ted that he would be a loser of \$30,000-a loss which did not cause him much concern. as he had made other and successful trips.-A great deal of information, however, has been obtained from the interpreter, who mentioned that several vessels were left on the African coast-that they were to have sailed soon with full cargoes—that, upon an average, two vessels departed weekly, each with 500 to 700 slaves on board—that the trade was rapidly increasing—and that the slaves on being landed in Cuba were worth from \$500 to \$700 each. With regard to those that were captured in the schooner, there was but one day's supply of provisions on the day of story.
capture, and so limited was the quantity of a rigid discipline, in order that the numbers that were the most enfeebled should be the

first supplied. The slave schooner has two decks, and between them the captives were packed in such a manner that they had scarcely room to move. During each day of the voyage they sat in a painful posture, eighteen inches only platoons once every day to get a small portion of fresh air. The schooner draws but six feet of water, is of great breadth, and flat bot which may be necessary to that end. tomed, and was thus built to enable her, in case of pursuit to run into port where there is not much depth of water. The interpreter states that when slave-trading Captains canrun the vessels ashore, and leave the slaves to perish. The place alluded to is surrounded with rocks-none but flat-bottomed boats can get in and the whole of that portion of the coast is blanched with human bones.

The commander of the Arab is in pursuit of the bark that sailed in company with the schooner, and we hope that we shall soon have accounts of her capture.

It now remains to be seen what arrange at head-quarters for the proper care and treatment of the unhappy creatures who have been stolen from their families and friends. Will means be adopted to civilize and christianize others of their countrymen to live like savnges, and in the indulgence of the customs of their native land?

The first effective blow has been given to can schooner which is now in the harbor of as one of the sovereign States of the Amerithe principal town in the parish of St. Ann's; can Union, and the territorial authorities will and we hope that it will be followed by the be immediately withdrawn. seizure and condemnation of the bark which the Arab is in search of. Let the British Government carry out the suggestions that entire impartiality to prevent fraud, to suphave emanated from the Anti-Slavery meetings in this Island. Let the gunboats that were built for the prosecution of the war with Russia be engaged in the suppression of the infamous traffic, and the planters of Jamaica and great pleasure of the Governor, or acting and other West India Colonies will soon be Governor of the territory, to carry out, in able to compete successfully with foreign rivals, who are now amassing immense wealth in consequence of the aid which they receive gural address, in which he declares it to be from the United States of Republican Amer- the imperative and indisputable duty of the

## AN ACT Relating to hawkers and pedlers in Susque-

hanna county. Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the provisions of the act entitled "An Act relating to hawkers and pedlers in the counties of Lehigh Dauphin Sullivan Wyoming and Berks" approved the twentieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty four be and the same is hereby extended to the county of Susquehan-J. LAWRENCE GETZ. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DAVID TAGGART. Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—the eighth day of April A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven.

JAS. POLLOCK.

AN ACT RELATING TO HAWKERS AND PEDLERS IN THE COUNTIES OF LEBIGH. DAUPHIN. BUL-

LIVAN, WYOMING AND BUCKS. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That from and after the passage of this act, no person or persons shall sell, or expose to sale within the counties of Lehigh, Dauphin, Sallivan, Wyoming and Bucks, as a hawker or pedler, or traveling merchant, any foreign or domestic goods, wares or merchandise, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each and every offence, to be inflicted in the manner provided for in the act of April sixth, one thousand eight hundred and thirtythree, entitled a supplement to an act regulating auctions in the city of Lancaster, and other towns of this Commonwealth," passed the seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two: Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not be so construed, as to apply to persons carrying goods

boroughs, towns and villages of the said counties, shall be regulated in the same manner as is provided in the act, entitled "An act regulating auctions in the city of Lancaster, and other towns in this Commonwealth. passed the seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-bwo, and the supplement thereto, passed the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three; the auctioneers to be appointed in the same manner, paying the same duties, and fiable to the same penalties and regulations mentioned in the said acts, which are hereby extended to the boroughs, towns and villages of the said counties, and to the officers in the said counties and to the courts thereof in the same seamer as is provided for the officers and courts mentioned in the said acts.

E. B. CHASE Speaker of the House of Representatives. M. M'CASLIN. Speaker of the Senate. Approved The twentieth day of April.

one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

WM. BIGLER. A correspondent writes from one of the interior towns of this State to a New York paper, of a new way to subposes witsown, and young Spooney' engaged to sub etly tells the Free-State men that he will enpoens the witnesses. The roads were almost force "by the use of all the means placed in impassable on account of the mud, and two of the witnesses living some three or four and that the Free State men must submit to pate and forthwith was acted upon. He sat ter of Mr. Stanton, we do not complain of down and wrote each a letter, stated that a saything but the untruth of his assertions.—

and of maney was deposited in his hands. The Government of the United States has which they could have by calling upon him.

ADDRESS Of Hon, F. P. Stanton, Becretary and Acting Governor, to the People of Kansas Terri-

FELLOW-CITIZERS :- The Hon, Robert J. Walker, present Governor of the Territory, his appointment from the President accepted upon condition that he should not be required to leave Washington until the first of next month, and circumstances beyond his control render it impossible for him to start before that day; he may, therefore, be expected here about the middle of next month, and will then assume the Executive authority of the Terri-

During the absence of the Governor, by food doled out to them during the passage the organic law of the Territory, the whole that when they saw the soup, bread, yams, duties and responsibilities of the Executive &c., which were sent on board by the gentle-nee of St. Ann's, they made a rush to get at them, and it was found necessary to exercise cise the functions of this high office, at this critical juncture in the affairs of the Territory, it is not inappropriate that I should briefindicate the course which I shall pursue.

The government of the United States rec ognizes the anthority of the Territorial government in all matters which are within the scope of the organic act of Congress, and consistent with the Federal Constitution. I hold being allowed for each to turn in, and in a that there can be no other rightful authority deck-room of 30 feet in length 300 human exercised within the limits of Kansas, and I beings were stowed away, and brought up in shall proceed to the faithful and impartial execution of the laws of the Territory, by the use of all means placed in my power, and The government especially recognizes the

territorial act which provides for assembling

the Convention to propose a Constitution, with a view of making application to Congress not escape cruisers they make their way to a for admission as a State into the Union.—particular point of land on the Cuban coast, That act is recognized as presenting the only test of the qualification of voters for delegates to the Convention, and all preceding repugnant restrictions are thereby repealed. this light the act must be allowed to have provided for a full and fair expression of the will of the people, through the delegates who may be chosen to represent them in the Constitutional Convention. I do not doubt, how ever, that in order to avoid all pretext for resistance to the peaceful operation of this ments will be entered into by the authorities law, the Convention itself will, in some form, provide for submitting the great distracting juestion regarding their social institutions. which has so long agitated the people of Kansas, to a fair vote of all the actual bona them, or will they be left like thousands of fide residents of the Territory, with every possible security against traud and violence. If the Constitution be thus framed and the question of difference thus submitted to the decision of the people, I believe that Kansas the slave trade by the capture of the Ameri- will be admitted by Congress, without delay,

> I need scarcely say that all the power of the territorial executive will be exerted with entire impartiality to prevent fraud to supscars and marks. Mr. Wm. Jenkins saw press violence, and to secure to every citizen a fair opportunity for the safe and peaceful exercise of the election privilege; and it will be no less the duty than the carnest desire good faith, the policy avowed by the President of the United States in his recent inauevery resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right to each individual must be prererved," and "that being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of the territory, free from all foreign influence to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the constitution of the United

Nothing is wanting but to secure the confidence of the people of all parties in the sin-cerity of the declared intentions of the territorial Executive to carry out these principles in good faith, in order to induce the co-operation of all good men in the pending measures for adopting a State constitution. The urinciples theniselves cannot fail to be acceptable o the sober judgment of the people, and I ardently hope, for the sake of the paramount interests involved that the necessary confidence will not be withheld. The deplorable events which have marked

the history of the Territory up to this, have doubtless left their natural results of enmity and heart burnings among the people, as also upon the criminal records of the Territorial courts, Indictments have been found against many of those who acted in a military capacity under the authority of the Territorial govrnment, for acts and excesses alleged to be wholly illegal and unjustifiable. On the other hand, similar prosecutions have been instituted against those who resisted the Territorial authorities, and who undertook to retaliate for the alleged wrongs committed a-gainst them. It is my deliberate opinion that, in order to promote peace and harmony, and to secure the future repose of the people there ought to be a general amnesty in reference to all these acts on both sides, which grew out of the political contest, and which were not corruptly and feloniously committed for personal gain to gratify individual malig-These measures, if adopted at all, ought to be generously, without any consideration of the origin of the difficulty, or without question as to the party which may be responsible for the wrong. It will involve no concession or advantage to cither party, but will be merely an act of clemency, designed to obliterate, as far as possible, from the hearts of the people, all memory of the disastrous and lamentable contest which has heretofore desoluted this unhappy Territory. If it shall have that effect, though it may pardon some instances of gross wrong and outrage, it will tend to calin the excited passions of the people, and to prevent similar occurrences in the and peace, but will leave the people free from apprehension in the future; so they can se-

Secretary and Acting Governor. LECOMPTOS, April 17, 1857.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Mr. Frederick, P. Stanton's Address to the eople of Kansas, on assuming the Governorof the United States recognizes" those laws medicine. But we are confidently assured and authorities as legitimate, but more especially the Convention act. Mr. Stanton quimy power," the fraudulently imposed "laws." not done as he asserts; for the House of Rep They called, and got a subposm and twelve resentatives is an integral portion of that Govard a bill cents each !

At a church in Southwark, there was a christening. After the ceremony, and while the minister was making out the cerificate.

Mr. Stanton tries to bait the Free-State men into the Border-Ruffian Convention trab by assuring them that he "does not doubt" that said Convention will submit the Slavery WILMOTE LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE issue distinctly and expressly to a direct and fair vote of the People of Kansas. How can Towarda, April 22, 1857. he know this? In theory, it is not lie, it is the people of Kansas, who will choose this Convention, and surely they might more rea-sonably assume to tell him what their Delegates will do than be, a stranger, to tell them. The fact that he volunteers such a statement proves his perfect consciousness that this Convention emanates not from the people of Kansas, but from the Tro-Slavery conspirators who have so long usurped dominion over

It is idle for the Administration and its minions to promise fairness and honesty in future elections in Kansas, while they uphold? fraud and villainy in those that are pastnay, while they protect the villains who contrived and perpetrated those frauds in the enmises, Mr. Stanton should intercede with nis Border Ruffian admirers for an impartial scrutiny and correction of the new Census and Registry lists, and for the concession of at least one Free-State judge and clerk at each He knows well that the Free-State men need some assurance of fair play before they again vote at an election called and held under Pro-Slavery auspices, and he knows that notorious facts fully justify this require-

Mysterious Murder. The people of Orange County are in a state of very natural excitement with regard to a mysterious murder which has just come to light near Newburgh. 5 On Wednesday last, a farmer, on going out to sow grain in a plowed field, found the dead body of a woman, nearly naked and exhibiting marks of violence which indicated that she had been murdered and thrown over the fence. A closer examination showed that the woman, since identified as one Sarah Bloom, had been killed by blow on the head, which crushed her skull that her rings, money, if she had any, and outer garments had been carried away; or elsewhere and the body removed from the scene to avoid suspicion. The only article of dress found near her was one of her shoes, which was on the other side of the fence; a cameo breastpin was found a few yards further off, which would seem to indicate that the clothes had been taken from the body on the spot, and this pin dropped by accident.

Her sister testifies before the Coroner's Inuest that the deceased had lived through the Winter at Great Bend, Pa.; that about the 1st of April she came to Shawangunk; that she saw her on Sunday, but was told on Tuesat a late hour on Tuesday night to the Basin, or Shawangunk, and left her in the road near some stables at about midnight, himself returning to Newburgh. Mrs. Masten with she would come back at night if she got a chance, but she did not return; on the next to be James Mitchel inquired if Sarah Bloom was in the house. The other witnesses disclose nothing of consequence, except the doctors, who find by post mortem examination that the victim had within a short time suf-

fered an abortion. Thus far the inquest seems to have established no reasonable grounds of surpicion against any one, although the peculiar position of Mr. Jenkins warrants the officer in holding him at least as a witness. It is to be noted that he testifies to taking Sarah to Shawangunk, several miles west of Newburgh, while the body was found near Marlborough, six miles north of Newburgh, and fifteen or twenty miles from the place where Jenkins swears he left her. The dates are rather blindly given; but it seems, she was certainly alive and well in Newburgh on Tuesday. evening and found dead early on Thursday morning, six miles away; that she had probably been killed on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning as the partially decayed state of the body proved. A thousand rumors are afloat with regard to the motives and the manner of the murder, but they are manifestly the work of excited imaginations,-Tritune, May 4th.

Later by Telegraph.

NEWBURGH, Monday, May 4.—The excitement in relation to the late mysterious murder of a young lady continues unabated. No clue to her identity has yet been obtained.-The supposition that it was Miss SARAH Brook, of Shawangunk, proves to be an error, as she returned to her home vesterday alive and well...

Accident.-Mr. Alfred Rounds of Vestal while on a visit to Montrose, had his leg fractured in three places by the mail agent on a passing train, throwing off a mail bag, which struck Mr. R. as he stood on the platform at Montrose Depot. He was brought home, his leg was set by Dr. Daniels and he is now occupying one of Dr. D's. celebrated fracture beds and is as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances. Such carelessness, endangering life and limb, connot be too severely reprobated or too hardly punished. Had it been Mr. R's. neck, instead the mail agent.—Union News.

PRINCIPLES NOT MEN. The consistent course of the Republican party is shown by the fact suggested by the Gettysburg Star. future. It will be a measure of conciliation that both of the cabinet officers of Gov. Shunk -Gen. John N. Purviance, of Butler, and John Laporte, of Bradford—are on the ourely devote themselves to those important Republican State Committee. These men labors which are destined to make that Terare both true Democrats, and repudiate ritory a great, prosperous and happy State, that spurious Democracy which has but one purpose—the increase of the slave power, by the extension over new Territories of the aristooratic, labor-degrading and corrupting in-stitution of slavery. Such a party is no longer worthy of the support of American sitizens.

A MASTER PIECE OUT DONE -- We have by those competent to judge on the subject, that Dr. Ayer's new Pills excel in high medical artistry even that widely celebrated em-bodiment of his skill. He has succeeded in making them not only pleasant to take but powerful to cure the large class of complaints which require a purgative remedy,-Lancas. ter (Ky.) Argus.

Pennsulvania Polifics.

GERTLEMEN : On my return home, after an absence of two weeks, I found your communication informing me of my nomination as candidate for the office of Governor, by a Convention of the Freemen of Pennsylvania, opposed to the leading measures of the late and present National Administrations, which assembled at the State Capitol on the 25th ultimo, together with a copy of the declarabody whose organ you are; profoundly grateful for so distinguished a mark of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, yet painfully sensible of my inability properly to meet its responsible obligations.

policy, affecting the public welfare and pros. themselves—as to surrender the soil and govperity are not alone involved in the lissues presented. As one of the largest and most powerful of the sovereign States of our consederate Republic, the honor and interests of rior to the pretensions of Slavery, Pennsylvania are deeply concerned in the slaveholding capitalist claims that his prop principles that animate our National Gov. erty, being largely invested in slaves, will de ernment. She cannot, with sufety to our in-II., King of Spain. Indeed, the barbacities to which the people of Kansas have been exposed, were of a character so inhuman as to provoke incredulity in the minds of a large portion of our citizens. Thousands have been deceived into the belief that, for partisan purposes, fictions were substituted for facts; although no events in American hisder her people-because her towns are not and his slaves alone where they are. devised fraud, kindred to that employed in tegrity of Free-Northern soil against the cu- ties. The drawing took place, and the sucthe usurpation under which she now groans, is pidity that would subjugate it by violence inbeing carried out for the consummation of to a plantation for slaves. this great wrong. To this end, also, the power of the Federal Government is basely in this controversy. We are counseled to alike, and, owing to many Republicans stay prostituted. We are given words of fairness submission, and acquiescence in the wrong, but perfistence in support of the wrong.— Every appointee of the President in Kansas s an active co-worker in the scheme of her enslavement. Pinciples of eternal truth and make them, and an insult to those upon whose natice, which lie at the foundation of a Christian civilization, and upon which repose the rights of humanity, are defiantly assailed by the power that controls in our National Government. Those truths, declaratory of the tained in the great charter of our liberties, ara condemned by our highest judicial author

ority as unmeaning and false. The sanctua-

ry of our Courts of Justice is closed against an

entire rate of men. The poor and down-trod-

den are not allowed to petition for a redress.

of their wrongs to those tribunals of human

government that should most nearly repre-

sent the beneficent attributes of the Creator

and final Judge of all men. In view of these

incontestible incis-of the wrong perpetrated

against the rights of American citizenship,

and the dangers to which our liberties are

exposed, thus presented in its true aspect-

the contest before us assumes a dignity rare-

ly given to human affairs, and imposes duties

upon our citizens as high and solemn as ever

ppealed to the hearts and consciences of men.

The question is before us—from its demands there is no escape. Decide we must, either for the right or for the wrong. Sooper or later the verdict of this great Commonwealth must be pronounced upon the issues forced upon the country by the advocates of human bondage. History will record that verdict to her enduring honor, or to her everlasting shame. The repeal of the Missouri Restriction, and the attempt to force Slavery upon Kansas by fraud and vioence, précipitated upon the country a conflict between the antagonistic systems of free and service labor. In the issue of this conflict is involved the Democratic character of full measure all the rights and immunities our institutions of Government, and the in- of the native born, so ought be to render the of his leg, it would have been all the same to dependence, dignity and rights of the free white laboring man and his posterity. Slave. country of his adoption. He should acknowlry is the deadly enemy of free labor. The two cannot co-exist on the same field of enterprise. Either labor will vindicate its right to freedom, or it will sink into dependence intelligence and power. It stands out in the dignity of a true maintood. It sustains by its edergies all the noble institutions of a refined and perfectly developed social life. It is the source of our prosperity and national greatiless: Slavery is labor in ignorance and hame a brutalized humanity, stimulated to industry by the lush of a master. It makes the laborer an article of merchandise, without ning and without tope. In the place of an intelligent citizen, ready to delend with his life the bonds and interests of his country. Slavery gives to the State an ignorant savship pro tem, is given in full in this sheet.— lately supposed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was superior to the State an ignorant saving the lately supposed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was superior to the State an ignorant saving the lately supposed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was superior to the State an ignorant saving the lately supposed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was superior to the State an ignorant saving the lately supposed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was superior to the State an ignorant saving the lately supposed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was superior to the State an ignorant saving to the held in subjection. It endangers the beginning the social fabric by converting its elements thereby established because "the Government surpass it in its fine points of excellence as a of strength info an implacable enemity. Nevof strength inco an implacable enemy. Nev-er, in the history of partisan warfare, weremen more unjustly and perseveringly misrepresented than are the opponents of the exension of Slavery. This arises in part from the intolerant nature of Slavery and the weapons it is necessitated to employ, and partly from the fact, so compipotent has the Slave Power become in our Government, that sup-

port of its every demand is made the sing The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer field preferment. The citizen who dissents in the unexampled emigration of Vie. many westward. The country papers of whatever exactions Slavery makes, becomes
Maryland also speak of a constant emigration thereby, is so far as the National Governand a belt come each 1

At a church in Southwark there was a christoping. After the ceremony, and while property of the same desirable of a constitution and flower real content of the respective States in the same desirable of the respective States in the same desirable of the respective States in the same desirable of the Royal constitution. The minister was alluding to the certificate. The minister was alluding to the month.

After the ceremony, and while property of the content of the respective States there shows a finding their respective States their leaves of the respective States their leaves the states of the respective States their leaves of the respective States their leaves their leaves of the respective States their leaves the states the respective States their leaves t

etor of the soil and master of the government, will dominate over them with scarcely ess of arrogance and power than he rules over his horeditary bondmen. To this con-dition are the non-slaveholding whites of the LOOMA CORRESPONDING BUILDER South already reduced. They have to day little more of practical power in the formation of public opinion and in the affairs of government than has the slave. The same

fate awaits our posterity it slavery is allowed to monopolize the virgin soil of this continent. It is the inevitable retribution of heaven on any people that have not the courage and integrity to maintain their rights. It is charged that the defenders of the rights of free labor seek the elevation of the black race vention. I accept the position to which I to an equality with the white. They do not am called by the unsolicited suffrage of the propose the emancipation of the slave, but to an equality with the white. They do not leave that question, both as to time and the mode of accomplishment, with the States in which slavery exists. They wish to deal with this great and embarrassing evil in a spirit of friendly forbearance toward those joyment of the spoils. If he would have The approaching election is one of no or- States; but they cannot carry their forbear-free State men to believe him sincere in these dinary interest. Important questions of State themselves—as to surrender the soil and government of the nation into the hands of an aristocracy founded upon property in slaves, Free white labor has rights in the soil superior to the pretensions of Slavery. The preciate, unless the field whereon he can eru dependence and the liberties of our people, be ploy it be enlarged. The white laborer, alindifferent to the momentous questions of so, has a property in his labor, quite as sa national import in progress of scattlement— cred and as worthy of the care of the Govquestions touching constitutional howers of erament; and where is the field upon which the Federal Government, and vitally affect he is to make that labor profitable to himself ing the dignity and rights of free labor. Not and his family, if Slavery shall monopolize can she without dishonor withhold her pro the fertile and virgin plains of the West .sons in a distant Territory, under the license point in the densely populated countries of of Federal authority. The dearest rights of the Old World, because of the narrow field freemen, secured by plain constitutional upon which it is imprisoned. The demand guaranties, are cuthlessly violated on the soil for labor is small, compared with the thousof our national domain. American citizens ands who have labor to sell. So it will be Southern Know Nothings and "the Democare made the victims of a tyranny unknown at no distant day in this favored land, unless in the despotism of the Old World. The we keep our vast public domain as a sacred unnals of civilized and Christian hations fur. inheritance for the free white laboring man nish no example of cruelty and outrage on and his posterity forever. In the soil of our the part of a Government toward its people, extended empire, the toiling masses have the an have been rewarded with office by him such as has been endured by the people of only sure guarantee for their future prosper-knows it is true; but it is very unpleasant else that the murder had been committed Kansas; unless they be found in persecutions ity and independence. This the cupidity of to have it mentioned in the hearing of our of the Huguenots under Louis XIV., of capital would take from them; and here lies Irish friends.

France, and of the Protestants of the Nethcriands; by the Duke of Alva, under Philip upon the country. It is a struggle for land. On the one side stands the owner of slave their followers' view to a narrow circuit just property, demanding a field on which to em- about home, we will endeavor to illustrate. oloy his servile labor; upon the other side stands Free Labor, claiming the soil as an mheritance for a free posterity. Central and Western Europe, teeming with its millions of population, is not as large as the domain of the American slaveholder. He and his tory are better authenticated than are the bondmen already occupy by far the most murders, robberies, arsons and lawless ra- fertile and genial portion of this Continent; pacity inflicted upon the free settlers of Kan- Let him rest content with his Territoral possay. These outrages had for their object the sessions and power. We do not seek to dissubjugation of that Territory to the curse of turb him. We neither assail nor defend his Fall. But the others thought that, by unither in Newburgh, and took her in a wagon Slavery. We speak of quiet being restored to asserted right to hold this peculiar kind of ting their forces, they might succeed at the Kansas, because armed bands of lawless men property. We simply affirm that we have late town election. Accordingly a meeting do not to-day infest her highways and plunnothing to do with it, and propose to let him. sucked, and the cabins of her settlers in make, therefore, no question about the abowhom she lived at the Basin, says she started flumes. This peace is deceptive and inscented. It will be broken the moment that the peo- stand in defense of Freedom in the North.— its favorite and urged his claims for the normal deceptive and in defense of Freedom in the North. ple of Kansas make a vigorous effort to re- Kansas is in the latitude of Pennsylvania. ination for that office. After some discussion cover their rights, of which they have been In geographical position it is a Northern Ter-"the imperative and indisputable duty of the government of the United States to secure to might after 12 o'clock, a knock was given at government of the United States to secure to might after 12 o'clock, a knock was given at frauduldity and violently deprived. The ritory. It was dedicated by solemn compact in habitant the free and independ of her applications of h

> because the wrong-door threatens greater calamities if we shall dare to defend our rights. Such threats are unbecoming to those who fears they are expected to operate. Great questions of governmental policy, involving the very substance of our liberties, and, the happiness of remote generations, are not to be settled by appeals to the fears of any part ion must decide between freemen-threats are a terror to slaves. Imaginary dangers become realities to the timid, to the courngeous they vanish on a nearer approach. So here, the only danger lies in becoming a larmed. The danger is overcome the day it is met with resolute courage and determined purpose. The right must prevail, and the wrong must give way. Upon no other basis can the questions in issue ever be permanently settled. It is no impeachment of the manly qualities of our Southern friends to say that they will and must submit to that which is just and right, when constitutionally embodied in the l egislation of the Government. Let the freemen of the North announce in language firm and unmistakable their purpose to-resist the spread of Slavery, and at every cost to preserve the integrity of the: Union, and we shall have a lasting peace such as no

compromise, having its foundations in wrong, can ever secure to the country. The position taken by the Convention in its resolve touching the duties and obligations imposed upon those who seek adoption into our great American family of freemen, must meet the approval of every patriotic citizen. We have a right to expect and require a perfeet and undivided allegiance from all, who are invested with the high prerogative of citzenship. As the adopted citizen receives in like single and unreserved devotion to the edge no earthly power superior to the Constitution and sovereignty of the American people. There is no danger that we shall err

and dishonor. Free labor is clothed with in the cultivation of an intense American na-I have not time to speak of the other topics embraced in the platform of principles adopted by the Convention in a manner their importance deserves. Opportunities will be afforded me, hereaften to make my views known ou somé matters of domestig policy. dosely connected, in my judgment, with the growth and prosperity of our great Com monwealth. While the utmost care should be observed not to disturb the vast business interests of a Commonwealth so rich and of such diversified pursuits as our own, yet it cannot be denied that dars, the richest Commonwealth of its extent in the world, has not kept pace in the development of her resource es and in productive industry with her elster States, a safe

We may, therefore, without the charge of rashness, inquire if our policy could not in some respects be made more conformable to the spirit of the age, and more in harmony with the wants of an ever-active business en-

duty assigneday and from presidence and the Very respectfully your obedient servent

E. FAREAD . H. H. FRAZIER, EDITO

MONTROSE,

Thursday, May 7, 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 The Montrose Democrat don't understand us. We are willing to unite with anybody who will come upon our platform of opposition to the extension of slavery. And our allegation is that the Sham Democracy are willing to unite with anybody, whether Whig, papers-who remember how Democrats' vote for Buchanan, how the Fillmoreites in many instances played into the hands of the Buchaneers in the Presidential election, how racy" voted together in the last Congress. whenever Slavery was the question, how several prominent Whigs who supported Buchanknows it is true; but it is very unpleasant

As the doughfaces have a way of confining the subject by an example taken from the town of Windsor, which joins this county on publicans, the Americans, and the Sham Democracy. The Republicans have more votes in the town than both the other parties, as was shown by the Presidential election last select candidates. The principal office was ushed forward. A system-of ingeniously fulfillment of the bond. We defend the in- lucky man should be supported by both par cessful competitor was supported on election Much has been said of the dangers involved day by Know Nothings and Shamocrats ing at home, was elected.

> Have you heard any Democratic news mpers making a fuss about that fusion?"

Taking the decision of Judge Taney as law. there is no legal obstacle to prevent the Slaveholders of Maryland and Virginia irom sending any number of slaves into Pennsylvania, and hiring them out to the farmers for natural and inalienable rights of man, con- of the American people. Reason, and the six months, a year, or any longer time, to tained in the great charter of our liberties, calm judgment of an enlightened public opinwork on their farms. What would be the effect on the poor laboring man of the North? It would not only bring dishonor to labor where it is now held honorable, but it would reduce the wages of the poor man by bringing his labor into direct competition with slave labor. The labor of a slave, who has free laborer who has his wife and children to feed and clothe, and his children to school, or eight dollars a month, and how is the fairs, also, publish it? poor laboring white man to live and support The late rains have raised the rivers very his family? He would soon be little or no high throughout, the country, and caused better off than the poor whites of the South much loss of property. It is said that the children growing up in ignorance. It is use | years. Much damage has been done at Susless to attempt to laugh off the des that such quellands Depot Great Bend, Kirkwood, and a state of things may come, for experience other popula on the river in this vicinity, and has taught us, that the slave breeders are it is stated that several houses have been curlynx-eyed to avail themselves of every loop: ried off and others partially submerged; but hole that is presented through which the alea of slave labor can be extended, and conse quently a more extensive market for slaves provided; and there are men to be found in Susquehanna county will be found in this Pennsylvania who are prepared and eager for the introduction of Slavery in our midetal

luced here, the same competition already exists, though to a less extent, between free in our zealous devotion to our country, and and slave labor in the country ; and the natural and inevitable tendency of Slavely it with Eckel with the murder of Dr. Burdell to reduce the wages of free labur. How can and her trial is now progressing. any laboring free man be so blind as to go against his own interests and subserve that interests of the purse-privat, labor despising Aristocracy of the South by helping to en tend the system of slave labor to the free terrilories of the West ? The editor of the Bridgord Times has been

ce that recently numerous doughtace editors have been provided for in the same way. It is but matural that they should be so They are upholding a cause which is directly obposed patropage as a literal a mair select over o the interests as well as the sense of right of the northern people, and therefore consid erate frienda of free institutions refuse to appport them gibet the aristocracy of the South know that doughtace journals to mislead northern voters are indispensable to them and in conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to therefore are ready to bolster such journals tender my thanks for the very kind and ac up with federal petronage. A paper quetain ceptable manner in which you discharged the ing the pro-slavery indenintalization of James Bucklappin could starchly live long in Brad-ford county, without the selp of the adminis-tration it serves.

"Before the close of the session (of 1802 an act was passed dividing Louisiana into two territories. All that portion lying south of the Mississippi territory and of an east and west line from the river, at the 33d degree of north latitude, to the western boundary of the territory, was to constitute the territors of Orleans; and the residue was to be called the district of Louisiana. There being in this district but few inhabitants, and these chiefly residing along the river in vil-lages of which St. Louis was the principal, the district, for the purpose of government, was placed under the jurisdiction of Indiana, then comprising all the original north-western territory, except the State of Ohio which had been recently formed, (1902.) yovernment of the territory of Orleans, was a provision prohibiting the bringing of class.

into it from beyond, the limits of the United States, or from day of the States such as had been imported since the 1 st of Mey, 1798, under a penalty of three hundred dollars; and the slaves were 14 be fied. The introduction of this provision into the law is said to have been the result of a memorial of an abolition convention, praying Congress to prohibit the further importation of Slaves into the purch ased territory. At the same session, a committee of the house, acting upon an unfavor. able report made at the preceding session on Know Nothing, or what not, who will come a memorial from a convention of the people upon their platform of slavery-extension .- of Indiana asking for a suspension of the an-It is the statement of this last fact that galls Slavery article of the ordinance of 1787 the Democrat. Everybody who reads the reported in favor of such suspension for ten mly were to be admitted; and their descendvoted for pro-Slavery Know Nothings for ants were to be free males at twenty five Speaker of the House of Representatives, how and females at twenty one years of age. test against the wrongs inflicted upon her Labor is depressed almost to the starving the party organs called upon old Whigs to No action was taken on the report. A similar application to Congress from the same territory, three years afterwards, also failed after having again received a favorable re We extract the above from the "Ameri-

can Statesman," page 209: It will be observed that in 1803, when Jefferson was President, it was understood that Congress could legislate for the territories and could prohibit slavery therein. Also that the modern doctrine of popular sovereignty in the territories was not recognized at that time, but when the people of a territory in which slave ry had been prohibited by the Jefferson or dinance of 1787, petitioned for permission to hold slaves in the territory, Congress refused to grant their petition. Modern Democracy the North, being in Broome county N. Y. reverses the policy of Jeffersonian Democra-In Windsor there are three parties, the Re- cy. The act above referred to, which was approved and signed by Jefferson as President, is by the modern "nigger" Democracy pronounced unconstitutional.

> The University of Northern Pennsylvania. it Bethany, Wayne Co., was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening, April 18th. The Principal, John F. Stoddard, owned the buildings, which were valued at \$6000 or \$7000. though they cost much more. The insurance was \$3000. The students many of whom were asleep in the buildings, escaped with most of their property; but Prof. Stoddard lost 300 or 400 volumes of his library, and some valuable manuscripts. The Institution had opened under very favorable auspices: and the Baptist church having been kindly thrown open for the accommodation of the students, the term proceeds with only a slight interruption. It is expected that larger buildings will soon be erected in place of these destroyed; We are indebted for the above facts to a student of the institution.

Judge Wilmot's Letter of Acceptance; which appears in our columns this week, is worthy not only to be read but studied. In is seldom that so much thought has been compressed within the same space or that great political truths have been so luminously and eloquently expressed. The latter is receiving high praise from the freedom loving press throughout the country.

KANSAS. - We shall publish next week an address signed by thirty prominent citizens no family to provide for, and who can be and some of Stry States ; giving an authencheaply fed and cheaply clothed, can be at tic account of occurrences in that Territory. forded for a much less price then that if the The address was originally published in the free laborer who has his wife and children to St. Louis Democrat. Will the Montross Democrat, which fately professed a desire to Flood our State with slave hirelings, at six have the truth known concerning Kansas af-

his family half starved and ragged; his Susquehanna has not been so high ain 15 we have not learned the particulars.

la The act to prohibit hawking and peddling week's Rerublican. We understand that the act is likely to be so amended that its provi-But though slaves should not be the roll skins shall not apply to, those who word articless of their own production or manufacture. A jury was impantieled on Monday last,

in the case of Mrs. Cuntingham charged

William Cullenn Bryant of the New York Beenfag Part with his wife and youngest daughter, has gone to Europe, purples to spend some time in Spain.

We observe that Oliver Lathrop, Esq., of Springville agent for some valuable works we ppointed post master at Towards. We flow have recommended, talkes paint to advertise liftheelf in the Montrose Democratics belong ing to the Sham Democracy! That is a fonny way of recommending himself to public

borting the Independent Aspublican.

Exposite
Of the Convention of School Directors of the several Townships and Boroughs, convention of Alas Mondros, May 4, 1857.

Convention met at the Court House at one defock P. M. and organized by electing O. G. Hempstead of Brooklyn, President, and L. F. Fuch, of Montrose, and J. W. Walker, of Now Milford, Secretarida,

"Upone call for the Directors of the different Townships and Borougha it was found