he importation of convicts. A motion to extend the time from 1800 to 1808, made by C. C. Pinckney, and seconded by Gorham, was carried against New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia; Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire voting this time with Georgia and South Carolina.

"That part of the report which struck out the restrictions on the enactment of navigation acts, was opposed by Charles Pinckney in a set speech. Any restriction of the power of Congress over commerce was warmly opposed by G. Morris, Wilson and Gorham. Madison also took the same side. C. C. Pinckney did not deny that it was the true interest of the South to have no regulation of commerce; but considering the commercial losses of the Eastern States during the Revolution, their liberal conduct toward the views of South Carolina, (in the vote just taken giving eight years' further extension to the Slave trade,) and the interest of the weak Southern States in being united with the strong Eastern ones, he should go against any restriction on the power of Commercial regulation. 'He had himself prejudices against the Eastern States before he came here, but would acknowledge that he found them as liberal and candid as any men whatever.' Butler and Rutledge took the same ground, and the report was adopted, against the votes of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia.

"Thus by an understanding, or, as Gouverneur Morris called it, 'a bargain,' between the commercial representatives of the Northern States, and the delegates of South Carolina and Georgia, and in spite of the opposition of Virginia and Maryland, the unrestricted power of Congress to pass navigation laws was conceded to the Northern merchants; and to the Corolina rice planters, as an equivalent, twenty years' continuance of the African Slave-trade. This was the third great Compromise of the Constitution. The other two were the concessions to the smaller States of an equal representation in the Senate, and, to the Slaveholders, the counting of three-fifths of the Slaves in determining the ratio of representation. If this third Compromise differed from the other two by involving not only a political, but a moral sacrifice, there was this partial compensation about it, that it was not permanent, like the others, but expired at the end of twenty years by its own limitation."

Gov. Geary on the State of Things in Kansas

Joseph Ford of Fountain Grove, Rice County, Minnesota Territory, publishes a letter in 'The Chicago Tribune,' detailing a conversation which he held in Washington, a few days since, with ex-Gov. Geary on Kansas affairs. The following extracts will be read with interest. Mr. Ford avows that he was a Buchanan Democrat when he commenced the conversation, but he had turned a Republican before he ended it, and his conversion seems to have been approved by the Governor:

I have, all my life, been what is called a National Democrat; and though my territorial residence forbade my taking any part in the last Presidential election, my sympathies and hopes were earnestly for Mr. Buchanan. I was not, then, as you may imagine, exactly prepared to hear the tale that Gov. Geary told. I had looked upon the reports which were circulated in opposition newspapers as grossly exaggerated statements of occurrences in the Territory; and, though willing to admit that the Pro-Slavery men had been guilty of some excess, I consoled myself with the natural supposition that the other side was equally to blame. Even the report of the conversation of the Governor in the office of 'The Missouri Democrat,' I looked upon as a partizan statement, greatly distorted for political purposes. Judge then, of my surprise, to hear from his lips a confirmation of all that I had looked on as false before; and to hear the remarks attributed to him by the 'Democrat,' not only re-affirmed, but repeated with minute details, which greatly heightened the effect of what he had to say.

I do not propose to detail at length the conversation that filled almost an hour; but I cannot refrain from calling your attention and that of your readers to the few points which have not appeared in the many reports given by the public press. Passing over his confirmation of the charges of atrocities, which have filled the Republican papers—a confirmation direct, positive and unequivocal—I will mention what he said in relation to the withdrawal of the troops:

"Every Pro-Slavery man of influence, as well as many of the saloon-keepers, common loafers, and the like, knew of the proposed withdrawal; and I was taunted by them—some of them the vilest of the vile—with the fact that I was to be left unsupported, long before I had an official notification of what was intended. I did not pay any attention to these things, inasmuch as I, though then suspicious, yet depended upon the positive assurances of the Administration that I should be sustained. The discovery that the people of the Territory were to be left at the mercy of the assassins by whom they were threatened, was the severest trial to which I was subjected."

I repeat his language as literally as possible; and I am sure that I do not color or exaggerate the facts. In relation to the character of the men who have been laboring to destroy his power and influence, he observed:

"There are men here in Washington now, seeking for office, and with the probability that they will get what they ask, WHOSE HANDS AND ARMS UP TO THEIR ELBOWS ARE RED WITH BLOOD. I KNOW THEM TO BE MURDERERS!—Yet they are graciously received by Mr. Buchanan and the Cabinet; and their statements are taken as truth whenever they conflict with mine. They are treated with more cordiality and favor than I, who have tried to discharge my duty faithfully and honestly, can ever hope to be."

In relation to the coming election and the probable complexion of the Constitutional Convention, he said:

"I believe that at least two-thirds of the people of the Territory are in favor of making Kansas free; but under the operation of the plans which their opponents have devised, there is no doubt that a Pro-Slavery Constitution will be framed."

The difference between the two parties he stated as follows:

"Among the Pro-Slavery men there is no freedom of speech—hardly of opinion. The first inquiry made by them of every new comer is, 'Where are you from?' and if the answer is, 'From the North,' that man is marked, and neither his person or property is safe. They have established a reign of terror. Among the Free-State men I found nothing of this; every man who has an opinion is at liberty to express it without molestation. I had no trouble with them after the first difficulties were over—none whatever."

The Governor was very direct and explicit in his charge against the late Administration, and by no means disposed to spare that now in power. He seemed to speak as an honest, injured man. Going to Kansas with the intention of dealing alike with all parties, and enforcing the laws as he found them, without inquiry as to how or by whom they were made, he soon learned that policy was not what his party there or his superiors in office desired. "They (I use his words) "dreaded nothing so much as impartiality," and as soon as they ascertained that he was not to be used for their purposes, his troubles and persecutions commenced. He complained that his dispatches sent to the Department of State were grossly garbled in publication, when they were permitted to see the light at all. The parts which were supposed to be offensive to the Pro-Slavery party were stricken out; and the "country" said he, "has never yet learned the whole truth." He thought that no objection was ever made to any strictures upon Free-State men; but when the truth was told of their opponents, it was "goring our ox."

In this conversation, of which I have given but a brief outline, the Governor, though there were others in the room a part of the time at least, spoke principally to me, as I had particularly requested a statement of facts as they had come under his observation. He did not speak under excitement, but discreetly and with apparent care to tell the exact truth. His Secretary—the name I do not recollect—was present during the conference, and he, often in the most emphatic manner, confirmed the Governor's words. Indeed, so excited was he at times, when a topic of peculiar interest was touched—the murder of Buffum for instance—that his indignation was manifested not only in words, but in an exceedingly demonstrative manner. When thoroughly aroused by the Governor's narration I asked him: "Governor, what am I, a Northern Democrat, to do? I am tempted to declare here that I am ready to work hereafter with the Republican party!" He answered quickly and decisively:

"There seems to be no other course for an honest and intelligent man to pursue."

I have thus given you a sketch of what occurred in an interview which has left me in no doubt of what is my duty to do. I believe—religiously believe—that Gov. Geary is an honest and conscientious man, and that he told me the truth. I go home to my farm in Minnesota, ready to co-operate with any man or any party to make not only Minnesota, but every other Territory, now and forever hereafter free.

Kunkel on Wilmot.

A Ratification Meeting was held at Harrisburg, March 28th, at which John C. Kunkel, the talented Representative in Congress from the Dauphin district, made, as the *Harrisburg Telegraph* says, one of the best speeches ever delivered in the Court House. From the *Telegraph's* sketch of his speech we extract the following:

Mr. Kunkel said he did not come here to submit to the nomination of David Wilmot for Governor, but he came to hail it—not to acquiesce in it as a necessity, but to rejoice at it—not to say to his fellow citizens that as we had sent delegates to the nominating Convention we were bound by the nomination there made, but to say that in his judgment it was the very best nomination that could have been made, and in every way fit to be made. David Wilmot was the foremost man of his age, and of the age. Where in the history of Pennsylvania can such a spectacle be presented as the 12th Congressional district presents? Six or eight years ago that district gave six or eight thousand Democratic majority; it now gives the same majority the other way—a change in a single Congressional district of some fifteen thousand votes. How much of that change is attributable to David Wilmot himself? Must not the man who can thus wield the popular sentiment among his friends and neighbors be a true, sincere, faithful, able man? How faithfully has David Wilmot, ever since he introduced into Congress his proviso, extending the Jeffersonian ordinance to the Territories acquired from Mexico, adhered to the noble stand then taken? Others fell by the wayside, and have had their rewards in places of honor and trust from the Democratic party. But office and emolument had no charms to win David Wilmot from his principle. The highest honors and rewards were within his reach, if he had consented to abandon his fealty to Freedom at the bidding of his party. But he nobly spurned them all, for right and truth and justice, and in the hour of trial was

"Faithful found among the faithless,
And faithful only he."

Take him, as the record of his life shows him, and he presents "a combination and a form indeed

Where every god hath set his seal
To give the world assurance of a man."

But Mr. Wilmot had been hostile to protection, and this was made a great bug-bear among old Whigs. It was true that Mr. Wilmot had differed from the Whig party on this question, though he always conceded that the iron interest, as a national interest, should receive the fostering care of the government. But whatever may have been the views of the 12th Congressional district in the past on that subject, Mr. K. knew that in the last Congress the representative of that district voted uniformly with the friends of protection.

But when every thing else fails, the cry of the enemy would be, Wilmot is an Abolitionist! Mr. K. said he had no patience with this charge. It was false, utterly false, and those who made it knew it to be a lie.—It had served its turn thrice in Pennsylvania, and Mr. K. thought it would now meet the contempt it deserved. Who, he asked, that did not swear, in the words of the ever-varying creed of the Democratic party on the subject of Slavery, was not obnoxious to this epithet. He himself had gone to Congress from one of the most conservative districts of Pennsylvania, entertaining the most conservative views on the Slavery question, and yet because he had voted for Mr. Banks for Speaker, and for the investigation of the Kansas election frauds, he was taken and reputed an abolitionist. If one protest against the extension of Slavery, adhering to the policy that prevailed in the Federal Government, from the days of Washington to Polk, he is an abolitionist. If a christian man declare his belief that all men have God for their Father, and are, therefore, a common brotherhood, he is an Abolitionist.

Reeder went from the bosom of the Democracy of Pennsylvania to Kansas only to be stigmatized a sent back as an abolitionist; later, Geary, from the same political fold, went with the endorsement of the chief men of his party everywhere, and because he would not prostitute the functions of his office to fasten slavery on Kansas, is liable to assassination, compelled to resign, and branded as an abolitionist. All men who will not swear to the divinity of slavery—not only of the black man, but that slavery is the natural and inevitable condition of labor, without regard to color—are abolitionists.

Mr. K. did not fear the use of opprobrious epithets. They were poor arguments, and had no longer power with the people. He would not hereafter stand up to defend against such charges. They were lies, and he would not waste time in argument about them.—He meant, in this canvass, instead of being put in the defensive, to carry the war into the enemy's camp, to arraign the Democratic party—not for sympathy with the negro, but with a design to enlarge the house of bondage until it shall embrace the free white laborer of the North.

Mr. K. referred to the opinions recently put forth by the *Richmond Enquirer* on behalf of the Democratic party of the South, that Slavery is the natural and about condition of the laboring man, whether white or *black*, and that the great evil of Northern free society is, that it is burdened with a *servile* class of *mechanics* and *laborers unfit for self-government*, and yet clothed with the attributes and powers of citizens. The great contest, Mr. K. said, was, whether free society or slave society should prevail in the territories, and in this struggle these monstrous doctrines were avowed by the Democratic party. Did they meet with rebuke from the Democratic press of the North? No; rather with acquiescence. It is for a departure from the ancient landmarks, for a settled design to force Slavery with fire and sword upon Kansas, for the bold avowal that Slavery is the natural and moral condition of the white laborer as well as the black, that the Democratic party will have to answer in this canvass, and in the overwhelming voice of popular indignation their miserable shibboleth of abolitionism will be unheard. Mr. K. referred to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case. It was a mere dictum of that Court—extra judicial, and carried no force. Even if it had been pronounced upon the very case, there would still be higher authority—for higher than acts of Congress, higher than decisions of Federal Courts, was the Constitution of the United States—itself the supreme law of the land.

Mr. K. then pledged to the nomination of David Wilmot and the whole ticket his earnest and hearty support under all circumstances. It would be a proud day for Pennsylvania and the North when the ballot boxes should proclaim David Wilmot Governor of Pennsylvania. He hoped and expected to see that day. The National Democracy claim to have repudiated and ejected David Wilmot for the crime of loving liberty too well. It will not be the first time in political annals that "the stone which the builders rejected became the head of the corner."

Democratic Doctrine.

The Washington *Union* of Wednesday endorses the decision in the case of Dred Scott, as follows:—

"There was but one thing needed to give to the result in the Presidential contest the force of an absolute and final settlement of the sectional issue. That thing was the judgment of the Supreme Court in confirmation of the Democratic doctrines which had received the popular endorsement. The decision in the Dred Scott case has furnished the closing and clinching confirmation needed."

As to the "*Settlement*," we prefer the authority of Judge McLean to that of Mr. John Appleton, or even that of His Excellency the President. In his lucid and able opinion, Judge McLean remarked:—

"In this case, a majority of the Court have said that a slave may be taken by his master into a territory of the United States, the same as a horse or any other kind of property. It is true this was said by the Court, *as also many other things which are of no authority. Nothing that has been said by them, which has no direct bearing on the jurisdiction of the Court, against which they decided, can be considered as authority. I shall certainly not regard it as such.* The question of jurisdiction, being before the Court, was decided by them authoritatively, but *nothing beyond that question.*"

The entire opinion of the sectional majority of the Supreme Bench, so far as it related to the constitutionality of prohibition of slavery in the national territory, was extra-judicial—as gratuitous on the part of Judges Taney, Catron, Campbell, Wayne, Grier and Daniel, as it is contrary to the expressed convictions of every American statesman, from the administration of Washington to that of Pierce.

Those Judges are, politically, Democrats, and we commend to the attention of their supporters the following extract of a letter addressed by Thomas Jefferson to his friend, Mr. Jarvis, dated Monticello, Sept. 28th, 1820. Mr. Jefferson has hitherto been considered to be an exponent of Democratic doctrine. He wrote:—

"You seem to consider the Judges as the ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions; a very dangerous doctrine indeed, and one which would place us under the despotism of an oligarchy. Our Judges are as honest as other men, and no more so. They have, with others, the same passions for party, for power, and the privilege of their corps. Their maxim is, "*Boni judicus est ampliare jurisdictionem*," and their power the more dangerous as they are in office for life, and not responsible, as the other functionaries are, to elective control.

"The Constitution has created no such single tribunal, knowing that to whatever hands confided, with the corruption of time and party, its members would become despots. It has, more wisely, made all the departments co-equal and co-sovereign with themselves."

It is fortunate for the United States that such a decision as this has been postponed by Providence until, in the eighty-one years which has elapsed since the declaration of our independence, a weight of opinion has accumulated in favor of the nationality of freedom and the sectionalism of slavery, sufficient to overbalance any *obiter dictum* of the Supreme Court.—*Boston Atlas.*

☞ The General Free Banking Law which has been pending in the Pennsylvania State Legislature for some time past, was rejected April 3, in the House of Representatives, there being a majority of nine against it. This is the way in which our good Commonwealth is kept behind others. Notwithstanding all the outcry about the insecurity of special banks, we go on chartering them year after year, without requiring the deposite of securities at Harrisburg in case of their explosion, and thus, while we concede to a few institutions the monopoly of the discount business of the State, we have no guarantee against loss by their mismanagement. Why business of any legitimate kind should be restricted to a few favored hands we could never see. Discounting is as legitimate a business as any other. No general act to authorize and regulate the free formation and management of corporate banks can be had; and under pretence of restricting our credit within proper limits, charters are granted to such bogus concerns as those which have recently exploded in the interior of the State. We do not doubt that, before the present Legislature breaks up, it will pass several new special bank charters for out of the way places, which will stand a pretty good chance of being of the "wild cat" species. We had hoped that the consistency displayed by the present House of Representatives upon the bank bills would have induced the adoption of this general law. But it seems that the demagogues are too strong.—*N. American.*

☞ Gov. Geary and his Private Secretary came to this office unsolicited by us, and voluntarily, in the presence of five or six gentlemen, *gave utterance not only to all we have put in his mouth*, but a great deal more that we did not find room to publish, and which our pen could not, by any possibility; have colored so highly as did the words of his tongue. He spoke freely, fully, and most indignantly of the outrages of the Pro-Slavery faction in Kansas, their mail robberies, their legislative and judicial abominations, and declared that henceforward the "padlock should drop from all lips, and the whole truth should be made known." We have no apprehension that Gov. Geary will deny any of our statements.—*Wilmot's Democrat.*

The Independent Republican.

C. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS.

MONTROSE.

Thursday, April 9, 1857.

Freedom National—Slavery Sectional.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
DAVID WILMOT,
Of Bradford County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
Of Philadelphia.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JAMES VEECH, of Fayette County,
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester County.

☞ We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of a new Map of Susquehanna County, in another column. This Map is from original surveys taken last Summer; and judging from the specimens we have seen, will give an accurate representation of every part of the County, which must make it a desirable acquisition for our citizens generally.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, Mr. Adam Belcher, of Oakland, in this County, met with a fatal accident while cutting railroad ties in the woods. Attempting to step over a tie, he rested the broad axe which he held in his hand, on it, with the edge towards him, when his foot slipped, and he fell upon the edge of the axe, cutting a deep wound in his side and lungs. By the aid of a young man with him, he succeeded in reaching home, but not till he had lost a great quantity of blood. He died on Saturday morning, Apr., 4th. He was a married man, aged 37 years.

☞ *The Montrose Democrat's* extraordinary ignorance of passing events may be inferred from an article in a late issue, on the resignation of Gov. Geary. In blissful ignorance of the fact that, after having been promised the support of the army and the treasury, he was denied the support of either—that after he had demanded the removal of the partisan Judge Lecompte, as a condition of his own retention of office, his demand had been refused—that he had been insulted and spit upon by the pro-Slavery ruffians in the Territory, among whom a conspiracy existed to take his life—that he had already expended $12,000 or $15,000 out of his own private purse, and was continually called upon to make further disbursements—that he was expected to join with the Border Ruffians in the attempt soon to be made to force a pro-slavery constitution upon a people opposed to Slavery—and that after his arrival at Washington he expressed a willingness to resume the Governorship, if he could be assured of the requisite support from the general government—in apparent ignorance of all these facts, the *Democrat* "concludes that *ill-health* has induced him to seek the quiet of private life!"

Perhaps the following, from the Scranton "*Herald of the Union*," (Democrat) now edited by Messrs. Davis & Adams, will help to enlighten the editors of the *Democrat*:

RESIGNATION OF GOV. GEARY.—Mr. Buchanan received notice, by telegraph, of the resignation of Mr. Geary, to take effect the last of this month, and also that he was then on his way to the East.

We have, for some time, looked for this; indeed, Gov. Geary could not do less than throw up a commission, accepted as it was upon an express understanding that he should be sustained by Mr. Pierce's administration, and which pledges have been most shamefully neglected. Lecompte was to be removed and still he is the leading member of the Territorial Judiciary—the laws were to be maintained by the militia, and yet, this Governor has paid out of his own private means $12,000 to maintain this militia. Emissaries, bound by oath, have harrassed and attempted to assassinate him, *and during all this time, the late administration was importuned for aid, and the fulfillment of its pledges, and it responded with its masterly inactivity the only great and leading characteristic principle for which this weak, imbecile and dangerous administration was ever noted.*—It may be wrong to refer to the political dead but if the desertion of Gov. Geary, when the facts are fully known, and the people understand how culpable the government stands in this matter, and how far the wrongs committed in Kansas have been winked at and abetted; if these facts do not stir up the patriotic blood and call down anathemas upon an unfaithful agent, then we shall lose our respect for public opinion and wisdom of the American people.

* * * * * *

We look upon the troubles in Kansas as a national disgrace, nay, more, as a means in the hand of vile and unprincipled men to work ruin, and eventually to sap and undermine the foundation of our institutions.—There is no occasion for these troubles.—Had a Jackson or a Polk been at the head of the government, or any other man with firmness sufficient to do his duty, they would not exist.

* * * * * *

If it be necessary, to insure peace to Kansas, summons the whole country to arms, let her territory be surrounded by glistening bayonets, but let peace be restored.

We believe Mr. Buchanan will do this, or adopt any other feasible plan to restore peace. The country demands it of him. The principles upon which he was elevated to office as Chief Magistrate demand it of him, and if he fails to do this the people and the party will not hold him innocent. It is time that men, true men demanded peace. Blot out the disgraceful and tyrannical laws of Kansas, tear the official robes of office from such men as Lecompte, Jones, and the whole horde of men who have disgraced themselves and the country. Send Geary back, clothed with new powers, guarded and protected by troops, and aided in every possible way by the government in maintaining law and order, and meting equal and exact justice to all *bona fide* settlers, whether from the north or south.—If this course is followed, the olive branch will again spring up on the graves of those who have fallen victims to this most unnatural and atrocious war, and the laws will assume their wholesome influence, and all settle down to that state of harmony every true lover of his country is so anxiously looking for. If otherwise, the picture for the future is dark and ominous, indeed.

☞ Hon. G. A. Grow—though not yet recovered from the malady by which he, in common with so many of the boarders at the 'National' hotel, at Washington, has suffered—delivered an affective and eloquent address to his constituents, in Montrose, on Monday evening last.

We shall not attempt to give even a sketch of his remarks on the recent Dred Scott decision, "Buchanan and Free Kansas" &c., but cannot refrain from noticing his answer to the cowardly insinuation of *the Montrose Democrat* against his integrity, in the matter of the Collins Steamers—an answer which must forever silence that base slander. Mr. Grow said, a reference to the *Congressional Globe* would show his vote recorded, in every instance, *against* the Collins steamers. Collins would hardly pay any one for voting against him!

See how pitiful a position the *Democrat* occupies from having followed the lead of the knave who edits the Philadelphia *Daily News.*

For the Independent Republican.

A Voice from New York.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I am rejoiced at the prospect of the campaign now pending, under the lead of Judge Wilmot. There was never a better leader, in his historical relations to the cause in which we are now more than ever engaged, than Judge Wilmot. I have recently met with a large number of the leading Republicans of the State of New York, and have received their congratulations on the nomination for Governor. They entertain strong confidence in the redemption of Pennsylvania from the misrule which now throws her influence with the Slave power.—They confidently trust that the Democracy will be unable to hood-wink and deceive the majority again into the support of Slavery propagandism. The people must and will rise, and put down that lying party, whose protean shapes in the different sections where it appears, so strikingly remind us of him who could appear "as an angel of light" in order "to deceive the elect."

Where now are all those promises of freedom for Kansas, and of the anti-slavery sentiments of Buchanan, and of moderate counsels, of which we recently heard so much?—Go and converse with Gov. Geary, and then see the infamous Lecompte instated, with a new lease, into power; and just look at Walker and Stanton—the forth-coming dynasty of Kansas! Verily, if the public conscience in the Old Key Stone State is, in any sense, sound or true to its trust, the coming year must effect a change, and the Hon. David Wilmot will be the next Governor of Pennsylvania.

I have lately had an opportunity of congratulating our democratic friends on the results of their victory. They are "slow to speak." One earnest and influential member of the party assured me that he should turn about. He said he "was never so mistaken in an election before." I think that it will be found that now is the time to open the blind eyes of even the blind leaders, as well as those of the masses. I think that the Dred Scott decision will prove a DEAD SHOT to the Democratic party and its power in the North. I have met with men of that party who would not believe that so astounding a decision had been made, nor such fearful results been reached as the Court announces. Gentlemen, now is the time to get a candid hearing by the masses. Now is the time to seek the renovation of the old Key Stone Commonwealth. I am truly, in the cause of Constitutional freedom, Yours &c.

AN OLD-FASHIONED DEMOCRAT.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 28, 1857.

For the Independent Republican.

Teachers' Institute in Jessup.

GENTLEMEN EDITORS:—Permit me to say through the columns of your paper, that a greeably to notice issued, Prof. J. F. Stoddard and B. F. Tewksbury, County Superintendent, held, on the 19th, 20th, and 21st, a very interesting Institute, in this Township, for the benefit of teachers.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large number of teachers assembled, evincing a degree of interest commensurate with the great importance of their high calling and weighty duties.

Prof. J. F. Stoddard exercised the teachers in the science of numbers, giving them very valuable, short, and practical methods of performing operations on numbers, mentally, which occupied the time during the afternoon of the first day. The next day, he spent some time on the subject of Natural Philosophy, and elucidated the laws of falling bodies, proving satisfactorily, that much error had been taught from the books in this department of that science. After a reading exercise conducted by B. F. Tewksbury, Prof. S. continued his instructions in Mathematics. In the evening, B. F. Tewksbury made a few remarks, and was then followed by Prof. J. F. Stoddard who delivered a lengthy and eloquent address to a large audience which seemed deeply interested.

The last day Prof. S. occupied a part of the time in giving object lessons and in instructing the teachers in the most improved methods of teaching;—and the remaining part was occupied by the Directors (there being quite a number of them present) in making congratulatory remarks, and encouraging the teachers to move onward in their field of labor, elevating their profession to its proper dignity. The recitations and exhibition of the teachers were highly commendable.

It is the expressed wish of the people in this vicinity that the ball may keep rolling, and be gathering momentum as it onward moves. One of our Directors, who settled in this county when it was almost an unbroken wilderness, recently said, "the teacher from whom he received his education, when a word of difficult pronunciation occurred, would say, 'it was blotted, in his book,' and so he obtained a blotted education, with which he has passed through life. And he was highly rejoiced to see an effort making to wipe out some of the blots—and that there have already been a great many of them erased." There has been a marked improvement made in the teachers during the last year. A better day is dawning. W. FAUROT.

JESSUP, Susq'a Co., March 30, 1857.

For the Independent Republican.

EXTRACTS

From remarks of A. J. Cogswell at a Meeting of the League of Freedom, Auburn, Saturday Evening, March 21, 1857.

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF FREEDOM:—Following the tide of my personal feelings this evening, I should mingle with those of you who come to listen. Reluctantly I appear before you as a speaker; yet I hope I shall ever be willing to yield obedient when conscience dictates the path of duty. By your meeting together, I infer that you consider the cause of Freedom in danger, and consequent necessity of effort on the part of its friends.—To this I add my opinion, that there never was in the history of our country a *time* which so fully proved the correctness of your position as the present. A time which you declare in Art. 5, "calls loudly upon the friends of Freedom to unite their efforts to secure the blessings of Liberty to *all*." Mr. President, since I last addressed the members of this League, a retiring President has added a codicil to his will, that was, the Republican party should sign before his death (or exit from office) another disclaimer of intention to molest this Idol of slavery, at whose shrine he worshiped, and offered sacrifice. Much as I regret to say it, many of those members in Congress that formed the van of the Republican army, signed the death warrant of Freedom, by agreeing to let slavery, its sleepless inveterate enemy, alone where it exists, shielded and guarded, as they admit, by the Constitution. Whereupon the new President congratulates the people, and expresses the hope that the agitation of this question is approaching an end. He says "the whole territorial question being settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty, everything of a practical nature has been decided, because *all agree* that under the Constitution, slavery in the States is beyond the reach of any human power except that of the respective States themselves where it exists." To all of which the Supreme Court adds a hearty amen!! Saying to all the world, "men must be of the right *color*, to be entitled to citizenship in this land of Liberty," under a Constitution based upon the principle "that all men are born free and equal." Now, Sir, I feel proud of the position we occupy as expressed in article fourth, touching the slavery question, viz: "That we hold all organizations that do not aim at the abolition of the entire system of slavery, unworthy the support and influence of Christians and American Citizens. Though the President does not count *us* a unit, (because he says "*all*,") I think he must have taken the experience of such men as Senator Wilson as evidence of their non-existence. For Senator Wilson claims that in traveling thirty thousand miles, in nearly all the free States, he "never heard one word uttered claiming that Congress has power under the Constitution to abolish Slavery in the slave-holding States." Now to throw the mantle of charity over Mr. Wilson, we will suppose him to mean that Republicans never claimed that Congress had power, under the Constitution, to abolish Slavery. For the Radical Abolitionists, he says, "believe that the Constitution was ordained and established to secure not only in the Territories, not only under the exclusive control of Congress, but in all the States, the inalienable rights of every human being." And we cannot suppose that in traveling thirty thousand miles he never once heard one Abolitionist express his sentiments. Yet no doubt but Mr. Buchanan so interpreted it when he says "*all agree.*" Again if Republicans *all agree* that Slavery is beyond the reach of the Constitution, in what class shall we place those who call themselves Republicans, and maintain the position that Mr. Chase of your county does, viz: That slavery is unconstitutional. Such, according to our new President, must be counted as ciphers, because he is not *one* of "*all*." I will refer you to Mr. Chase's argument upon the unconstitutionality of slavery. Among other things he says the Constitution of the United States "being the fundamental and highest law of our land, must be the highest guardian of every mans rights, to protect which is the first and great object of *all law*; hence *every system* that either takes away any of these rights or fails to secure them is unconstitutional. That the object of the adoption of the Constitution was to prevent slavery, and it fails to do it only because it is not allowed to exercise its legitimate power, or those who should execute it, derelict to their duty and their oaths, suffer it to remain inactive."

Other members of our Legislature, Col. Warner, of Erie, among the number, occupy the same position.

Now, Mr. President, according to this numbering of Mr. Buchanan, there is any quantity of ciphers in the country, and if we can but place a unit at the left of them, they will number hundreds of thousands. There are two ways for the Republicans to get upon our platform. The honorable way, that adopted by Mr. Chase in his motto "Advance," or the dishonorable one of being backed on by the Slave Power. To one of these methods all must submit. Freedom and Slavery are now grappled in deadly conflict, one or the other must triumph and that speedily. You cannot stand an idle spectator. The maxim "He that is not for me is against me," applies to you as individuals. You believe the Declaration of Independence was the basis of the Constitution; and that declared *all* men born free and equal, and that "*all*," means the whole. Every fourth of July you pledge yourselves anew to Freedom. You hold sacred the names of those illustrious ones who pledged their lives and fortunes to the cause of human Liberty.—You see those principles discarded and trampled upon by a Slave Oligarchy. It becomes the duty therefore of every lover of his country to bestir himself, for every friend of Freedom to awake and put forth an effort to wrest the government from the hands of those who pervert it to uphold Slavery, and restore it to such as are in favor of Freedom for *all*.

☞ For Governor we have the foremost man in the ranks—a man who has done more to inaugurate the Republican party and sustain the free principles inculcated by Jefferson than any other politician in our State.—DAVID WILMOT has few equals as a statesman—as a firm, determined, energetic and sagacious advocate of the great doctrine of republican equality, he has no superiors.—His reputation is national—the proviso which bears his name, justly entitles him to the title of a second Jefferson. He has been a faithful, unwavering exponent of the Democracy of the fathers of the Republic, but when modern sham Democracy introduced its "popular sovereignty" dogmas and sought to extend the area of human slavery, and set at nought the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, WILMOT repudiated the great wrong and its perpetrators, and scouted Calhoun-Pierce policy as an infamous swindle, and a glaring infringement upon the rights of a free people. Most fearlessly and incessantly did he wage war against the Kansas-Nebraska iniquity, and in the short space of four years we see his district revolutionized, and a Democratic majority of some ten thousand turned into a Republican majority of nine thousand. No better evidence is needed of the personal influence and political sagacity of our leader than his successful overthrow of Pro-slavery Locofocoism in his own District.—*Erie Constitution.*

☞ A decision of the Supreme Court though formidable, is not irreversible. That Court affirmed the constitutional validity of the Alien and Sedition acts, yet the People annulled these acts and paid back the penalties imposed and exacted under them by the Federal Judiciary. That Court pronounced a Bank of the United States perfectly constitutional, yet the People ultimately made a contrary decision, which prevailed over the Courts. So in other cases. So it will be again.

POLYGAMY TOO.—Under the principles of the Dred Scott decision, Congress can pass no act to forbid Polygamy in Utah. It, like Slavery, is a "domestic institution," and wholly under the control of the inhabitants of the Territory when forming a State.—

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Apr. 6, 1857.

The Hon. F. P. Stanton starts for Kansas to-morrow, and with some regret at having accepted the place. His ultimate aim is the Senatorship, which was urged among the considerations proposed by way of inducing him to accept. In this he will be sustained by the Administration.

The possibility that Mr. Robert J. Walker may not go finally is not remote, and Stanton was originally selected with some reference to this. If the Chinese mission can be put on the footing desired, that is by the pledge of the President to recommend to Congress an increase of the dignity and emoluments, Mr. Walker's efforts will be concentrated in that direction.

A most important feature of the intended policy of the Administration in Kansas has just been disclosed, and is worthy of serious attention. The purpose is, whenever the State Government shall be organized under the management of the packed Pro-Slavery Convention in September, to have elections ordered promptly and then to direct the Territorial officers to give way to those of the State, and in that condition to present themselves to Congress next Winter, urgently claiming admission upon the plea that the Government which Congress created no longer exists.

The pretended precedent for this proceeding will be found in the case of California, forgetting that it was a military government which the civil authorities of the State supplanted. When California applied, twenty-four Southern Senators recorded their protest against the admission, on the ground that the faith of the Missouri Compromise had been violated. They only claimed then that Slavery ought to be allowed south of the Missouri line, conceding the right of prohibition on the north. Now they will deny it on the north with the same zeal. If opposition should be raised against the admission of Kansas as a Slave State, the South will combine against Minnesota, and repeat the tactics practiced in the cases of Maine and Missouri. This game will be played with preconcerted demonstrations of violence contingent on the refusal to admit the new Slave State, and a lively time may safely be foretold.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE, NOT SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Post has had an interview with Gov. Geary, and that interview confirms in every particular the statement made from Gov. Geary's lips by the St. Louis Democrat. Among other things Gov. Geary, in speaking of his course in Kansas, says:

Gov. Geary found that while he arrested only free-state men—for whom alone, on his arrival, warrants had been issued—he was a very popular Governor; but when he came to try the same process on pro-slavery offenders, it was a different thing; and one of the federal officers in Kansas had openly declared in public meeting that the laws were intended to act on "abolitionists," and not on the "law and order" party, as it is termed. The Governor facetiously remarks, that by a sort of unwritten law of the territory, every man born north of Mason and Dixon's line is an "abolitionist." No matter how much nor at how much cost a northern "national" democrat may have exerted himself for his party, and for the rights of the South, if he enters Kansas and attempts a fair and impartial course, he is pronounced at once an "abolitionist."

☞ Rhode Island was carried by the combined opposition at her State Election last year, both supporting the same Governor, but splitting on Lieut. Governor. The same phase was exhibited this year; and the contrasted vote of the "Republican and "American" parties respectively at those two elections is very significant. Look at it:

1856.		1857.	
Brown, *Am.*	7,990	Mason, *Am.*	3,339
Robinson, *Rep.*	1,828	Turner, *Rep.*	5,947
Pell, *Dem.*	7,146	Hall, *Dem.*	4,652

—We respectfully commend these figures to the study of our friends in Connecticut, who are exhorted not to vote the Opposition tickets lest they should thereby swamp Republicanism in Americanism. They might as rationally be exhorted never to go to sleep, lest they should wake in the Eleventh Century. You need not fear a potential return of "Americanism" while Dred Scott decisions and Kansas subjugations, quickly following one another, admonish the People of the Free States that they have now to decide between the ascendency of Freedom and that of Slavery.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ We clip the following from the *North American.* We know nothing of the facts mentioned, but record it as a rumor of the day:

A NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT AT HARRISBURG—ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR PROPOSED.—HARRISBURG, April 3.—A new political movement is on the tapis in this city. Strange as it may appear, there are strong indications that a third candidate is about being brought out for Governor. A strong conservative element is at work in the eastern section of the State looking towards this object.

Senator Straub has been strongly urged to give his consent to the use of his name as a candidate, but up to this time he has refused to give his assent. He may yet yield to the solicitations of his friends, however. The whole movement will soon be developed.

☞ The morning papers have the following despatch from Washington:

"Ex-President Pierce was presented today with a splendid service of silver plate, the gift of citizens of Savannah. Mr. Toombs made the presentation speech."

The Telegraph does not state the number of pieces, but we take it for granted the people of Savannah would never offer Mr. Pierce less than *thirty.*—*Evening Post.*

AMHERST COLLEGE.—The next commencement of this institution will take plate the second week in August, and promises an unusually rich entertainment. Hon. G. A. Grow, of Pa., will address the Alumni; Hon. Anson Burlingame the literary societies; Prof. Park the Phi Beta Kappa, and Rev. E. B. Foster, of Lowell, the Society of Inquiry. Prof. Julius H. Seelyd is to deliver the oration, and J. G. Saxe the poem, before the Psi Upsilon Fraternity.

ANOTHER "UNION SAVER."—It was hoped that last election finished the disgusting cant about "saving the Union"—but no, Windy Packer must "save" it next fall, and that notorious office hunter, Bob Walker, only condescends to be Governor of Kansas for the "safety of the Union"—so Buchanan says, and he coincides—and therefore the "Union is to be saved" this summer by delivering Kansas legally up to Slavery.

A RICH CASE.—Memphis is decidedly a great place in its way. A few days since a case was pending in the common law court of that city, in which