INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN.

CHARLES F. READ AND H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, March 29, 1855.

"FUSION."

Not a Know-Nothing, Whig, and Free-Soil 'Fusion' but a real old line pro-Slavery Hunker one. It is said "misery makes strange bedfellows;" so do politics sometimes. Our Pierce and Douglas friends, who have been deploring their ill luck, and venting all kinds of denunciations upon their enemies, who appeared banded together for their utter overthrow, have suddenly recovered somewhat of their spirits, with the idea that they can turn their enemies' weapons upon their own heads; and instead of being startled from their midnight dreams at the thought of *fusion*, they are now ready to fuse and coalesce with any and every thing that holds out the faintest prospect of enabling them to avenge themselves on their mortal enemies, the Know Nothings. An amalgamation with the fiends of all parties is eagerly sought, that they may, by any means obtain a victory—not a Democratic victory, but a Whig victory, a Fusion victory, or any other kind of a victory, so that 'Sam' may be defeated.

In some parts of Pennsylvania such a fusion was in some degree effected at the late muncipal elections. In Reading, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Carbondale, Easton, Mauch Chunk, &c., the old line Democrats have thrown down their arms in disgust, and sought the alliance of every thing that might save them from the power of their dreaded conqueror, the invincible 'Sam.' It is needless to say that the effort was generally unsuccessful: Northern freemen cannot so readily be brought to 'fuse' where there is danger that their votes may help bolster up the doughface administration of President Pierce, and the sinking fortunes of the only pro-Slavery party in the country, the "national Democracy."

But we learn from the papers that in Wilkesbarre the Democrats have lately organized a political association, under the name of the "Republican Association," thus throwing off their old name in the day of its degeneracy and defeat. This casting about for allies, on the part of the old liners, is something new in the history of the politics of the country. They have hitherto considered themselves invincible, and looked with contempt upon all proffered aid, not strictly up to their standard.

We are a little curious to know who are the 'Democrats' that are engaged in the new movement at Wilkesbarre—whether ex-Congressman Wright, of Nebraska fame, and men of that stripe are included in it—and also what are the principles that they now profess. If they adopt true Republican principles, and will carry them out, without reference to old party ties, we wish them all success, in fact we are with them; but we protest against the name of Republicanism being used, as that of Democracy has been, as a cloak under which to hide undemocratic and anti-Republican principles. The name of the Republican party, now becoming so popular, must not be stolen and disgraced in that way.

Gov. Pollock's Bank Veto.

In another column will be found Gov. Pollock's veto of the bill to incorporate the Bank of Pottstown. The message is well written, and reflects great credit upon the wisdom, firmness, and honesty of purpose of the Executive. We hope it will have some effect in allaying the Bank mania that seems now to pervade the Legislature. The majority in that body, by whom bills creating new banks in numbers unwarranted by the wants of community are passed with most unwise facility, may hereafter find good cause to repent of their rashness. It is true that the old line Democrats are found both voting and speaking in favor of these bills; but the party will be none the less ready on that account to point to the action of the present Legislature, in largely increasing banking capital, as an evidence of the dangerous consequences of placing the reins of government in other hands than their own. And, such an argument would have much force with the people, a large proportion of whom are inclined to look with suspicion on all banks, and are certainly strongly opposed to such an increase of these financial corporations as the Legislature seems to have determined on.—We hope the Governor will carry out with firmness and impartiality the doctrines enunciated in his inaugural address, and we doubt not his course in doing so will be fully sustained by the people.

April Court.

An act has been recently passed by the Legislature, changing the time of holding the Courts of Susquehanna county, from the third Monday to the first Monday of April, the act to take effect immediately. But jurors have been summoned and processes made returnable for the present year, on the third Monday as heretofore. Consequently but little business will probably be done at the approaching Term, and the cases on the trial list will generally go over to August Term, unless the 'powers that be' make some other change in the programme. It was proposed to get the act amended so as not to take effect till next year, but we have not learned that it has been done.

HUNKER LOGIC.—The sort of reasoning in vogue among the Old Hunkers of this region, is very amusing, if not very logical. It reads something in this way: The Republican party is simply the Whig party in disguise; but the Republican party and the Know Nothings are also identical, and the latter are a dangerous set of fellows; therefore the Whigs should unite with the Old Hunkers to 'crush out' the Republicans.

This seems pretty much like politely requesting a man to bite his own nose off.

☞ A. J. Trout Esq., late editor of the *Sullivan County Democrat*, has been appointed Gov. Pollock's Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

"The Snake Scotched, not Killed."

From various indications we are led to believe that Cameron is secretly marshaling his forces for one more desperate effort to secure his election to the Senate before the adjournment of the Legislature. It is given out at Harrisburg that he is not a candidate, and therefore the members are said to be more favorably inclined to a reconsideration of their action in adjourning the election till next October, and they will perhaps hold another Convention for the election of a Senator before adjourning. Should such a thing occur, we predict that Cameron will be on hand again, with a large increase of Hunker Democratic supporters.

By the way, we see that the *Lehigh Valley Times*, which was discreetly silent pending the late Senatorial struggle, for fear, as the editor says, that he might have been suspected of being bribed, now comes out boldly in favor of Cameron, and thinks it was a mean trick for the 'Whig Americans' to bolt because a 'Democratic American' got the nomination. When we remember that of our two Representatives, Lathrop, always a Democrat, bolted, and Sturdevant, a Whig, 'went it blind' for Cameron, we can't possibly see the matter in the same light as the *Times* man. Nor, in view of the fact that Cameron owed his nomination to the aid of old line Democrats, fraudulently introduced into the caucus, one of whom afterwards actually voted uniformly for Buckalew, can we subscribe to the *Times'* opinion that 'all who entered the American caucus are morally bound to vote for Cameron.' We rather think they are 'morally bound' to vote against him—however some of them may be 'pecuniarily bound.'

The Catholics and Common Schools.

Some idea of the manner in which the Roman Catholics would control our Common Schools, if they had the power, may be obtained from the following extract from the report of the County Superintendent of Elk county to the State Superintendent. It is the duty of the Superintendent to inspect the teachers and to visit the schools, but in this case the Catholic School Directors would not permit Mr. Gillis to do either, but his place was supplied, in violation of the law, *by a Roman Catholic priest!* So gross an abuse should be corrected at once, and the public money be no longer misapplied. We annex the passage from Mr. Gillis' report:

> A difficulty of three years' standing, between the directors of Benzinger and sundry citizens of that township, who demanded a school, which was denied them, has been adjusted. I was petitioned, and though I had no authority whatever in the matter, called the belligerents together, and after reasoning the case the entire afternoon, succeeded in bringing about a reconciliation. A new school house is to be built, and a teacher supplied forthwith.
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> Of the two schools reported by that district, (Benzinger) one is taught by nuns, or 'sisters,' as they are called, and is *under the direct supervision of the priest*. It numbers about seventy-five female pupils, and *the teachers are paid out of the public moneys*. The entire community are German Catholics, and this school is nothing less than a nunnery. The directors will not allow me to inspect those teachers, *or to set foot* inside the building on any consideration. Still they expect aid, as heretofore, from the State appropriation. Are they entitled to it? Does our system recognize such schools?

☞ The *National Era* says, very truly, that the main issue in the late election in N. Hampshire, when Metcalf, the Know Nothing and anti-Nebraska candidate was elected Governor, was the Nebraska question. The Know Nothings nominated Pike, a Free Soil Democrat, Tappan, a Free Soiler, and Cragin, a Free Soil Whig, for Congress, and they were elected by majorities ranging from 2,000, to 5,000. Know Nothing candidates for the State Senate are chosen in almost every District. The House is anti-Administration by about 3 to 1. Hale and Bell, the Whig candidate for Governor, will probably be elected U. S. Senators.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Lawrenceville, and other borough elections, have been carried by the American and Independent parties—ORGANIZATIONS WHICH MUST NOT BE CONFOUNDED WITH THE HINDOOS OF NEW-YORK.—*New-York Tribune, March 26.*

Very true. The severest blow that Americanism has ever received, has been inflicted by the Doughface leaders of the New-York Hindoos. Their pro-slavery leanings have driven thousands of the friends of freedom from their organization. A party with such leaders deserves to fail, and must fail; for no party organization can force the mass of Northern freemen to favor slavery-extension. Let other States take warning by New-York, and never attempt to seduce the people into a desertion of their principles.

The Ancient City, published at St. Augustine, Florida, in its issue of the 17th inst., boasts of a present of a fine basket of vegetables from the garden of R. Van Wagoner Esq., in that City, consisting of *new potatoes*, (Irish) *green peas*, and *ruta-bagas*, and adds, 'we have had green peas all winter, the frost not having been nipping enough to kill the vines, and we can brag of the first potatoes of the season.' Only think of green peas all winter, and new potatoes in March!

"ISMS."—The party calling themselves the National Democracy, profess to have a great horror for what they designate as the 'isms' of their opponents. But are their opponents 'isms' any worse than their own? Is Free-Soil*ism* worse than pro-slavery*ism*? or Maine Law*ism* than Bad Rum*ism*? or Republican*ism* than Monarchi*sm*? or Higher Law*ism* than the party-right-or-wrong*ism*? or American*ism* than Foreign*ism*? Judge ye.

☞ The New Jersey Legislature has lately passed a supplement to the Warren Rail Road bill, authorizing a temporary road and a change of route. The Warren Rail Road is designed to form a connecting link between the New Jersey Central and the Lackawanna & Western Rail Road of Pennsylvania, thus making a continuous route between New York and the coal fields of Pennsylvania, and the Great West.

—The *Independent Democrat* says of the New-Hampshire election: "The victor is not the American organization alone; but all the friends of Freedom, Temperance, and Reform, acting shoulder to shoulder for a common object—the overthrow of the Administration Slavery power in this State, and the establishment of a Freedom and reform power in its stead."

For the Republican.

Mr. Hawes on the "Horrid Transaction."

To — — Esq., OF FRIENDSVILLE:—Sir, I have had an opportunity of seeing your communication in the Democrat, last week, where you accuse me of striking my hired girl, Miss Birdsall, on the head with an axe, on the night of the 15th of March. I think it necessary that such a scandalous falsehood should be contradicted. I care nothing about such reports at home, where their falsity is known, but abroad they might be believed. Miss Birdsall was not at my house at all on the night of the 15th of March, nor at any time since the 13th, when she went to reside with Mr. Johnson Stone. While at my house she was never struck with an axe or other deadly weapon by me or any body else that I am aware of. She could not have been very 'seriously hurt' on the 15th, as she was at a Singing school at the Baptist Church in Middletown, on the evenings of the 16th and 17th, and took an active part in the singing.

'Wonder what the next performance will be!' After what we have witnessed in the past, a magistrate cursing and swearing because defeated for a petty office, laying out money at low Irish groggeries to secure a nomination in the County caucus, encouraging one class of men to butcher another because they differ in political sentiment, preaching the Catholic faith for the sake of votes, but inwardly despising all religions, and finally manufacturing and publishing falsehoods against an unoffending citizen, 'for the special benefit of our Know Nothing friends'—it is difficult to tell *what* the next performance will be.

DANIEL HAWES.

Birchardville, March 26, 1855.

Intercepted Correspondence.

(Came into our possession "accidentally—and honorably, too.")

For the Montrose Democrat.

MESSRS. CHASE AND DAY, MCCOLLUM, NEWTON AND LITTLE.—I have wanted to write to you ever since the Township Election was held, but some how it haint come right till now. I don't want you to publish it, or say a word about it, except among yourselves, as, in my opinion, you have said too much already for our good. We are coming on swimmingly here, or was before this election fuss got a goin', and where the thing will end we can't tell, but I guess it will come out right enough. There will be some swearing to be done, of course! but then we know how that's done, and our attorney (Esq. Hudibras) he understands the pints exactly.—He says it dont make any difference how many votes was thrown under the table as long as there was enough left to elect *me*, and the rest of the ticket, and I think he's right. Some of the Know Nothings are making a good deal of noise about our man who watched the voters and kept the tally, and the color of their votes. But I don't think this is any harm at all, and they can't hurt his character any, as his Grandfather has been dead these five years or more.

I am a little afraid you barked too soon in the Watson matter, but I cant exactly tell, may be it will come right.

There is one legal question I want to ask and then I'll stop—that is whether a man, when his character is attacked, can send down to New York and have two or three children sent up, adopt them, (when he has none of his own, and his father still living,) and so save his character, or whether they must be his own. In some of your articles please explain this, and let us know how it is.

Yours truly, 76 by 67.

Franklin, March 26, 1853.

For the Republican.

Teachers' Association.

The Susq. Co. Teachers' Association met in Springville on Saturday March 17th.

The President being absent, the meeting was called to order by the Sec., and Oliver Lathrop was chosen Pres. pro. tem.

Prof. W. Richardson opened the exercises with prayer. The Sec. read the proceedings of the meeting held at Harford University on the 24th.

The amendments to the Constitution, laid over from last meeting, were read, and on motion, declared to be adopted. The following resolution was then proposed for discussion:

Resolved, That we believe females to be as well adapted to govern our schools as males.

It was discussed pro and con by Professor Richardson, Wm. Belcher, Geo. Lathrop, Abel Cassedy, Jno. Compton, A. Beardsley Esq., D. T. Handrick, O. Lathrop, and others, with a considerable degree of interest.

It was generally conceded that, in primary schools, female teachers were preferable, while in those more advanced, it was thought males might be more efficient.

The following resolution was then offered, and supported by Prof. Richardson, George Lathrop and A. J. Gerritson, and opposed by Wm. Belcher, and others:

Resolved, That scholars should neither read nor learn anything which they can not understand.

The Sec. read a letter from S. W. Tewksbury, stating that ill-health prevented him from attending the Association, but that they had his best wishes for the success of the object in view.

Adjourned till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.—Wm. Belcher offered the following resolution for discussion:

Resolved, That the law creating the office of County Superintendent is impolitic, and should be repealed.

The resolution was supported by Wm. Belcher, Abel Cassedy and Oliver Lathrop, and was opposed by Prof. Richardson, C. R. Davis, James Marshall, George Lathrop, Dr. Pride and A. J. Gerritson, until a very late hour. Space will not admit of giving any thing like an outline of the argument.

The following resolution was then proposed, but owing to the lateness of the hour, was laid over.

Resolved, That the County Superintendent has discharged the duties of his office faithfully.

A vote of thanks was given to the citizens for their kind attention and hospitality to the members of the Association.

The Association then adjourned to meet in New Milford, on Saturday, April 7th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Teachers and friends of education generally are earnestly invited to attend. Some one in the vicinity will please provide a convenient place for the meeting.

A. J. GERRITSON, Sec'y.

A Card.

MESSRS. READ & FRAZIER:—Under the head of "important disclosures" the Democrat of last week contains an article in which the editors claim to have the proof that Judge Wilmot was initiated into the secret order called Know Nothings last fall when attending Court in this place, 'in a certain upper room of Searle's Hotel in this Village.'

The above statement is a *base fabrication*, having no foundation in truth.

I have placed fifty dollars in the hands of C. Avery Esq., to be paid by him to E. B. Chase when he proves by '*the most respectable*' and 'the most reliable' witnesses that Judge Wilmot or any other man was initiated into the Know Nothing order in any part of Searle's Hotel last fall or at any other time.

D. D. SEARLE.

Montrose, March 28, 1855.

Passage of the Anti-License Bill.

The bill to repeal the Tavern License laws of this Commonwealth, passed the House, March 16th, by a vote of 47 yeas to 30 nays, both of our members voting in the affirmative. The bill now goes to the Senate, and its fate in that body is uncertain. The bill is a stringent one, and does away with the whole license system. The following synopsis of its provisions we take from the Harrisburg Herald:

"This bill provides for the repeal of all laws relating to inns, taverns, and retailers of vinous or spirituous liquors, and makes it unlawful to keep or maintain any house, room or place where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors or any admixtures thereof, are sold or drank. Any person or persons who shall keep for sale, or sell in connection with any other business, vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, by any measure, or voluntarily afford a place or any other convenience or inducement by which the same may be used as a beverage, they or any one aiding, abetting or assisting therein, shall be subject to indictment, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the county jail, for the first offence for a term of from three to six months, and for the second offence for a term of from six to twelve months, and in either case to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

It is further provided that if any two or more persons conspire or act together by which one may sell and the other afford the place for drinking, with intent to evade the provisions of this act, they or either of them may be indicted together or separately, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to imprisonment from four to eight months, and be fined one hundred and fifty dollars. It is made the duty of constables, at every term of the court of quarter sessions, to make return on oath of all violations of this act; and it is made the especial duty of the President Judges of all courts to see that this return is faithfully made—and if any responsible citizen of any county shall make known to the constable the name or names of persons who have violated this act, with the names of witnesses who can prove the fact, it shall be the duty of said constable to make return thereof to the court—and, upon his failure to do so, he shall be liable to indictment and imprisonment in the county jail for a term of from one to three months, and pay a fine of fifty dollars."

The New Hampshire Election.

The New York *Evening Past*, which has long been one of the most influential and ably conducted Democratic papers in the country, speaking of this election says:

"The result of Tuesday's election in New Hampshire should not be allowed to pass without remark. The new party of Know Nothings have carried the state against both the friends of the administration and the whigs. Indeed, the only serious resistance which they met was from the democratic organization, large numbers of the whigs having deserted to the Know Nothings and the Freesoilers having been almost entirely absorbed into the majority by which the elections have been carried.

The disappearance of the Freesoilers as a party in this election is a proof that the successful candidates were regarded by them as perfectly orthodox on the slavery question.—Of the democratic candidates for Congress, two had voted against the Nebraske bill, but it was understood that they were disposed to acquiesce in that measure, and were prepared, if re-elected, to resist its repeal. This was enough to make them unpopular in New Hampshire, and the Fresoilers accordingly voted against them. There were but two tickets before the people in the choice of members of Congress, that of the democrats, to which the friends of the administration gave their support, and which was unpopular for that very reason, and that of the Know Nothings, for which the freesoilers and whigs voted. Both branches of the legislature are in the hands of the Know Nothings, who will send to the United States Senate two anti-administration members.

If there was any doubt before, of the present state of public feeling in New Hampshire, there can be none since this election. The state has pronounced itself against Mr. Pierce's administration with an emphasis which leaves no room for cavil. Nothing could have been more flattering to a candidate than the vote which New Hampshire gave Mr. Pierce at the time of his election, and scarce any circumstance, we think, could mortify him more than such a reversal of its favorable judgment—such a declaration, made by his old neighbors of their utter loss of confidence in him. In two years he has gambled away the princely inheritance of popularity with which he entered upon his official life; ruined and broken up his party, and caused a complete revolution in the political character of the states which gave him the most effectual support. There was never a man elected to the Presidency whose public course was more plainly defined by the circumstances of the time, and more free from embarrassing perplexities than that of Mr. Pierce, two years since; and there never was one among them who missed his way so deplorably."

The Sunday Liquor Law.

The law prohibiting the sale of liquor on the Sabbath day, goes into effect on the first of April. Under this law any tavern keeper, beer house keeper, tippling shop keeper or keeper of any eating house, who sells, or knowingly permits any spirituous or malt liquor, wine or cider, to be drank on his premises, can be fined fifty dollars—one half to the informer and the other half to the overseers of the poor. The violator may also in addition to the above penalty, be presented for a misdemeaner, and be fined not less than $10 nor more than $100, and be imprisoned from ten to sixty days.

GOV. POLLOCK'S VETO.

ON THE BILL TO INCORPORATE THE BANK OF POTTSTOWN.

Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, March 23, 1855.

To the House of Representatives:

Gentlemen—I herewith return to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, bill No. 270, entitled "An Act authorizing the incoporation of the Bank of Pottstown," with my objections to the same.—Should the number of banks, and the amount of banking capital in the State be increased? and if so, to what extent, and in what localities? are questions that deserve, and should receive a careful and candid consideration.—If local and personal interests are permitted to determine these questions, the answer will be found in the unusual and extraordinary number of applications for bank charters now pending before the Legislature. But the number of applications is no just criterion by which to determine either the wishes or the wants of the community in this regard.—Their number, and the pertinacity with which they are pressed, have startled and alarmed the public mind; nor has the favorable action of the Legislature in granting these demands served to allay the apprehensions and fears thus excited. The policy of the past few years may have been too severely and unnecessarily restrictive; yet this policy should be preserved, rather than abandon the State and the interests of her people to the destructive influences of a wild and reckless system of banks and banking.

That some increase of banking capital is necessary in certain localities within this commonwealth, will not be denied; that a large increase is not demanded, either by public sentiment or the public weal, is a truth equally undeniable. In the creation of banks, sound and honest discrimination, as to number, locality and the demands of trade, should be exercised. Their number should be determined more by the actual wants of legitimate trade than by the wild fancies of stock-jobbers and rash speculators. The sudden and unnecessary expansion of the currency should be avoided; and whatever tends to produce such a result, ought to be discountenanced, and, if possible, prevented.

The history of banking in our own and other States, is full of useful lessons on this subject. Experience should teach us wisdom; and our present and future action, in relation to banks and banking, should be regulated and controlled by her teachings.—The advantages to be derived from an increased number of banks are more fancied than real. It is an error to suppose that an increase of banking capital adds to the actual capital of the State or Nation. Banking capital is but the aggregation of individual capital, previously existing, rendered more efficient, perhaps, but not more useful by such aggregation, and the special privileges conferred by the act of incorporation. Circulation is not capital, nor does it increase or represent capital. As the representative of credit, based upon the ability of the bank to redeem its promises, it becomes, when properly limited, a useful auxiliary to trade and commerce. When unlimited and excessive, it not only ceases to be useful, but becomes dangerous and destructive to the financial and industrial interests of the people. Without an increase of banks and the facilities they afford, the commerical and industrial interests of the country would suffer no serious reverse. Inconvenience might be experienced, and the more rapid, and for that reason the more dangerous progress, of business arrested. But all this is preferable to the concomitant evils of an inflated currency—over-trading, rash speculation, and a depreciated currency always terminating in bankruptcy and ruin. That such would be the result, if the numerous banks now before the legislature should be chartered, cannot be seriously doubted. Personal and private interest may magnify the importance and necessity of incorporating these banks, but no considerations of public policy or interest could justify their creation. Such financial policy would be nothing less than financial madness and folly.

In population, wealth, trade and commerce our progress during the past ten years has been rapid and unprecedented. Our mining manufacturing and industrial interests have been largely and permanently developed, and are now in progress of more ample development; and yet during this period, the additions to our banking capital had been almost nominal—bearing no appreciable proportion to the immense increase of the great interests already enumerated. These facts demonstrate and establish the truth, that, although banking facilities may and do aid the business of a country, their increase is not indispensably necessary to its progress and rapid development. But greater facilities might secure greater results, and therefore it is freely admitted that, although such facilities are not absolutely necessary, yet they are important, and as aids to legitimate business, under proper limitations and restrictions, should be afforded.

A moderate and reasonable increase of banking capital, judiciously distributed, might be useful to the increased and increasing trade and commerce of the State, but under no circumstances can an extravagant and unnecessary increase be justified or defended. Local and personal considerations may secure the passage of numerous acts incorporating banks, not demanded by the existing wants of the community, but such legislation cannot be sanctioned by public policy, or sustained by public sentiment.

The financial and commerical embarrassment from which the country is now slowly recovering, requires cautious and prudent legislation, and demands that the actual and real wants of business should be regarded, and true interests of the people consulted.—A sudden and excessive inflation of the currency, by the creation of numerous banks, might mitigate and temporarily remove the evils we now suffer, but in the end would reproduce and aggravate them.

The remedy is more to be dreaded than the disease, and its consequences, often times, are more fatal and destructive. Bank accommodations are, and ever must be, an insecure and unreliable basis of legitimate business. When every thing is prosperous and money abundant, accommodations are freely proffered, and loans easily secured.—In a monetary crisis, and the hour of greatest need, the borrower finds his accommodations withheld, his paper rejected and his creditor, the Bank, demanding payment of his liabilities. The banks, in self-defence, in seasons of pressure, are compelled thus to act, to prevent suspension and their own ruin. In this struggle for life, the debtor must fail, and public and private interests suffer, and a general derangement of business and the currency immediately follow.

As a remedy for "hard times," and as regulators of the currency, banks have signally failed. A well-regulated system of revenue by the national government, protecting industry and encouraging the enterprise of the American people, restraining the enormous and now ominously large importations of foreign products and merchandize—securing the country against the exhausting drain of the precious metals—gold and silver—to pay for products manufactured abroad, which we should and could make better and cheaper at home, such a system is a better regulation of the currency and a more certain remedy for financial distress and financial evils than all the banks of this or other States, that are now or may be established by legislative enactment. These principles require no elaboration. Their truth is generally admitted. Their application to particular cases presents a question of more difficult determination.—Discriminations may be odious, but in view of the action of the Legislature on the subject of the incorporation of new banks, they become important and necessary. In the discharge of my official duties in the premises, I may err in judgment, but will shrink from no responsibility.

Having, in the day of my induction into office, declared that "I would not refuse to sanction the incorporation of new banks, when indispensably necessary, and clearly demanded by the actual business wants and interests where they may be located," the question now presents itself—Is the bank proposed to be established by this bill necessary, and clearly demanded by the actual business wants and interests of that community? In determining this question, the locality itself—its existing banking facilities—its proximity to other banks, and to the great marts of trade—the means of communication—the amount, value and character of its trade and business, and other attendant circumstances, should be considered. From a careful examination of all these, and with proper reference to private and public interests, I cannot discover the necessity that requires, or the wants or interests of the community that clearly demand the location of this bank.—Feelings of regard for those who desire the passage of this bill, would prompt its approval; considerations of public interest, and the stern demand of official duty, require me to withhold my signature.

JAMES POLLOCK.

Calling for the Proof.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Louisville, Kentucky, recently published a pamphlet bearing the title of "The Intolerant spirit of the Times," in which he attempts to distort and falsify the oft quoted remark of Lafayette, that "if ever the liberties of this country are destroyed, it will be "by Romish Priests." In view of this high-handed attempt to falsify the words of a distinguished American citizen and philosopher—Professor Morse—three Protestant clergymen of Louisville have published a card in which they demand of the Romish Bishop, Splanding, either to authenticate and confirm his statement, or retract it as a forgery. The *Presbyterian Herald* also denounces this daring forgery in proper terms, and gives the following extract from a letter from Prof. Morse, in regard to the saying of Lafayette:—

"It may not be amiss to state that the declaration of Lafayette, in the motto in question, was repeated by him to more than one American. The very last interview which I had with Lafayette, on the morning of our departure from Paris, full of his usual concern for America, he made the same warning; and in a letter which I received from him a few days after at Havre, he alluded to the whole subject, with the hope expressed that I would make known the real state of things in Europe to my countrymen; at the same time charging it upon me as a sacred duty, as an American, to acquaint them with the fears which were entertained by the friends of republican liberty in regard to our country.—If I have labored with any success to arouse the attention of my countrymen to the danger foreseen by Lafayette, I owe it in a great degree to having acted in conformity to his often repeated injunctions.

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.

New York University, Oct. 1836.

With an intelligent christian, American public, the assertions of such a man as Prof. Morse will certainly be believed in preference to the unauthenticated declarations of a double-faced foreign jesuit, who acts upon the principle that "the end justifies the means."

CONVENTION TO HASTEN THE EXTINCTION OF SLAVERY.—A meeting was held on Tuesday, the 13th instant, at three o'clock, P. M., in the basement of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, to consult on the propriety of calling a Convention of Christians, of all evangelical denominations, to be held in this city, in May next, for the purpose of considering what measures ought to be adopted to hasten the extinction of slavery in the United States. The attendance, says the Central Christian Herald, was good, nearly all the evangelical churches being represented, and a large number of the ministers being present. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Aydelotte, he was called to the chair. After a full discussion, it was resolved.

1. That it is expedient to call a Convention, as above suggested, on the first Wednesday in May next.

2. That the Chairman appoint a committee of seven, from different denominations of Christians, to prepare and publish a call for said Convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed:—Rev. Professor Day, Rev. Dr. Wilson, Rev. C. B. Boynton, Rev. Wm. G. W. Lewis, Levi Coffin, Rev. J. French and Mr. Joliffe.

The names of Hon. Bellamy Storer and Rev. N. West, Jr., were added by the Convention.—*Cin. Christian Adv.*

THE IRON TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.—In the course of a speech recently made in Congress by Senator Brodhead of Pennsylvania, he gave some interesting information in relation to the Iron Trade. In 1854, about 160,000 tons of railroad iron were manufactured in this country. In that business, there was a capital invested of $10,000,000. They consumed over two hundred thousand tons of pig iron, eight hundred thousand tons of coal, and over two hundred thousand tons of limestone. He also stated that in 1852, it was supposed that all the available spots for making iron in Great Britain had been occupied, but in that year a new discovery of ore was made on the east coast of England, where heretofore no iron industry had existed. In the coalitic formation of the Cleveland hills, an immense deposite of iron stone was found. The annual production in Great Britain is about two hundred thousand tons. During the last year, more than seventy new furnaces have been put up there, which will afford an addition of over five hundred thousand tons. So that the product in England is almost equal to the entire demand for the whole world.

THE PRICE OF MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—There was quite an amount of property sold here yesterday.

Mr. A. R. Phillips sold a number of negroes, among whom we notice the following, as indicative of the prices:

A boy, 31 years of age, mechanic, $1,225. Woman and three children, oldest 4 years of age, each 295. Woman and two children, oldest 2 years, each 380. Woman, 32 years of age, $520. Boy, 22 years of age, mechanic, $895.

Messrs. March & Sharp sold one negro boy 13 years old, $460. One negro woman $610. One negro woman, $820. Also mules, horses and carriages, at fair and full prices.

Mr. L. S. Levin sold the following: One boy, 15 years old, $685. One boy, 12 years old, $500. One girl, 17 years old, $800. One girl, 19 years old, and infant 5 months old $640.—*South Carolinian.*

The Recent Republican Meeting at Susquehanna Depot.

It seems that the fact of Mr. Balcolm and ourselves recently attending and speaking at a Republican meeting at Susquehanna Depot, at the request and invitation of our friend L. P. Hinds, Esq., a young and intelligent lawyer at that place, has produced much more of a sensation than we had humbly anticipated.

The last two numbers of the Montrose *Democrat* have contained articles, purporting to emanate from Susquehanna Depot, in which Mr. Hinds is attacked as an ambitious Pettifogger, &c., and the size and importance of the meeting sadly berated. With an inconsistency and want of concert, generally characterizing such political and personal articles, the first writer (over the modest and formidable signature of "*Junius*,") magnanimously admits that there were *eighteen* persons at the meeting, all told, while the last writer will not allow but "*ten*, speakers and all." As the room in which the meeting was held was connected with and opened into the Bar-Room, which was also full of people, it may be that the last writer may charge the first writer with "seeing double!" The number present does not particularly concern us. The rooms, though not large, were full. The larger room or hall of the Landlord could not be used, because there was no stove in it, and the night was severely cold. Had the accommodations been better, the number *might* have been larger. We responded to the call made upon us and spoke our political sentiments, with the intention of giving offence to no one, friend or foe. We performed our promise, if not our duty; and there were willing to leave the matter.

It may be that a residence in the State, especially at Susquehanna Depot, necessarily renders a person better qualified to learn and judge of the political affairs of that State than one living over the "line," without regard to his opportunities or means of information.—We will assume that it does. But we cannot allow the question of "ignorance" to be so summarily disposed of. We still suppose the principles of Wilmot and Cameron to be "antagonistic" on the great question which divides the Democratic party and the parties of the day: that is, the Slavery question, if the *antecedents* of a politician have anything to do with determining his political principles and character. Mr. Cameron has been an avowed Hunker and pro-Slaveryite; he is so on the record, as any reader of the public journals of the day knows. His antecedents should determine his real position rather than any *promise* he may now make to secure his election. B. Laporte, Esq., a representative in the Pennsylvania Legislature, effectually disposes of the charge that Mr. Wilmot has expressed his preference for Mr. Cameron over *all other* candidates: and the fraud of the Montrose Democrat in garbling his letter to Mr. Cameron on the subject is also exposed.

We cannot see why our friend Hinds has not a perfect right to get up a meeting and procure speakers, even, in support of his political principles and of the principles of the growing party to which he belongs, without having his character assailed or his motives impeached. If he has committed any crime in the procedure, we are certainly accessories to it, and must abide, as best we may, the indignation of our official and officious friends at Susquehanna Depot, and elsewhere!

We hope that Mr. Hinds and all the good people at the Depot, among whom we rank many personal friends, will be able to survive it—*we* shall try to!—*Binghamton Republican.*

THE BANKING MANIA IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The reckless and prodigal manner in which the Pennsylvania Legislature is incorporating banks, to be located in almost every little village in the State, is justly exciting alarm among every friend of good currency. The North American, the leading commercial journal of Philadelphia, warmly condemns the action of the Legislature, and confidently relies upon Governor Pollock to interpose the veto power. That paper remarks:

We know that in the commercial circles here the anxiety to learn what Governor Pollock will do at a crisis and in a matter so portentious of disaster and dishonor to the State, is deep and universal. Some apprehension is felt that he will not be as rigorous and decisive as the occasion requires him to be; but unless we greatly err in our estimate of his integrity and sense, he will fully redeem every just expectation of the community.—Whether his negative upon the measures of the Legislature will be effectual to defeat them finally, is a question which we cannot undertake to answer. It is possible that in the case of many, if not all, of the bank bills now passed, or to be passed, there may be obtained a constitutional majority competent to enact them in defiance of Executive objection; and, in that event, the people must, and doubtless will, take care to hold that majority responsible for abuse of power. But Jas. Pollock will, nevertheless, have manfully and faithfully discharged his duty in the premises, and a grateful constituency will honor him and sustain him, as he will then deserve to be honored and sustained.

ENLISTMENTS FOR THE EASTERN WAR.—It is settled beyond a doubt that recruiting officers are now actually open in Philadelphia, New York, and other American cities, to procure soldiers for the British 'foreign legion,' to serve in the pending war against Russia. The agent in New York has shipped off eighty persons already to Halifax, where they are sworn and regularly mustered into service, and he says he could procure five hundred men in New York in a week, if he had the means of shipping them. Fully that number have already applied, though the agency had been open but a few days. These agents are regularly commissioned by the Govenor of Nova Scotia, and have issued advertisements, offering a bounty to recruits. The office in Philadelphia has done as large a business as the New York office, most of the applicants in both cities being Germans. The agents do not profess to recruit, but only to take charge of the men offering, and furnish them with a passage to Halifax, where they may be recruited.

"THE QUEEN OF INDIANA."—The Terra Haute Express understands that Governor Wright, of Indiana, had prepared a veto of the Prohibitory Liquor bill lately passed by the Legislature, but that his young Kentucky wife, arriving at home just in the nick of time from a visit abroad, ascertained the state of the case, and by her influence arrested the intended veto, and induced the Governor to sign the bill. The Express is jubilant and eulogistic upon the occasion, and concludes its article thus:—

"The British glory in their Queen; but what has Victoria done to compare with this? What Gavernor has such a *Governess* as Joseph A. Wright, or needs one more, to steady his hand upon State papers? Long life, say we, to the good Queen of Indiana.

—The Wisconsin Assembly has passed the bill "To prevent the use of jails or prisons of that State for confining persons under the fugitive slave law of 1850," by a vote of yeas 44, nays 25.

—Great Britain has sixty colonies, containing 165,000,000 of people, 5,000,000 of whom are either direct colonists from Great Britain or of British extraction.