintain them! I hold ree soil as sacred as free men, and, so help me

come-be the issues life or death, the North will parted from. It is this policy alone that can save he Republic from speedy and overwhelming destruction. Slavery has within itself the seeds of its own dissolution. Keep it within given limits. let it remain where it now is, and in time it will wear itself out. Its existence can only be perpetuated by constant expansion. It will exist so long as it is profitable to the master: and the value of the slave can only be maintained by constantly enlarging the field of his labor. Slavery is only profitable, in the cultivation of those staples, where constant employment is given to a full force of laborers. A planter with an hundred slaves and a thousand acres of land, cannot embark in the system of agriculture pursued at the North. He cannot raise corn and vheat for the reason that it takes but a few weeks siness going on. After various drafts had been drawn of labor to put in such crops and then little remains to be done until the harvest. The support of his slaves during this long period of idleness would eat up the entire crop. It is only where constant principle involved in the Proviso, but ever declared himself in its favor. I rejoice to see that he has taken up his accomplished and powerful pen in vindication of Free Soil and Free Labor. I sincere-

employment is given to his full force, that he can make slave labor profitable. This is done in the cultivation of cotton, tobacco, sugar and rice. *But we all know that a succession of crops, followed year after year, will impoverish the soil and this mately exhaust it. Thus the planter finds his products constantly diminishing at the same time his aborers are multiplying. At the end of 15 or 20 ears his slaves have doubled and his soil become exhausted. He cannot stop to regenerate and renew it by the application of manures and a different system of cultivation. This is a work of time, and before it could be accomplished his slaves would eat up the land itself. He must abandon his worn out land for new and virgin soil, or release his slaves. What is true of the single planter holds equally true of the whole system. The aggregate field of slave labor is constantly becoming more circumscribed by the exhaustion of the soil at the same time that slaves are rapidly increasing. These causes, if permitted to exert their legitimate influence, and not retarded in their operation, by an exence, and not retartied in their operation, they put tension of slave territory, will at no distant day put an end to slavery and all its concomitant evils. was to such results that the "great men of the South, in the great day of the South," looked with anxiety and hope. That slavery should not escape its early doom by an extension of its borders they sealed up against it by the Ordinance of 1787, the entire

erritories of the Nation. Now the unlimited exten-

sion and eternal perpetuation of slavery, has be-

its northern fanatics, and of the two, southern fanati-

cism is the most dangerous and unreasonable.

An effort is made to bring odium upon this move redemption, at an earlier day, of the negro from his bondage and his chains, I deny that it was especially for him, that the Proviso was offered; or that he is the party most deeply interested in its result. It has with justice and propriety, been called the "White man's Proviso"; and the Free White Laborer, has by far the deepest stake in its failure or success. For him it solves the momentous question, whether that vast country, between the Rio Grande and the Pacific, shall be given up to the serrile labor of the black, or be preserved for the free abor of the White man. Shall that fair clime, with its rich soil and abundant resources, capable of sustaining a population of tifty millions of freemen, be preserved to the white man and his posterity, or shall it be given up to the African & his descendants This is the great ultimate question involved in the present struggle between Freedom and Slavery.— An intelligent member of Congress from the south,

ceed in your efforts to prevent the extension of sla very, and confine us to the territory now occupied by it, in less than a century we will have a popula-tion of thirty millions of blacks, with less than half that number of white population in their midst; and, said he, then the terrible alternative will be presented: we must either abandon the country to them or cut their throats." Would you, said he, bring such a calamity upon us! I replied, that I did not profess to be able to solve this most difficult problem of slavery,-that I trusted in an all merciful pro vidence, to avert from my country, the terrible hor fors of which he had spoken; but to my view this was clear, that neither present evils, nor future calamities, could be mitigated or avoided, by enlarging the borders of slavery—that its extension would but magnify its difficulties and its dangers. That if the alternative which he had presented, should come, we had better meet it with a population of thirty than an hundred millions of slaves; and upon the theatre of its present limits, than upon the wide domain of one half of this continent. You are afraid, said I, now to look those dangers in the face and boldly meet them, that you would cast upon posterity, magnified a thousand fold. In God's name, as we love our country and our race, let us stop in this mad career of human slavery. The negro race already occupy enough of this fair continent; let us keep what remains for our ourselves, and our children-for the emigrant that seeks our shores-for the poor man, that wealth shall oppress-for the free white laborer, who shall desire to hew him out a home of happiness and peace, on the distant shores of the Pacific. Free laborers of the North— down trodden free white men of the South!—

this is your cause, and the cause of your children -where negro slavery is there free white labor cannot come, without sharing in its degredation and partaking of its dishonor.

In the agitation of this great question, affecting as it does the remotest posterity, we are gravely told, that we are dividing the democratic party. It is the mission of that party to elevate man, to vindicate his rights, to secure his frappiness-and shall its progress be arrested! Shall its high-aims and purposes be de-feated, because Slavery commands a halt and refuses tomake farther advance! Must we lay down our weapons of truth and justice, and stand spill at the hidding of a few thousand Slaveholders? If the South cannot keep pace with the age, and the progress of Democratic reform—if she will hug o her bosom delusions and errors, fatal to her prosperity and peace, let her not drag us down from the high destiny before us. Let our motto be "onward and upward," until the great mission of Democra-ry shall be fulfilled, and man's dignity and rights. very where respected and acknowledged. This

charge made upon us, of dividing the party is not true. If the party is divided, the South is wholly responsible for such division. It is the South, that his command. Both advanced together on the Puhas attempted to make this question of the extension of slavery into free territory, a party test She it is, that has proclaimed through her press and her conventions, that site would hold no fellowship with the friends of Freedom. The South was the tirs to declare, that she would support no man for the Presidency, who would not openly repudiate the principles of Freedom asserted by the Proviso.pon this question the South declares she will merge all party differences-all party distinctions. The South, and not the North, has made this section-al issue. She has forced it upon ns. We have no Walker after forming prodigies of valor, and feats alternative left. We must accept the issue tendered, nay, forced upon us, or abandon our principles and become recreant to our Country and to mankind But the democracy of the north is divided. Who divided them, and what influences worked out this just witnessed, tushed forward heedless of all dandivision, when a few months ago, there was entire union of sentiment and action upon this question! The Democracy of the North were united and free his body and slew him almost instantly. utterance was given to the voice of the party, in the manimous support given to the Proviso by the lemocratic members of Congress, from the free states. Eleven of the Legislatures of the free States. achievement of their object, the dispersion of the passed in quick succession, resolutions, mostly or enemy, for which they were despatched to Huanmile manimous, asserting the rights of free labor servile, so degenerate, that we cannot maintain the rights of a free soil, and a free people? Where is the spirit of our fathers? Are not Slaves, that knownalign influences have been at work to divide this influences have been at work to divide this harmonious party! Where is the magician, with spells so potent, as to silence the press, and stiffe the in platoons, delivering at every step a constant and free expressions of a free people! Powerful indeed well directed fire of musketry, which ceared not God! I would as soon submit to h. ve the chains fastened upon the free limbs of our people, as to must be that magic, that can divide friends, and in until the enemy retreated and order was resared surrender their rightful inheritance to the demands the midst of freemen raise up an army to fight the in every huarier. of the Slave power. Let us hurl back the defiance | battles of slavery. Its charms seem to have a pecuof the South, and in a voice of thunder, proclaim liar influence over men in high places and those. Hed with 400 guerillas towards Athpie that the North will not YIELD. Come what may who through the press, sway popular opinion. The wand of the magician moves over the Capitol of the huacan the las Granadas, having been desented by Nation, & lo! this representative deserts the standard, all his followers with the exception of 200. The policy of our fathers, in setting up limits of freedom, and takes his place in the ranks of its against the progress of slavery, should not be de- enemies. One falls to the right and another to the left, until slavery triumphs, and freedom is trampled under foot. Again, the magician moves his wand, performing the vast circuit of the Union, and the press no longer gives utterance to the voice of the people-the sentinel upon the watch-tower, gives o alarm of the enemy's approach. The gates of the citadal are left open, that the cause of liberty may be betrayed. This is no fancy sketch-it is truth.; I warn the people to beware of the subtle and powerful influences at work to betray them.-Every firm advocate of their rights, will be crushed if the strong arm of power can crush him,-Your strong men will be assailed—the weak seduced and the venal corrupted, until if it were possible, the people will be left without a champion to

> I am frequently asked how this struggle will end. I know not; and while I look forward with; hope. I have many and gloomy fears as to the result. I have seen a strong majority in the House of Representatives, upon this question, dwindle away one by one, until its supporters were in a minority. have seen the once united democracy of the north divided, and a portion of its press joining in this unholy crusade against freedom. Still I am not without high hopes—my reliance is upon the people. When they shall fully appreciate the mighty interests involved in this great struggle between Freedom and slavery, they will arouse themselves. & taking their interests into their own keeping, show those in high places that they are the servants, and not the masters of the people. Whatever may be the issue and the final result, of this, I feel assured, that the day will come, when justice will be done to the motives and the efforts of the men of this day, who boldly struck for freedom, and labored to stay the mighty evils of human bondage. When that speck, which at first was no bigger than a man's hand, shall become a vast cloud, overshadowing and darkening this continent, charged with the elements of destruction, and shall burst upon our devoted country, burying in ruins peace, public liberty and social order; then, if not till then, justice will be awarded to the men of this day, who saw the danger, while it was yet in the distance, and vainly strove to save the Republic from the horrors of a civil and a servile war—a war of races, in which there can be no peace, until one or the other shall

lo battle in their cause.

GOV. SHUNK AND MR. WILMOT .- Without wishcome the leading, if not the "one idea" of the ing to interfere in any manner in the controversy South. This question has its southern as well as relation to the Wilmot proviso, we deem it but an act of justice to Mr. Wilmot, to say that the mo-tives attributed to him in the Philadelphia Times and Keystone, of the 3d inst., of an intention to dement, as one designed especially for the benefit of leat Gov. Shouk in Pennsylvania, is wholly with-the black race. While its success would insure the out toundation in truth. Mr. Wilmot has been the early and steadfast supporter of Gov. Shunk, and during the late campaign was actively and efficiently engaged in securing his re-election. We cannot, therefore, imagine on what ground the editors of the Times and Keystone have made an imputation against him, so entirely uncalled for, and so utterly destitute of any foundation in fact to sustain it .- Dem. Union.

Croswell, the Editor of the Albany Argus, it will be seen, gives notice that he will soon retire to the shades of privacy.

When all the blandishments of tife are gone, The Taurros sneaks to death-the rare live on. Mohawk Courier.

The N. Y. Express says that most of the regular ransportation lines refuse to take freight beyond Buffalo. There is so little water in the canal, and fraud in politics, as in morals, and holds no fellowship with unsound and rotten politicians:

| All the politics are not have some in conversing with me upon this subject, and reit is so crowded with boats, that they dare not have
then, as I am now, to be faithful to my own conmonstrating against my course, said, "if you sucard any contracts beyond that point.

Later from Mexico.

-Captain Walker killed-Genera Tipo more Battles-Lone in Puebla—Santa Anna superseded by Rinco
Rumors of Peace—Return of Gens. Quiman and
Shields—Allisco taken.

BALTIMORE, November 11, 1847. The steamship New Orleans arrived at New Or eans on the 7th, with dates from Vera Cruz to the

1st of November. st of November.

Gen Patterson was to leave Vera Cruz on the lat mst. The whole number of the train and escon is

5000 strong and 220 wagons.

The English courier arrived at Vera Crez on the 31st ult., bringing news from the City of Mexico 10' the 29th ult. Nothing very important has transpred in the capital since the previous advices. We extract the following items from the Vera Genius of Liberty; of the 1st inst.

Atlisco has been taken possession of by 1000 of our forces. The large city was yielded without the least resistance. Orizaba is doubtless by this time also in posses

ion of the American forces. The Mexican Government has superseded Santa Anna as the commander of the army. Rincon has been appointed to that office—Santa Anna loudly protesting against the violation of his rights as the first Magistrate of the nation, as he styles himself and refusing obedience to the government, tetires

to Tehnacan. Gen. Scott and staff have lately visited the city of

Gen. Almonte reached Queretaro on the 7th ult The city was filled with rumors of peace, and it was said that a quorum had met at Queretaro, and that the majority decides in favor of an amicable adjustment of difficulties. There seems to be but little doubt that a force of

Americans have entered and taken possession of Orizaba, and it is altogether probable that the force did not exceed 400 men. Orizaba, contains a population of something near 16.000 inhabitants, yet they had the good sense to

surrender their city, no withstanding the force was was meagre that demanded it.

W. C. Toby, "John of York," of the Philadelphia papers, has published a paper in the city of Mexico, called the "North American." It is a

beautiful sheet, the Delta says. The following from the Genius of Liberty, of the

25.h ult., contains the most important items we can cather from the Vera Cruz papers: From four French gentlemen, who left the cut

of Mexico on the 13th, and Puebla on the 16th of the present month, we have received intelligence of a very includant nature concerning the state of affairs in those quarters. Gen. Lane having arrived at Perote, was there joined by Capt. Walker and

At this place, Capt. Walker, by order of the Commanding Gen., took up his line of march to Huanantia, by way of the towns of San Francisco and Guapastla. On his arrival at Huamantla a sangumary engagement in the streets, between the force of Capt. Walker, consisting of 250 men, and that of the Mexicans, numbering 1,600, the result of which was the total expulsion of the enemy from the town and its occupation by our valiant little army, which of the most daring character fell in a single combat, pierced by the spear of an enraged father, who goaded to actual frenzy by the death of his son. ger, to revenge his death, and attacking the Captain with irresistible violence, plunged his spear into The Mexicans lost 200 men and three pieces of

artillery. The latter were thrown into a gully adjoining the town by the victors, who after the antla, evacuated the place and directed their course

Into this city, in a state of insurrection, it entere

Gen. Rea, of whom we heard so much lately. Gen. Santa Anna was at the last accounts at To

Election Returns.

Massachuserrs .- The Boston Post brings as returns from nearly every county in the State, feeting up Cusining, Dem., for Governor. 38,857. Bailes. Fed., 52,790 others, 12,046. The Legislature strongly Federal, as every one supposed it would be

Michigan.-The Democrats of Michigan send

reeting to their brethren. A Democratic governor:

A Democratic lieutenant governor: A unanimous Democratic delogation in Congress

A manimous Democrafic Senate:

A Democratic House of Representatives And all of them by increased majorines

LOUISIANA FLECTION.-The papers famish addy tional election returns. Thibodeany, Fed., has been re-elected to Congress in the 2d district. The returns indicate that Harmonson has also been reelected in the 3d district by a large majoral eturns as far as received show that the Federalists have elected two Senators and seventeen Reporsentatives, and the Democrats two Senators and twelve Representatives, being a Federal gar " one Senator and three Representatives [The Democratic portion of the State is yet to be heard from

It is rumored in Washington that the President about appointing Col. Wilson M Candless, of Pasburg Minister to China.

—Pennsulvanian 1

Married.

In this borough, on Thursday evening, Nov. 11th. by the Rev. Julius Foster, James Markaguant, Esq., of Perry Co., to Mant. eldest daughter Edward Overton, Esq., of Towanda.

By the Rev. Mr. Compton, on the 29th day of the ber, John H. WERD, of Towanda, to Miss lacen-TIA M. CANFIELD, of Leraysville.

New Advertisements.

J. N. Sumner. M. D., Pentist. S now in town, and will remain at Woodruff eff-I tel, three or four weeks. His friends are invited call. November 12, 1847.

DISSOLUTION.

by B. Coolbaugh. The books and accounts of the firm of in the hands of D.C. Salsbury: those indebted to be firm by note or book account, will make payment of C. Salsbury.

B. COOLBAUGH. C. Salsbury.

Monroeton, Nov. 10, 1847.

B. COOLBALIMA
D.C.SALSBURY

OOKING GLASSES, a large assortment for six at n17 BAIRIP'S, No. 3, B. R.
MEASURES—Half bushel, peck, four quant, and one quart measures, at BAIRIP'S.

Another Large Supply of

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS HE subscriber is now receiving his second fall and Winter supply of Goods, which will be sold with the second fall and the sec J. KINGSBERY, P.

Cor. Main and Bridge st Nov. 16. DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Boots & short, Crockery, Nails, Glass, Codfish and Markett, Paints, Oils, Hats, Caps and Muffs, Books and States. ry, Family Medicines, &c., just received at Nov. 16.

J. KINGSBERY, Just Nov. 16.

PERSONS wishing to purchase SUGAR, will see from one to two de-Purpound wishing to purchase SUGAE, and the from one to two dollars per cost, by calling at the corner of Main and Bridge streets.

Nov. 16.

J. KINGSBERY. J.: