of national engagements, which have make application to Congress for that purpose, with a Constitution in which slavery or Pea resorted to to that end, of the irreconcioppugnancy between the interests of involuntary servitude except for crime, shall

tres and slave labor, of the early and repeat. the excluded from the State foreser. declaration of the Legislatures of this Commonwealth, in favor of freedom and paquinst the extension of slavery, of the inpauding fate of Kansas, it not prevented by maily resistance to the schemes which have incea contrived, and so steadily and persistinthe prosecuted until we have about reached in denouement, for the subjection to the permanent government and policy of Slavery, and Elieving that the occasion is one eminently it for an expression of the legislative will and wishes on this subject, and adhering as nearly, as difference of circumstances will the following preion of the General Assembly :

/ The Senate and House of Representatives they cherish the right of individual States to was such that not a man could be spared The Government at Washington had left proposed in the Congress of the Union. are aware that its usofulness must in a great degree depend upon the discretion with which it is exercised; they believe that the right means within his reach to get together a force aught not to be resorted to upon trivial sub- strong enough to make resistance with someacts or unimportant occasions; but they are elso persuaded that there are moments when the neglect to exercise it would be a direlic-

ting of public duty. "Such an occasion as in their judgment ana," in which he said : demands the frank expression of the sentiment of Pennsylvania is now presented. A vertitory of the United States solemnly dediested to freedom forever by Congress in 1820.

bey by the abrogation of the compacts then ao longer exist." Sirmed, been exposed to the incursions of Shivery-been invaded by lawless men-its

elections corrupted-its rights of legisletion icirnud-a code of pretended laws, disgrace-Tal to civilization, has been enacted-the great constitutional right of a free press and free speech, been violated, and other outrages

vices rendered," &a. and enormities been committed, all for the purpose of fastening Slavery upon that region by compelling her to seek admission into the Uniorizas a slave State, in defiance of. and in opposition to the wishes of her bona the inhabitunts-"a measure which had a palpable read ney to impair the political re-

lations of the several States; which is calculated to mir the social happiness of the prescirt and future generations ; which, if adopted would impede the march of humanity

and freedom throughout the world, and would Jackson said : transfer from a misguided ancestry an odious Stain. & fix it indelibly upon the present race. a measure in brief which proposes to spread

the crimes and cruelties of Slavery" over the Territory of Kansas, and which in its ultimate results, from the situation of that terri-

to the shores of the Pacific ocean. When a rou could endure hunger and thirst, and all measure of this character is "even likely to the fatigues of a campaign. I knew well how be" seriously advocated in the Republican you loved YOUR NATIVE COUNTRY, and that

tary, the several States are invoked by the man holds most dear-his parents, wife, chilregard for posterity, against its adoption, to qualities 1 before knew you to possess, I refuse to covenant with crime, and to limit found among you a noble enthusiasm, which

the range of an evil that already hangs in leads to the performance of great thinga." awful boding over so large a portion of this

From The St. Louis Democrat of March 17. E.R. Myrs, At length we have a story of the wrungs inflicted by the Border Ruffians in Kansas, J.R. HARRIS. Gen. Jackson on Colored Citizenship. which, we think, may be credited. Let us Yesterday we published Chancellor Kent's hear no more of " Free State perversions" opinion on the subject. To day we have Gen. Jackson's. The soldier agrees with the that has appeared in the columns of The jurist in declaring colored men citizens, and Democrat from time to time, has only been that not only of Northern States, but of Louuntrue in his failure to represent the atrocities of the Pro-Slavery outlaws who have isiana and of the Union. It may not be

amiss to state that Taney owes the place he gained foothold in Kansas. now holds to the President whose opinion he Gor. John W. Genry; at Lecompton, on scouts and contemns. While the invinense British force was ap-Governorship of Kansas to the Department at Washington. Having notified Mr. Woodproaching Louisiana, Gen. Jackson learned son, Secretary of the Territory, of this fact, that among its ranks were regiments of col-

and having surrendered to that officer the ofored men, and he wished to excite the sentiment of logality in the bosoms of the colored ficial control, he, in a few days after quit the of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; whilst people of that State. The condition of affairs country and started for the East. He arriv. ed in this city on Sunday evening, accompanied by his private Secretary, Dr. Gihon .--

Yesterday alternoon he called at this office. New Orleans, utterly without defense, and and in the course of a long conversation gave the General had to avail himself of all the us a complete history of his administration in Kansas, and more than confirmed all the reports which reached the public through The thing like a chance in favor of success. Democrat of the outrages of the Pro Slavery On the 21st of September, 1814, he issued bandits and rebels in that unhappy Territory.

from his head quarters at Mobile an address, The Governor states the cause of his resignation to be the failure of ex-President "To the Free Colored inhabitants of Louisi Pierce to fulfil the pledges made at the time

"Through a mistaken policy you have of his acceptance of the appointment. The heretofore been deprived of a participation in promises of Mr. Pierce, he says, were to support him (Geary) with the United States arthe glorious struggle for national rights in which our country is engaged. This shall my, the militia, and the Treasury, if necessary; but instead of receiving this aid, either

in men or money, from the President, he has "A. Sons of Ersedom, you are called upon to defend our most mestimable blessing. paid \$15,000 out of his own pocket, for the As AMERICANS, your country hunds with consupport of his administration ; and with regard to military support, he has even been idence for a valorous support." Sc. " Your country, although calling for you refused a detachment of two companies of cavalry, for which he applied under the most exertions, dues not wish you to engage in her cause without remunerating you filr the serurgent circumstances, and received the haugh-

y answer from the officer in command, that In another part of his address he says to the army of the United States was not employed to protect him. In addition, the Juhem: "You will, undivided, receive the applause and gratitude of your countrymen."diciary of the Territory, as well as the mili-Again, he said: "To assure you of the tary of the Government refused its support. sincerity of my intentions, and my anxiety Judge Lecompte thwarted him on all occato engage you, invaluable services to our sions, and having means to execute his judicountry, I have communicated my wishes to cial decrees, was enabled to overrule him in every important measure.

Gov. Geary's Designation.

the Governor of Louisiana." &c. Again, throughout his whole official career In an address which he issued to his colored soldiers on the 18th of December, Gen. he has been an object of hatred to an organized and sworn band of conspirators in the

"When, on the banks of the Mobile. Territory. He states that fifty men were under oath from the day he entered the councalled you to take up arms, inviting you to partake the perits and glory of your WHITE try until he left it, to assassinate him provi-FELLOW CITIZENS, I expected much from ded his official career should deviate from you ; for I was not ignorant that you posthat course which they had marked out for ressed qualities most formidable to an invahim. His life thus in constant jeopardy, the tory, will most probably spread them even ding enemy. I knew with what fortitude judiciary bitterly opposed to him, the military inactive and stubborn, and the Government without money or means of any kind, he was necessarily compelled to decline .--Congress of America, in the nineteenth cen- you, as well as ourselves, had to defend what The Governor says he regrets the step he duty they entertain for the memory of the dren and property. You have done more confident that had he received the assistance than lexpected. In addition to the previous promised him he could have administered was obliged to take most succerely, and feels the affairs of the Territory in a manner acceptable to the honest settlers of both sides. In relation to the robberies, arsons and

murders at the hands of the Pro-Slavery The Supreme Court. roffians, which have taken place in Kansas, the Governor says the half has not yet been The apprehensions of Jefferson respecting the character of this tribunal, are now realtold. He says: The murder of Buffum by ized. In 1821, he wrote that " the judiciary Hayes was one of the most cold-blooded and branch (of the government) is the instrument strocious affairs ever witnessed. The Goverwhich, working like gravity, without internor reached the spot a few moments after mission, is to press us at last, into one conthe affair occurred. As the poor fellow was solidated mass." Again he speaks of this lying upon the earth in his agonies, the blood tribunal as "an irresponsible body working streaming from his wounds, and the cold like gravity by night and by day, gaining a sweat of leach upon his wounds, and this cold sweat of leach upon his brow, he seized the Governor's hand, and declared that as he looked for mercy hereafter, he was innocent liftle to-day and a little to-morrow, advancthose improvements and charities among ing its noiseless step like a thief over the find of jurisdiction, until all shall be usurped of all causes of offence-that it was a most from the States, and the government shall be consolidated into one." And to read the foul and unprovoked murder. He asked the assassin why he sought his life or desired to following from the pen of the author of the take his property-that upon his efforts de-Declaration of Independence, one might, well pended the subsistence of an aged father and imagine that he possessed the inspiration of mother, a deaf and dumb brother and sister prophecy :---that he himself was a cripple, and therefore We already see the power installed for barmless. To this appeal he was told that life, responsible to no authority (for impeachhe was a "d-d Abolitionist, and that they ment is not even a scare-crow) advancing intended to destroy the whole of them."--with noiseless and steady pace to the great upon which Hayes, one of the gang, seized ubject of consolidation. The foundations him by the collar, and placing the pistol are already deeply laid by their decisions for against his stomach, shot him. the annihilation of constitutional State rights. The Governor pledged him, while he held This will not be borne. You will have to his cold hand in his own, that he would use choose between reformation or revolution .---all his power to bring his murderer to justice. If I know the spirit of this country, the one "I spent," said the Governor, "five hundred or the other is inevitable." hundred dollars to have his assassin arrested; Contrary to all correct example, they go and I would have spent five thousand dollars out of the question before them, to throw an to have done so, if it had been necessary."anchor ahead and grapple further hold for fu-It is well known that the Governor had Hayes ture advances of power. They are then, in arrested, but scarcely was he put in prison, fact, the corps of sappers and miners, steadiwhen Lecompte is used a writ of habeas coriv working to undermine the independent pus, had him released and set at liberty upon rights of the States. straw bail. Hayes is now in Missouri, and Nothing in the Constitution has given is playing the gentleman. The Governor them a right to decide for the Executive urther states that after the release of Hayes. more than the Executive to decide for them. Surveyor General Calhoun took occasion, in The opinion which gives to the Judges the a public speech upon the matter, to declare right to declare what laws are constitutional that the discharge of Haves was perfectly leand what are not, not only for themselves in gal, and that it was a mistake to suppose that their own sphere of action, but for the Legthe Territorial laws were enacted for the benislature and Executive also in their spheres, efit of any other persons than the Pro Slavewould make the Judiciary a DESPOTIC BRANCH. ry men. If this opinion be sound, then indeed is our Speaking of the insult offered him, which Constitution a complete felo de se. For inled to the death of Sherrard, the Governor tending to establish three departments co-orgave a detailed account of the transaction. dinate and independent, that they might check and the manner in which his assessination and counteract one another, it has given, achad been previously planned. His own firm. cording to this opinion, to one of them alone ness, however, prevented its execution .-the right to prescribe rules for the govern-Sherrard, the Governor states, with threement of others-and to that, one too, which others, waylaid him in the hall of the Legisis unelected by, and independent of the nalature. He discovered them, and knew their purpose; and when Sherrard spoke to him Jefferson was for applying a remedy to he made no reply, but passed on, when Sherthis "Cauker" as he termed, "before its rard spat upon his back several times. As venom should reach so much of the body posoon as the facts became known a public litic as to get beyond the control of the peomeeting was held, composed principally of books, a single instance of the admission of a dependent of the nation, as a sclecism in a Pro-Slavery men, for the purpose of denoun-Republic, and advocated the policy of reduc- Sherrard was shot. When the resolutions ing the terms of this Court to four or six were read, Sherrard said that any person vears. and scoundrel." Mr. Shepperd then arose, Gov. Geary in Washington-Affairs in Utah. and stated that he indorsed them, and was WASHINGTON, March 23. neither a liar, scoundrel, nor coward. Sher-Gov. Geary having notified the President rard then drew his revolver, and commenced of his arrival in Washington, was invited to call at the White House this afternoon, which balls in his body. Mr. S. then snapped a pistol at Sherrard, but it failing fire, he rushhe did, and was there introduced by the President to the Cabinet, and had with them a ed upon him and struck him with his weaplong conversation on the affairs of Kansas. on. They, were separated, and Sherrard Dr. Bernheisel, Delegate from Utab, dethen drew another pistol and advanced upon nies the truth of the discreditable statements concerning that Territory. He says they Jones, whom he had previously insulted because he was a member of the Governor's emanate from enemies who have ever been -useless and unavailing." We may add too, striving to foment difficulties between the Mormons and the General Government.

recital of the entire history of the adminis-Kansas tration, which we shall in due season present to our readers.

In view of those things, and under the op-eration of the set of the Bellian Legislature, which provides for the election of dologated to the Constitutional Convention, adminis tered as it will be by the dominant faction, who hold all the offices, he thinks is mevitaand "Abolition lies." The correspondence table that a Slavery Constitution will be es-

tablished in Kansas. The Governor is, probably, correct : but nevertheless it is one thing to frame a Pro Slavery instrument, and another to establish

the institution de facto in the Territory. The friends of Free Labor in the North must ro-

the 4th inst., forwarded his resignation of the double their efforts. Opinions of Thomas Jefferson.

We all know the opinions of Thomas Jeffrson, uttered from time to time during the Revolutionary period, against holding negroes as property. Whether he regarded them as a race having "no rights which white men were bound to respect," we may learn by reading the following paragraph in the origin al draft of the Declaration of Independence,

prepared by him : He (the British King) has waged cruel war gainst human nature itself violated its most acred rights of life and liberty, in the persons of a distant people, who never offended him, aptivating them and carrying them into Slary in another hemisphere, or to incur misable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel Powers, is the warfare of the Christian King of Great Britain. Determined to keep

market where men should be bought and sold, he has at length prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit and restrain this execrable comnerce."

This clause was omitted, not because it was lisapproved of by the Delegates from the olonies generally, but because the delegation rom Georgia objected to it ; and, as the crisis demanded perfect union among the Colo-

nies, all were anxious to avoid issues on subrdinate points. But, observe, the hand that penned that lause, recognising the negroes as men as human beings, as people, and stamping the traff ic in them as a war on the " rights of human nature." " its most sacred rights of life and liberty," penned that other clause in the same

instrument," We hold these truths self-evident: that all men are creator equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certein inalienable rights; that among these rights are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Thomas Jefferson was neither a fool nor a hypocrite. When he wrote "all men," he eant just what that phraseology means ; else his denunciation in the same document of the King of Great Britain, for warring on the "saand corruption?

cred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people," (the negro race,) was the veriest nonsense. We prefer Thomas Jefferson as an interpreter of the Declaration of Inlependence, to Roger B. Taney.

Again .: "Suppressing any legislative atempt to prohibit and restrain this execrable Dr. Holmes. The editor says that the trouble with traffic." This points to another fact : that a the men of New England is. "that they are (like majority of the Colonies, acting under just sharks) running all to head, and the head running all such an idea as Mr. Jefferson embodied in the to mouth." "When doctors disagree who shall deomitted clause, had attempted to abolish the cide?" raffic in slaves as merchandise. but their

John C. Calhoun was a distinguished nullifier and disuntanist. Thomas Jefferson was a disin-guished statement and patriot. Ask almost any mod ern Democrat which of the two he claims as his po-l concluded to take a turn by Niagara and see the lical futher and he would promptly mply, "Then-place where they make the thunder. When I left as Jefferson" Yel, in truth, Calhoun was the farther Turk sannock Depot, the sleighing was just on its last of the modern Sham Democratic doctrines on the sub ect of Slavery, while Jefferson's views on that subject and from there to Detroit, sleighs were all the gomincided with those of the Republicans.

of which the following is an extract :

"Mr. Calhoun denied the existence of the power sion into the Territories, with its Slaves. He denied what had been by many assumed, that Congress had an absolute right to govern the Territories. The clause of the Constitution which gives 'power to disrespecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States,' did not, he said, convey such as public lands—as property—and gave to Congress the right to dispose of such, but not to exercise over it the power of government.' Mr. Calhoun thought the best method of settling the slavery question was

constitution they pleased. "Mr. Calhoun argued that instead of liberty and equality being born with men, and instead of all men nd all classes being entitled to them, they were high prizes to be won; they were rewards bestowed on mental and moral development. The error which he

was combatting had done more to retard the cause of iberty and civilization, and was doing more at pres ent than all other causes combined. It was the leading cause which had placed Europe in its present state of anarchy, and which stood in the way of reconstructing good governments. Nor are we exempt from its disorganizing effects. We now begin to ex-perience the danger of admitting so great an error to have a place in the Declaration of Independence. For a long time it lay dormant; but in process of

time it began to germinate and produce its poisonous fruits. It had strong hold on the mind of Mr. Jefferson, the author of that document, which caused hin to take an utterly false view of the subordinate relation of the black to the white race in the South ; and to hold, in consequence, that the latter, though utterly unqualified to possess liberty, were as fully entitled to both liberty and equality as the former; and that to deprive them of it was unjust and immoral. To

this error, his proposition to exclude Slavery from the Territory north-west of the Ohio may be traced, Republican a neighborhood to be accommodated by and to that the ordinance of 1787, and through it the the P. O. Department,) and one of the three or four deep and dangerous agitation which now threatens to engulph, and will certainly engulph, if not speedily sett ed, our political institutions, and involve the country in countless wors."

In the above will be found embodied the modern sham Democratic doctrine on the Slavery question.-And it should be observed that Mr. Calhoun in announcing his doctrines, finds it necessary to attack the Declaration of Independence and its author ; for, before his new faith can be received by the neonle.

the doctrines and principles inculcated by Thomas members of the House, and vote regularly with their | Jefferson must be forsaken. Less insidious and dishonest than the pro-Slavery Judges of our Supreme Court, Mr. Calhoun admits that Mr. Jefferson held the doctrine that all men, black as well as white, were created free and equal, and that that doctrine was for a Passenger Railway from Frankford to accepted and promulgated by our fathers in the Dec. Southwark, and for a variety of other matlaration of Independence; and after admitting that ters.

such are the doctrines of that document, he proceeds o pronounce them false and dangerous. But let us enumerate, with more particularity, the points on which these two statesmen disagree, as sta- rise to an animated and lengthy debate. It ted by Mr. Calhoun himself, in the above extract.- | was opposed by Messrs. Browne, Welsh, Jefferson claimed that Congress possessed the power | Cresswell, Wilkins and Wright, and supportto exclude Slavery from the Territories-Yr. Calhoun | ed by Messrs. Gazzam, Killinger, Harris, denied that Congress possessod such power. Jeffer. Jordan, Coffey and Penrose.

nated in a bull from the Supreme Bench. Let all

Northern sycophants and spoils-seekers fear and obey.

For us Republican freemen, neither the constrained

advocacy of a poor old man who sacrificed his con-

science for the Presidency, nor the extra-judicial de-

rions principles of universal liberty and man's equali-

ty, for the false and undemocratic doctrines of the

great champion of the Slave Power, Calhoun, the nul-

Among matters of local interest we notice that in

ported, with amondments, the bill giving Justices of

the Peace power, with a jury of six, to hear and de-

termined crimes of a certain grade in this Common-

An act to repeal the Lenox road laws in Dimock

Judge Taney, in his recent decision, in at

tempting to evade the force of the fact that our fath-

ers proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence

township has passed both houses.

lifier.

son, as shown by the ordinance of 1787. thought it

For the Republican RAMBLES

In going to Illinois, from a love of the marvellous legs ; but at Canandaigna the snow was a fost deep, The country around the Falls is quite level, and ap-In the "American Statesman," by Andrew W. pears like a very good farming country; farms are Young, page 885, will be found an abstract of Mr. worth from \$30 to \$60, per acre. The Niagara Riv-Calhoun's speech in the session of 1847-'48, on the | cr, ten miles above the Falls, is very peaceable and establishment of a territorial government for Oregon, | well disposed; but as it gets hearer the jumping of place it gets excited, and irisks and skips around very

funny antil it comes to the fall and then-it tumbles in Congress to exclude the South from a free admis- off without any difficulty whatever. The bridge la two miles below the Falls, at the head of the rapids. A steam boat, built on the plan of a wash tub, and bearing the bewitching name of the "Maid of the pose of and make all needful rules and regulations Mist," navigates the distance between the bridge and the Falls, for the especial benefit of the owners -The water of the river above the bridge is as blue as a right: 'It conveyed no governmental power what. The water of the rive above the bridge is as blue as ever; no, not a particle. It only referred to territory a whet-stone, and soundings make it anywhere from 200 to 300 feet in depth." Bolow the rapids all at tempts at sounding have amounted to nothing, lead coming to the surface like an egg on a bucket of brine. The bridge is 846 feet long; and so solid that I could not perceive that a train of cars passing over shook it in the least -

One thing that I noticed was that when standing close by the Falls, they made so little noise that you could hear common conversation with case, while when a mile away the noise seemed to be doubled. as deep and heavy is the sound.

The only use the Falls have ever been of, is to lrive a grist mill, by means of a shaft 270 feet in length, running from the mill to the water. One thing the Falls do, and that is, they call together the greatest amount of begging, thieving, lying, lazy vagabonds lever saw in one town: (I sacrificed a one dollar knife to the sneaks.)

Canada is very level and very heavily timbered. Michigan is much bester timbered than Illinois. and along the Central Road, I like it much.

There is but little show here, and any amount of ice. Rock River broke up with one of the meature rains ever known here, starting the ice in a solid body, knocking all the bridges endways, carrying of two at Dixon, two at Sterling, and two at Como, covering all the bottoms ten to fifteen feet under ice. tearing out the rail road track, covering it up, and, in short, doing such damage as was never done on Rock, River before, and I pray may never be done araind

Wheat is worth 70 cents here, Corn 50 cents, Pork cents, Beef 6 cents.

The weather is fine, and we look confidently for an G. C. L. early Spring. STERLING, Ill., March 16, '57.

Pennsylvania Legislature. HARISBURG, March 23.

SENATE .- The Sepate met at 3 o'clock purmant to adjournment from Saturday ; a number of petitions were presented, asking for the release of Gen. Small from imprisonment;

Mr. Harris introduced a joint resolution condemnatory of the decision of the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, which gave

Mr. Browne

The Independent Republican.

C. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS NONTROSE. PA. Thursday, March 26, 1857.

REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR 1860. FOR PRESIDENT. JOHN CHARLES FREMONT FOR VICE PRESIDENT. WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

> Hop. G. A. Grow will address his constituents t the Court House, in Montrose, on Monday evening of the first week of next Court, April 6th. The recent bold steps of Slavery towards securing a more absolute control of the government of the nation, furnish a fruitful theme, and must render the discussion of national affairs peculiarly interesting at the present

time. SEASONABLE ADVICE .-- Prepare to pay the Printer it April Court, if not sooner.

We observe that Gov. Reeder has returned to

the practice of the law in this State. He argued some cases before the Supreme Court, recently, at Philadelphia.

The preamble to the Act of March 1st. 1780. bolishing Slavery in this State, in which our fathers lescribed slaves as persons, and not as property, will be found on our first page, in the report of the Sen-

ate Committee on the Free Kansas resolutions. We have hitherto omitted to notice the fact that the Postoffice has been restored to Little Meadows, (from which it was removed not lor g ago, as too

Irishmen in the place appointed Postmaster. It is to be hoped he will make a better one than as if "to the manner born." Probably none of the 'natyves' were capable.

Messrs. Lebo, Menear and Wagonseller, Democrats, voted for Cameron for U. S. Senator, and thereupon there arose a united cry from the doughface press throughout the State, that these men had been

bribed to vote as they did. But they still remain party, against the Republicans. Why don't the Democratic majority in the House expel them for bribery

> Not long since, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes delivered a lecture, in which he took the ground that the people were degenerating for want of limestone out of which to manufacture the necessary bone and muscle. The Albany 'Atlas' disputes the theory of

ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF INVING'S LIFE OF WASH-

by non-action-by leaving the Territories free and open to the emigration of all the world, and when they became States, to permit them to adopt whatev-

Nor can such a protest be entered by any State with greater propriety than by Pennselvania. This commonwealth has sacredly respected the rights of other States, as it has been careful of its own; it has been the invariable nim of the people of Pennsylvania to extend to the Union, by her example, the unadulterated blessings of civil and religious freedom, and it is their pride that they have men which are so well calculated to enable them to answer the purpose of their creator; and above all they may boast that they were foremost in removing the pollution of Slavery from among them.

"If, indeed, the measure against which Pennsylvania considers it her duty to raise her voice was calculated to abridge any of the rights guaranteed to the several States : if odious as Slavery is, it was proposed to hasten its extinction by means injurious to the States upon which it was unhappily entailed. Pennsylvania would be among the first to insist upon a sacred observance of the constitutional compact. But it cannot be pretended that the rights of the States are at all to be affected by refasing to extend the mischief of human bondage over the boundless regions of the west, a territory which formed no part of the Union at the adoption of the constitution; which has been purchased from a Enropean power, by the people of the Union at large; which may or may not be admitted as a State into the Union at the discretion of Congress, which must establish a republican form of government and no other ; and whose climate affords none of the pretexts urged for resorting to the labor of the natives of the ·torrid zone; such a territory has no right matural or required, such as those States possessed which established the existing constitution. When that constitution was framed in September, 1787, the concession that threefifthe of the slaves in the State then existing should be represented in Congress could not have been extended to embrace regions at that time held by a foreign power. On the contrary, so anxious was the Congress of that day to confine human bondage within its anment limits, that on the 13th of July, 1787. that body unanimously declared that Slavery, or involuntary servitude, should not exist in the extensive territories bounded by the Ohio. Mississippi, Canada and the lakes ; and in the minth article of the constitution itself, the power of Congress to prohibit the emigration of servile persons after 1808, is expressly recognized. Is there to be found in the statute territory to the rank of a State in which Congress have not adhered to the right vested in them by the constitution, to stipulate with the

territory upon the condition of the boon. "The Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania therefore cannot, but deprecate any departure from the true and

enlightened policy of freedom which has received such frequent and impressive sanction. They are persuaded that to open the fertile regions of the West to a servile race would tend to increase their numbers beyond all past example, would insure a new and steady market for the lawless vender of human flesh, and would render all schemes for oblitera-Ying this foul spot upon American sharacter that it would entirely exclude the improving

labor of free white men from soil once sol emply devoted to its uses and posession. Under these convictions it is Resolved by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That the Benators of this State in the Congress of the United States, be and are hereby instructed, and that the representatives of this State in

It is said the President contemplates a Summer residence on the Heights of Georgetown, to avoid the sickness with which forthe Senate and House of R presentatives of mer inmates of the White House have been afflicted during that season of the year.

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tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. Among other things the Governor com- \$100,000, bein just four dollars. The Cash-THE THIRTY-SECOND STATE. -Before snothplains most bitterly of the annoyances which | ier, Mr. Wage seller, it is said has absconder year has expired, says an exchange, the he suffered in the obstruction and mutilation ed with fifty thusand dollars. The Directhe Congress of the United States, be and thirty-second State will be admitted into the of his correspondence. The mail bags, he tors, who are is men of respectability, have the Congress of the United States, be and there will be solution. The law authorizing Minesota to asys, were constantly opened, and all com-been sadly dupd by the cashier, who was a savering to the name of William Bigler, is about admission of the Territory of Kanasa as a form a State Government, has received the munications to and from him systematically fast liver and leeply involved in Eastern State into the Union, unless said Territory President's signature. She is far more ma-overhauled, and if objectionable, abstracted, speculations, arge sums have been teck-either in president's against the solution of th shall stipulate and agree that the introduction tured than most of the other new States were Mr. McClain, Chief Clerk in the Surveyor lessly loaned is corporations, much of which he was a solution, or bight admission. She already General's Office hoasted of the fact and state for and state of the fact and state of the fact and state for and state of the fact and state of and strain the infroduction in the body of which cas only be conceived by supposing that we of define and information of which cas only be conceived by supposing that we of the information of which cas only be conceived by supposing that we of the information of which cas only be conceived by supposing that we will be lost. If mong others, is an information of which cas only be conceived by supposing that we will be lost. If mong others, is an information of which cas only be conceived by supposing that we will be lost. If mong others, is an information of which cas only be conceived by supposing that we will be lost. If mong others, is an information of which cas only be conceived by supposing that we will be lost. If mong others, is an information of which cas only be conceived by supposing that we will be lost. If mong others, is an information of which cas only be conceived by supposing that we will be conceived by supposing that we will be lost. If mong others, is an information of which cas only be conceived by supposing that we will be conceived by supposing that we will be lost. If mong others, is an information of which cas only be conceived by supposing that we will be lost. If many supposing that we were in the state were i

legislation had been vetoed. And yet we are to be told that the principle that slaves were articles of merchandise, was "an axiom in morals which no one thought of disputing; and every one acted habitually upon it, without doubling for a moment the correctness of the opinion !"

A Convention of Virginia was held in August , 1774, to appoint delegates in the first General Congress of the Colonies, and a statement of the rights of the Colonies, drawn up by Mr. Jefferson, was laid before the body. The following passage in it recognises a state of sentiment directly the reverse of that as-

serted by Judge Taney to exist at that time : "The abolition of domestic Slavery is the greatest object of desire in these Colonies, where it was unhappily introduced in their infant state. But, previous to the enfranchisement of the slaves, it is necessary to exclude further importations from Africa. Net our repeated attempts to effect this by prohibition, and by imposing duties that might amount to prohibition, have been hitherto defeated by his Majesty's negative; thus preferring the immediate advantage of a few African corsairs to the lasting interests of the American States, and the rights of human nature, deeply wounded by this infamous practice."-American Archives, 4th Series, vol. 1, p. 696. The Convention, representing the revolutionary mind of Virginia, showed its sympathy with Mr. Jefferson's views by adopting the following resolution:

"We will neither ourselves import, nor purchase any slave or slaves imported by any other person after the first day of November next, either from Africa, the West Indies, or any other place."-Ibid., p. 687. at primary meetings throughout Virgima. just before the Convention, at one of which Washington presided.-National Era.

COMPLETELY CAUGHT .--- All who read, must have observed how the Buchaniers have how !ed for months past against the great mass of Protestant preachers who "cried aloud and spared not" the Border Ruffians as well as other evil doers. Such preachers were denounced as "freedom shriekers," " reverend sinners," &c, thile all the Catholic and Mormon priests who led their ignorant hordes to the polls like lumb asses, to vote for Buchanan, are exempted from all anthemas. Well. Gov. Pollock hought fit the other day to renominate for state Librarian, the Rev. Kanone son pensioned on the State, alongly:) and don't you suppose the virtuges latter-day cing the act. It was at this meeting that Democracy pentested as one man against a ' clergyman oming down from the pulpit" and the Rev. Dr. having circulated among the Republicate one of ais old sermons against Slavery, and mother in which he recognized shooting at Shepperd, who received three the " higher lar, " he received seven more votes, and is ; in " for another three years. But not one of the Catholic, Mormon, or infidel press, who denounce the Republican clergymen for ondemning fraud and oppression, have a word to sny against an inveterate office-hunting and office-holding parson of their own political faith !

ank Suspension:

household. Jones, perceiving his danger. drew a pistol in self-defence; a number of shots were then fired at the same time, and Sherrard fell. The Governor says that the New Castle, the credit of which has for some account of the affair published in The Repub- weeks been impaired, has finally stopped paylican, as furnished by some Mr. Jones, is a ment. The abount of coin in the bank, yes-

INGTON .- We have received from the publishers, G. best to exclude alavery from the Territories, as such, iv, which was disagreed to-yeas 14, P. Putnam & Co., 321 Broadway, New York; part 15 forever-Mr. Calhoun thought it best to have the Ter- 16-a strict party vote; Messra Bang Cotting, of this splendid work, being the commencement of ritories free and open to all, till they became States, overat, and Crabbe and Finery, etc., Pable the second volume. The work, written in the lucid when they might form Slave or free constitutions, at Republicans, being absent, and beautiful style of Washington Irving, is fascina-ting as a romance. This number contaius fine engra-created free and equal-Mr Calhoun held that this was then referred to a S.00. vings, on steel, of General Philip Schuvler and Genferson held that the black race in the South were as ed. eral Lord Sterling, of the Revolutionary army. Each of the three volumes of the work will be is fully entitled to liberty and equality as the whites, sued in 14 parts; and each part will be sent by the and that to deprive them of it was unjust and immorpublishers, by mail, free of postage, for 25 cents. al-all which Mr. Calhoun pronounces " utterly false."

IEVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON .- We have receiv ed the following, with request to publish :

"Editors of Country Papers will please take notice, that the advertisement of the Edition of, Irr-ing's Life of Washington, for the insertion of which Declaration of Independence. a copy of the work was promised; is from and after this date rescinded. Papers that have not inserted

it will therefore not do so. G. P. PUTNAM & CO,, Publishers. New York, March 10th, 1857."

The Southern Democratic journals denounce the suggestion made by Mr. Buchanan in his Inaugural, that the government should aid in constructing a military road to the Pacific. Then Mr. Buchanan will have to withdraw the suggestion, or, at least, his partisans in Congress will refuse to act upon it; for what the South condemns cannot be Democratic, according to the modern definition. It was once Democratic for Congress to exclude Slavery from the Territories, and the Democrats and Democratic papers | cision--based on falsification of his'ory--of a Slavein this region were loud in favor of that doctrine ; but | holding Court, can ever induce us to forsake the glothe South decided that it was best to take that ovestion out of Congress and let 'popular sovereignty'

decide it, and then that became Democratic doctrine. Now the Supreme Court, speaking on behalf of the South, have decided that neither Congress nor the people of a Territory have the right to exclude Slave- recent Legislation in our State. The Senate com-And similar resolutions had been adopted ry, and now, therefore, that must be Democratic doc-

What wrenchings the poor Democratic partisans | Senatorial district, to be entitled to one Senator, and in the North must suffer, to enable them to undergo the changes necessary to retain their standing as trict, to be entitled to 2 Representatives; but the

Democrats! The poor fellows don't know when they | bill has not yet become a law. go to bed at night, what political principles they will profess next morning.

AN AMATEUR POSTMASTER - A striking instance of the vanity of human expectations occurred recently in a thriving coal-mining village, in a neighboring county. A certain aspiring Individual, who claims to have done the State-or, rather. Mr. Buchanansome service in the late campaign, was an applicant. for the Postoffice in the village. He laid his plans judiciously, as he thought. At length, matters being " on a train," and a special sgent-the Postmaster sas Nebraska Sill De Witt, D. D. (who has under Pierco-having been dispatched to Washington to get the appointment effected, the aspirant felt quite secure, and even went so far as to announce his appointment, and that he already had "THE PAPERS" in his pocket. He accordingly hired an office, and were read, Sherrard said that any person and "dabbling in the filthy pool of politics" had it fitted up with all the modern improvements, that indorsed them "was a liar, a coward, by " intriguing for a paltry office?" Not a and no doubt was already fingering the mails in anbit of it ! even one present voted for him ; | ticipation. But the best laid schemes fail, at times. The agent came back from Washington in due time, but he brought HIS OWN REAPPOINTMENT in his pockpaper, and left for Wilkesbarre, where it is said he intends to practice law for a livelihood. The disap- | kind." pointed office-seeker was E. B. Chase."

> The Slavery organ in Montrose, in making extracts from the Philadelphia 'Daily News,' (South American.) has omitted the following, which we find in PITTSBURGE, Blarch 21.-The Bank of the 'News' of March 18th, and which we invite the 'Democrat' to publish, with such comments as it

"The truth of the matter is, and it would be crim inal, on it phart of the public piess of Pennsylvania, any longer to remain silent on the subject-for it is

"AND WHEREAS, The condition of those PERSONS now a matter of public notoriety at Washington-that of all the weak-minded, vain, conceited, self-sufficient Bombastes, who have ever found their way into the United States Senate, the member from Pennsylvania, answering to the name of William Bigler, is about who have herstofore been denominated negro and mulatio alaves, has been attended with circuit, stances which not only deprived them of the common blesaings which they were naturally entitled to, but has cast them into the deepen affliction by an unnatural

created free and equal-Mr Calhoun held that this was then referred to a S. Grocentes, Crocest, was a great and dangerous error of Jefferson. Jef. yeas 16, nays 14-a particle, corner of Terror Soutrose, Pa. NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTICE

and that to deprive them of it as unjust and immor-al-all which Mr. Calhoun pronounces "utterly false." Patriot (Democratic) hur Graceries, Hardware but four towns, which the second s tween the two, the Democracy of to-day have taken crat, 31,353; scattering, 22 sides with the nullifier, while the Republicans stand iority over Wells 3405, over

on the broad principles of Thomas Jefferson and the turns from all but three towns, actrdictses, the Patriot, elect 190 Republican and tr. But at the time this speech of Mr. Calhoun's was Democratic Representatives-Republican made, his ultra pro-Slaveryis n had not been accepted majority 63. The Senate stands 8 Republi as Democratic doctrine, and some of the strongest ar- cans to 4 Democrats ; the Council 4 Repub guments in favor of the power of Congress to exclude | licans to 1 Democrat. The Republican ma-Slavery from the Territories were made by leading jorities for Representatives to Congress vary. Northern Democrats. Now all is changed. Presi- from 1000 to 1500, Measrs: Tappan, Cragin dent Buchanan promulgates the doctrines of Mr. Cal- and Pike being re-elected. boun in his Inaugural, and they have just been fulmi-

ted States is doing all it can to debase the colored man, and deprive him of every claim to manhood, the Legislature of the State of New York is passing resolutions in favor of amending the State Constitution so as to admit him to all the privileges of citizenship without qualification or bindrance. Which is the most noble and humane T

A San Antonio (Texas) correspond ent of the St. Louis Intelligencer says that We see not much of general interest in the | the camels landed in that State some months since are now quartered at Baudara Pass, about seventy-five miles north of San Antomittee have reported an apportionment bill, which mo. They have so far stood: the climate joins Susquehanna, Wayne, and Wyoming to form a very well, being in good order and healthy. They have given entire satisfaction as to their Susquehanna and Wyoming in a Representative discapacity for transporting supplies. Six came. els have been known to carry over an impassable road with wagons as much freight as two six-mule wagons and teams over a the House, March 16th, Mr. Chase presented a pegood road.

tition from Charles Chamberlin and forty-two others, A DEMOCRATIC PREACHER OF THE GOSPEL against any repeal of the present road laws in Great -In a discussion in the Bogus Kansas Legis-Bend township : also one from Thomas Nicholson and one bundred others against the repeal of the lature, four weeks ago, the Rev. Martin White. present road laws in Springville township. On the s member, made a ferocious speech, in which he admitted that he killed Frederick Brown, same day Mr. Knight, of the Judiciary committee, who, our readers will remember was slaugh reported, as committed, the bill to provide for the tered last summer on the highway while traveraction of a Poor House in Eusonetanna county. alling. March 13, Mr. Chase; of the select committee, re-

The Pittsburgh Post learns that there are three and a balf millions of shingles awaiting shipment from Elk county. A recent thaw in that neighborhood has caused quite a commotion among the lumbermen, and we may soon look for any samber of rafts."

that a Frenchman, learning English, and surthat all mankind are created free and equal, asserts | ious to say something very striking in partof course was not included in the expression "all man- | beaven pickle you."

> Jury List.- Ap ST Terms, 197. Grand Jarors

Anolacon-Jonathan Barney. Apolacon-Jonathan Barney, Auburn-John Lathrop, Aravet-E. D. Tyler, Gilbert Williams, Bridge water-Dauid, Taylor, Franklin-Stillman Fuller, Tyrus Pock Forest Lako-E. W. Tajlor, Great Bend-Daniel Baldwin, John J. D. McKinney, A. T. Trowbridge: Gibson-Richard Gelett Horrick M. G. Sweet. Jackson-Horato French, Rouben I Lathrop-John Lenn. Lenox-Rist Tower: Middlotown-Patrick Smith. Montrole-Leonard Seatle, A. G. Fran. Silver Lake-Frank Bliss Jorgania bounde Springville-Samuel Quick.

et. This was a staggerer to Mr. Buchanan's friend. that, when the Declaration was adopted, and also when | ing from the lady of his heart, carefully con-The disappointment of his hopes and the ridicule of the Constitution was adopted, "the African race was sulted his dictionary, and there finding that those who had witnessed his swagguring, were too supposed to be separate from the whites, and was "to pickle," meant "to preserve," hid har much to be borne, and he hastily disposed of his news- never thought or spoken of except as prorarr," and threwell with the emphatic excistnation, "may The Declaration of Independence was adopted in 1776, and the Constitution was framed in 1787. In what way did our fathers speak of negroes, and negro slaves, at that time? Among the Statutes of Pennsylvania, we find (Purdon's Digest, soventh edi-

tion, page 864) the Act of March 1st, 1780, providing for the abolition of Slavery in this State; and in that deems proper :

Act we find the opinions of our fathers on the point referred to by Judge Taney, expressed in their own words, They say :

weakh.

the second s