The Independent Republican.

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MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, July 2, 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 understand that the Firemen are making arrangements to celebrate the Fourth, in Montrose, in an appropriate manner. The arrangements not being completed when our paper goes to press, we are unable to give particulars.

☞ A new advertisement of the "Tioga Point Agricultural Works" will be found in our paper this week.

☞ We notice that Friend LIKES has returned to Montrose and opened a Tailor Shop, over Bentley and Read's Store, and from some specimens that we have lately seen, we are satisfied that his right hand has not forgot its cunning. Shakespeare says, "'Tis *custom* breeds a habit in a man," and those who give LIKES their custom will acquire *good habits*, without doubt.

☞ We have received an extra from the office of "Dye's Wall Street Broker," dated June 26th, announcing that the bank of South Royalton, South Royalton, Vt., the Seneca County Bank, Tiffin, Ohio, and the Zimmerman Bank, Elgin, Canada, have failed.

☞ A Republican State Convention met at Worcester, Mass., June 24th, and nominated Hon. N. P. Banks for Governor on the first ballot, by the following vote: N. P. Banks, 337; E. Z. Goodrich, 78; scattering 16.

☞ John F. Linderman, nominated by Sanderson & Co.'s "side-door" clique for Canal Commissioner, recently declared in Reading that he was for Wilmot and opposed to the whole "straight-out" movement, and that he would not accept the nomination under any circumstances.

☞ The election appointed by the bogus Legislature of Kansas last winter, to be held June 15th, to elect delegates to a convention to form a State Constitution, was a farce. The pro-Slavery vote was very light, while the great body of the settlers, that is, the Free-State men, did not vote. This is in accordance with the position early assumed by the Free-State men, that they would never recognize the validity of the Missouri laws imposed upon the Territory by usurping invaders.

☞ We observe that some of our pro-Slavery Pennsylvania exchanges, in noticing the new slave-breeders' organ in Philadelphia, the 'Southern Monitor,' call it the 'National Monitor.' The doughface leaders, while teaching their followers that the South is the Union, and Southern interests synonymous with National interests, generally disguise their advocacy of a purely sectional interest under the cloak of nationality. Hence this name of 'Southern Monitor' is too barefaced and openly sectional to suit their plans, and they take the precaution to introduce the paper to their readers under an alias, the usual resort of rascality.

☞ Fugit, who won a pair of boots in a bet, by killing a Free State man in Kansas, some time ago, has been tried before Judge Jeffreys Lecompte, by a jury packed for the purpose by a pro-slavery bogus Sheriff, and—of course—acquitted! There was no doubt about the killing, but these ruffian Judges and jurymen don't consider the killing of an "abolitionist" murder, but rather a meritorious act.

The Kansas 'Herald of Freedom,' speaking of another Kansas murderer having been appointed Postmaster by the present administration, says, "If a man wants an office in Kansas, or along the border, the only qualification now required is proof that he has killed a Free State settler." Is there no Postoffice with which Fugit can be rewarded?

☞ Here are a few questions which we should like to have answered by such as are in the habit of calling the Republicans "nigger-worshipers:"

1. When the Rev. Dr. Ross—now a distinguished "political parson" of the pro-Slavery stripe—was a slave, was he a "nigger," or not?

2. If he was a "nigger," how did he become a white man, or is he now a "nigger?"

3. If he was not a "nigger," but a white man, how did a white man become a Slave?

4. If he was not a "nigger," is a man a "nigger-worshiper" because he is opposed to holding such as Dr. Ross in Slavery?

5. Just right to hold a white man in Slavery, and, if not, how black must a man be to make it right to enslave him?

☞ The Southern editor of the 'Southern Monitor' thus admonishes the people of Pennsylvania that the South will not permit them to elect David Wilmot Governor, with impunity:

"The Southern States are now watching the Keystone of the Arch. Once stricken out, it falls forever. If Wilmot, the founder of the Free Soil party, be elected—thus ratifying the decree of Black Republicanism, that a wall of iron is to circumscribe the South—then the last fraternal link of the Union will be broken."

Our doughfaces, up in this region, have often told us that the election of a Governor has nothing to do with national politics, nor any practical bearing on the Slavery question; but here the South sends up one of her emissaries to threaten us that if we elect whom we please for Governor, they will dissolve the Union! How devotedly attached to "this glorious Union," the South, that is, the Slave Power, must be!

☞ The decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on the application for an injunction against the sale of the Main Line, of the public works, was given by Judge Lewis, June 23d. The points decided were, 1. That the Legislature had constitutional authority to authorize the sale of the Main Line. 2. That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company may lawfully become a purchaser at such sale. 3. That the Legislature have constitutional authority to repeal the tonnage tax. 4. That the Legislature cannot bind the State, by contract, from imposing equal taxes, and that the condition of sale to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in that respect is void, and *an injunction to that extent is granted.* But 5. That in all other respects the sale may go on, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company may bid and purchase on the same terms as other corporations or individuals. It will be observed that this decision makes void that provision of the bill which exempts the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from taxation in case it should become the purchaser, but pronounces the law Constitutional and refuses an injunction in other respects.

This decision having been rendered, the sale took place on the 25th, at Philadelphia, in accordance with the order of the Governor, and under the act of the Legislature. There was a large company present, but the first and only bid was by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at seven and a half millions of dollars. The auctioneer, after dwelling upon the bid for several minutes, and giving those present to understand whose bid it was, struck off the Works to that Company.

So in spite of the opposition of the speculator, Wm. F. Packer, of the Canal Commissioners, and of numerous other leeches that have been long living on the life-blood of the Commonwealth, this gigantic source of taxation and corruption is removed. The people will rejoice at this result.

Who are the Disunionists?

It is well known that in the late Presidential contest the Democratic stump orators, both little and great, proclaimed to the masses that the Republicans were using every means in their power to dismember and destroy the Federal Union. Now, we propose to show that the "Nigger Democracy" contain in their midst the very hot-beds of disunion, while, on the other hand, the great party that supported the gallant Fremont, are true to the Constitution and the Union. In doing so we do not wish any one to take our word for it—none other than the leaders of the Democracy, and their party organs. The Richmond 'Enquirer,' of Oct, 1st, 1856, has the following:

"Should such an event happen as a black Republican triumph in November, the South should at once withdraw all connection with the North and establish an independent Confederacy. The people are ripe for such a result. Governor Wise is the man to lead off in this precautionary movement. Don't let us wait until we are bound hand and foot by the enemy. We should be prepared to formally declare the Union dissolved forever on the 4th of March, 1857. A black Republican Administration cannot be inaugurated over the Southern States of this Union. We would rather see the sunny fields of the whole South converted into a grave-yard of martyred patriots, than to see such a disgraceful consummation of the hopes and designs of Abolitionism."

Does that sound like disunion? This Union was to be dismembered if a majority of the American people saw fit to elevate Colonel Fremont to the Presidency. We should like to know how the Northern Democracy—those lovers of the Constitution and the Union—would have acted in such an emergency.—Would they have proved Disunionists?

We quote again from the same paper:

"If the Union should be dissolved can the South maintain herself? That the Union must be dissolved, if Fremont is elected, it is unnecessary to prove."

What remarkable love and veneration is here manifested for this proud national fabric reared by "the fathers," for the preservation of the great blessings of civil and religious liberty. Through the whole canvass, this influential paper, the chief organ of the Virginia Democracy, issued on the soil in whose bosom repose the remains of America's illustrious dead, went forth filled with treason and disunion, in its mad zeal to strengthen and uphold an already powerful Slave Aristocracy. To-day disunionists sit in the legislative councils of the nation; and to them in part are confided the great interests of this Government, and the destinies of a great and prosperous people.

We will now cite from Col. Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, the member of Congress who committed the brutal assault upon Senator Sumner, in a speech made at Columbia, the Capital of his native State, on his return from Washington, he says:

"In case that Colonel Fremont should be elected, the South should march an army of 40,000 men to the National Capital and seize the archives and the Treasury of the Federal government."

These remarks were received with thunders of applause by the vast concourse of assembled Democrats. Nothing could better suit a people ever the advocates of disunion. And the Democracy of South Carolina gave her electoral vote to James Buchanan.

We will now see what the New Orleans 'Delta,' another prominent Democratic paper, has to say upon the subject:

"The resolute determination of South Carolina not to submit to the audacious aggressions of the North, had its full weight with the people of that section.—The Union was essential to the prosperity of the Northern States, and the fanatics covered before the daring front of the Calhouns, the McDuffies, and the Haynes, of the Palmetto State."

Who were these great men that the 'Delta' speaks of? They were determined secessionists and disunionists. Their followers to-day are the zealous advocates of the same treasonable principles, and are to be found in the ranks of the "Democracy."

Here is another from the 'Delta.'

"In the recent Presidential canvass the almost unanimous declaration of the South for Mr. Buchanan insured the election of that gentleman. Can it be gainsayed that the voice crying in the wilderness came from the lips of the so-called Secessionists; and that to them the Democratic party are indebted for their triumph over the Black Republicans?"

What say you to that, ye who accuse the Republicans of being disunionists and traitors to the Constitution? Here is the open confession from one of your own organs of immense patronage, saying that the Democratic party are indebted for their victory to the zealous efforts of Southern disunionists. This debt has been partially paid by the present Administration by giving these disunionists fat offices.

Again the same paper states:

"There can be no doubt that the resistant spirit manifested by the Southern-rights men has not only saved the Union in the past; but is its protecting shield to-day. But for this stubborn resistance to Northern aggression, the South would have long since been trampled under foot—Southern resistance to Northern encroachments is the only bulwark of the Union."

It is useless to quote further. If any one wants more proof, to substantiate our position, we refer them to the Editorial columns of such papers as the Charleston 'Mercury,' the Charleston 'Standard,' and to the speeches of Gen. Quitman, of Miss., Langdon Cheeves, of South Carolina, and other noted fire-eaters of the South; and they will find enough to satisfy any doubt of its truthfulness. As far back as 1820, the North were told by the South upon the floor of Congress that if they did not grant them the State of Missouri and consent to the enactment of the Missouri Compromise, (now so odious to Southern feeling,) they would secede from the Union. In 1832 we find South Carolina, weak and imbecile then, as now, from the effects of Slave labor, in open arms against the General Government, in favor of nullification and disunion—but soon brought to terms by President Jackson, the "old War-Horse of Democracy."

In 1847, when David Wilmot, Pennsylvania's noblest son, brought forward his celebrated Proviso for the exclusion of Slavery from the free territories to be acquired from Mexico, the halls of the National Capitol shook with the fierce cries of Disunion from the "Southern Chivalry" which so worked on the fears of some of its lukewarm supporters that they became transformed into a kind of bipeds called "Doughfaces," with which the nation has been afflicted ever since; while David Wilmot stood surrounded by his small but faithful band, the great champion of Free Soil for Free Labor. Around him have since rallied the noble and patriotic of the North

"For freedom's cause to battle ever."

Again in 1850 we find the South assembled in Convention in the city of Nashville—the presiding officer no less a personage than Chief Justice Sharkey, of Mississippi. Amongst the Delegates were some of the most distinguished men of the South—the avowed object of their deliberations was secession and the formation of a Southern Confederacy. They even went so far in their blind fanaticism as to appoint Gen. Quitman, a veteran soldier in the Mexican War, as commander-in-chief of the armies of the South, in case the North should resist their undertaking. These are the facts of history, and they cannot be denied or gainsayed. The leading men of that Convention to-day belong to the sham Democracy, and they were the men that elected James Buchanan.

On the other hand the Republican party are acting in accordance with the past legislation of the country. Believing with "the fathers" and the framers of the Constitution that Slavery is wrong, and not of divine origin as is now claimed by its advocates, but the creature of local and municipal law, they recognize it as such, and are opposed to its extension into the free territories of the West. Slave labor they truly believe retards the growth and prosperity of the Republic. In this they are sustained by the remarkable progression of the North in contrast with the South. They believe too that Free Soil and Free Labor are inseparable—adapted to each other by an all wise Providence to beautify and embellish the earth. Therefore their opposition to Slavery will never cease until the great principle is endorsed by the American people "No more Slave States—Free Soil for Free Labor." F. E.

☞ The coal breaker of the Union Coal and Iron Company, at Scranton, valued at thirty-five thousand dollars, was entirely destroyed by fire, June 24th.

☞ The London Times advocates the abolition of slavery in Cuba, as the only effectual means of checking the slave trade.

☞ As we understand that but a very small portion of the intelligent public in this County ever read the *Montrose Democrat*, we copy below a part of two articles in last week's issue of that paper, to show the style and tone of its editorials:

"The Editor of the *Independent Republican* seeks to convey the impression to the readers of that Journal, that we accused *Willis Dean*—the artist—of participating in the assault upon Wolf, the American cur. We have never intimated anything of the kind, and the *sneaking creature* who insinuates that we have done so, merits and receives our hearty contempt."

"The *Republican* of last week takes occasion to refer to a private citizen as "the noted 'free-love' Democratic orator." Now we have a letter over Judge Wilmot's signature, designating the gentleman referred to, as "gallant and respectable."

"QUERY:—Is the accusation of the *Republican* a malicious falsehood, or is Judge Wilmot so mean and depraved, so sunk in the lowest depths of vice and immorality, as to call "*noted* free-love orators," respectable? Take either horn."

The assertion in the first sentence above quoted is an utter falsehood, having no foundation in what we did say, and it was only made as a pretext for the insulting language that follows it. The pot-valiant youth who wrote the article, is apparently envious of the fame and standing of his predecessor, and therefore imitates his style of using epithets instead of facts to demolish an opponent. It seems that the forbearance with which we have treated the new editor has been misconstrued, and that our evident dislike of personal controversies has led him to suppose that we may be assailed with impunity. His case is but a new illustration of the bad results of gentle treatment, on some natures, according to the old verse:

"Gently stroke an angry nettle,
It will sting you for your pains;
Grasp it like a man of mettle,
Soft as silk it then remains:
Thus it is with vulgar natures,
Treat them gently they rebel;
But as harsh as nutmeg-graters,
Then the dogs will use you well"

Gentle usage has certainly failed with this fellow; it remains to be seen whether rougher treatment will mend his manners.

The next paragraph takes up the fact that we had called "a private citizen," namely, Snobble, "the noted free-love orator"—a title which from recent developments in the *Pennsylvanian* and authentic information from Williamsport, as well as his conduct while here, seems peculiarly appropriate—and attempts to clear up his character by claiming that Judge Wilmot once called him "gallant and respectable."

Not being among those who hold to the infallibility of the Judiciary, we believe that, if Judge Wilmot when he knew but little of the man was led to suppose him respectable or decent, he made a great mistake, as great a mistake in fact, as we did in taking the senior editor of the *Montrose Democrat* for a gentleman. *The Pennsylvanian* assures us that wherever Snobble has resided even temporarily, "he has acquired a renown for licentiousness and a disregard of all the decencies of life." Such renown he speedily acquired here, notwithstanding the *Democrat* took upon itself the apparently congenial task of whitewashing his loathsome *self-blackened* character.

"Take either horn," says the *Democrat*. Not being so fond of *taking a horn* as the miserable drunken "creature" whose life is divided between guzzling in bar-rooms and beer shops and manufacturing bogus "political truth" for his paper, we must decline to take either horn. The *Democrat* man, or "creature," had probably been indulging too freely in his cups—a habitual failing with him, as is well known in many parts of the County—and thought he was talking to one of his boon companions when he invited us to "take a horn." We have some faint hopes that when he gets sober he will see that he has been exposing himself before the public, and will be ashamed of himself, and apologize; but if he should choose the other course and go on from bad to worse, the public will place their own estimate on the maudlin slang of a tipsy editor.

If the "Democracy" of the County will select such mean and degraded specimens of humanity to conduct their press, we must get along with it the best we can, though it is very disagreeable to have such neighbors—and nothing but an apparent necessity would induce us to notice them at all. H. H. F.

☞ The Slave Power could never succeed in ruling the Union as it does, without the aid of a subsidized press; for the press, powerful for good when it speaks for liberty and human rights, is also powerful for evil when it lends itself to sustain the foes of freedom and the oppressors of mankind. Where truth is free to combat error, if all the people were intelligent, truth must ever triumph; but there are many who are too ignorant or too indolent to distinguish between truth and falsehood; and such are continually led astray by the false lights of dishonest partisan presses. Those men may be to blame for not informing themselves, but the politicians who mislead them are doubly guilty, in sustaining oppression and Aristocracy under the names of Liberty and Democracy.

"O what a precious name, Democracy,
To scare or cheat the simple into slaves!"

☞ Governor Walker in his speech at Topeka, as published in the *Montrose Democrat* last week, thus "crushes out" the doctrine of popular sovereignty in the Territories. Does the *Democrat* approve of this setting up the authority of Congress and the power of the general government against the sovereign will of the people?

"If you desire war; if you desire conflict; if you desire to enter a rebellion, not against the Territorial laws only, but against the government of the United States; all you have to do is to set up the State government against the government approved by the President and the acts of Congress, by the present enactment of State laws. There cannot be a State government without a State Governor, without his superseding the Governor appointed by the President of the United States under the laws of Congress.—There cannot be a State government without State judges, and there cannot be State judges without their superseding the judges appointed by the President of the United States under the laws of Congress, or a State Legislature without superseding the Territorial laws.—It means this or it means nothing. Surely this question is open rebellion against the government of the United States, which you tell me you do not mean to resist."

MR. GROW AT MINNEAPOLIS.—It has never been our fortune to hear a more powerful, earnest and truthful appeal to an assemblage of the Freemen of the North, than was made by Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, in his speech at Minneapolis on Tuesday evening. Woodman's Hall—a hall twice as large as any other in the Territory—was crowded with anxious listeners, who were warmed up by the eloquent speaker to a degree of enthusiasm that will be sure to tell at the ballot-box next Monday.

Mr. GROW will speak in St. Paul on Saturday evening next. The meeting will be at the Capitol, and the *people* will be there!—*St. Paul Minnesotian, May 28.*

☞ The Lewistown Journal says that a city missionary visited an unhappy young man confined in Jail at that place for a State prison crime. In course of conversation, the poor culprit said, with tears running down his cheeks, "Sir, I had a good home education; it was my *street education* that ruined me. I used to slip out of the house, and go off with the boys in the street. In the street I learned to lounge; in the street I learned to swear; in the street I learned to smoke; in the street I learned to gamble; in the street I learned to pilfer. Oh, sir, it is in the street, the devil lurks to work the ruin of the young!"

☞ Mrs. Stowe is on her way from Europe to the United States.

Philadelphia Interests and Politics.

The statements and threats contained in the following extract from the Philadelphia *Southern Monitor*, may give us some insight into Philadelphia politics, and explain the doughfacism of many city merchants:

"In the North and North West, the people manufacture a large proportion of the merchandise they consume. In the South and South West, the people make nothing but the great staples. If any of the "Republican" editors who are driving the Union upon the rocks, would like to have correct information in regard to *the interests of Philadelphia, let them seek it of the merchants*, and they may obtain enlightenment. Let them select any ten of the largest houses in Market street, and if they can have permission to examine the ledgers, they will see what will make them stare. Their eyes will be opened to the fact, that *three out of five, and, in many instances, nine out of ten, of the buyers are from the slave States.* And the bills of these customers are almost invariably the largest.

"New York, probably, must and will continue to be the commercial emporium; but Philadelphia has the "inside track" in the race for the South Western trade, and is far ahead in manufactures. Philadelphia is the most convenient city to the West and the South, and nothing (unless it be the influence of some of her editors,) can deprive her of the benefit of that advantage. Besides, Southern and Western men, from long habit, and agreeable association, feel perfectly at home in Market street. They see the same signs and meet the same faces that they have been accustomed to for years. But New York is ever changing. There, the Western man is asked all sorts of ridiculous questions. Some of their salesmen do not know how to pronounce Missouri, or Arkansas, or Carolina. And some are horrified at a Kentuckian's moderate use of a little tobacco; but they will invite him to hear Mr. Kalloch or Mr. Beecher hold forth to a mob of fanatics, and then introduce him to other places, not less demoralizing than the prostituted political pulpit. Their mock auctions are of no consequence; but a little quid of tobacco is an abomination.

"It is different in Philadelphia. Her intercourse with Southern men dates from the Revolution, when the British had exclusive possession of New York, and made it their headquarters. *But that intercourse, incessant and peculiarly familiar as it has been for generations, is now menaced by the preachers of treason to the Union, and traitors to Philadelphia. The South has been aroused from her long slumber of fancied security;* and in extending the accustomed hand of friendship, she would not have it grasped again by the cold fingers of an insidious Uriah Heap, who is plotting for her destruction. *She means to know her friends, and she will not deal with her enemies.* She cannot be condemned for this. Our merchants, in self-defence, patronize an agency which informs them of the habits and circumstances of their customers.—*The South and South West will have an agency to ascertain the names of merchants, &c., who do not disburse any portion of the profits of their trade in building underground railroads, compensating abolition lecturers, and sustaining anti-slavery and disunion newspapers.*"

The South on Governor Walker.

ROGER A. PRYOR, in an article in his paper of the 22d instant, upon Governor WALKER permitting the *Topeka* Territorial Legislature to meet, deliberate and adjourn without interruption says:

"The last line in the above dispatch contains an encouraging announcement. Governor WALKER is instructed to recede from his absurd and untenable position. We have confidence in Mr. BUCHANAN, and we utterly refuse to believe that he countenances WALKER's outrageous proceedings in Kansas. On the contrary, we predict that the South will yet have reason to be satisfied with the course of the Administration. It is utterly impossible that Mr. BUCHANAN can be guilty of the enormous ingratitude to the South, to say nothing of the apostasy from principle, which would be involved in his approval of WALKER's intrigues with the Black Republicans, and his efforts to abolitionize Kansas. *The Administration would not dare, even were they so disposed, to defy the utmost resentment and indignation of the Southern Democracy.*"

Rather a threatening attitude for a Democratic organ to assume towards the Administration! It is, however, a fair sample of the bullyism and terror system which the Democrats of the Southern States are inclined to towards the members of that party in the North. As such we commend it to our Democratic readers.—*Philadelphia Times.*

OUTSIDE THE TRACKS.—The New York 'Day Book,' a journal true as steel to the institution of Human Slavery, has ventured to support Governor Walker of Kansas in his course. The Richmond 'South' will not put up with such conduct on the part of the 'Day Book,' and says:

"Governor Walker proposes to allow the Abolitionists an appeal from the decisions of the Convention to whom the people of Kansas have referred the question, whether or not Slavery shall be tolerated in the Territory.—He contends that, upon this vital issue, a class of persons shall be permitted to vote who are not recognised as members of the political community of Kansas. And all these innovations and irregularities he urges for the express purpose of abolitionizing the Territory. Yet the 'Day Book' says it is all right; and the 'Day Book' is a Northern paper with Southern principles. What matters it, argues this champion of Slavery, if Kansas be lost to the South, so it be gained for the Democracy? We answer: that in this section, where political principle is found without any alloy of passion for place, the interests of the South are preferred above all considerations of party advantage; and if Democracy or Slavery is to be sacrificed in Kansas, we say, let the former perish a thousand times. Do we understand that the condition of co-operation between the Democracy of the North and the South is an engagement that, when the interests of section are incompatible with the success of party, the former must be surrendered, that the latter may triumph? Will the 'Day Book' please explain; for this is an important point, and a present understanding may prevent future trouble in the camp.

"The 'Day Book's' intelligence is on a level with its fidelity to the South."

The 'Day Book' will find that it has chosen a hard master.—*National Era.*

E. REED MYER.—This young and talented gentleman, who was elected to the State Senate from Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming, last fall, by over five thousand majority, visited our sanctum yesterday. He is looking as fresh and vigorous as ever. He speaks confidently of a large increase in the Republican vote this fall, over the vote given last year, in all the northern tier of counties. In other words, that every northern county will poll a much heavier majority for WILMOT than it did for FREMONT.—*Philadelphia Times.*

☞ The baptism of the infant Princess of England took place in the Chapel in Buckingham Palace on the 15th inst. She was named Beatrice Mary Victoria.

General Packer's Qualifications for Office.

We cut the following from the *Pennsylvanian* of yesterday:

"The contrast between these two candidates is striking; WILMOT has always been an ultraist and disorganizer, and has no experience in the necessities or development of our State, while General PACKER has for many years been *identified with her administration, and served in various positions of responsibility and trust, which have given him such personal knowledge of the wants and resources of the Commonwealth as no other man enjoys.*"

We do not propose to comment ourselves upon the "various positions of responsibility and trust" which he has occupied; but we do propose to subjoin an exposition of the manner in which he has filled one of those positions, that of Canal Commissioner. General PACKER was Canal Commissioner, by appointment, under DAVID R. PORTER, from 1839 to 1842.

A committee of investigation was appointed in 1841, to inquire into the expenditures upon the canals and railroads of the State.—It reported upon the 10th of April in that year. In that portion of their report which relates to the western division of the Main Line, in speaking of a reservoir which is called the Western, near Johnstown, it says:

"These facts, in connection with the proof that McCOMB & BINGHAM's, and O'FRIEL & Co's. bid, at rates nearly corresponding for the Eastern reservoir, establish most conclusively in our minds the opinion that the Western reservoir was allotted to MOORHEAD & PACKER at prices so far beyond the real value of the work, that the transaction can neither be explained or excused.

"*The circumstance of H. B. Packer, one of the contractors for this job, being a brother of one of the Canal Commissioners,* should not deprive him of an equal chance with any other citizen in the Commonwealth, for public work, for which he might be the lowest and best good bidder, but, certainly, this circumstance should give him *no preference.*—The committee will not say that, because Mr. PACKER is a brother of a Canal Commissioner, he was therefore favored in the allotment of a job. They will, however, assert the belief that the contract is one, the granting of which they cannot *reconcile with propriety or justice* to the people of the Commonwealth. Besides the allowance of most extravagant prices for the job, the circumstances attending its allotment we think deserving of censure, and go so far to show it was previously determined upon not to give out the public work to the lowest good bidder, but, *by arrangement, to throw certain jobs into the hands of certain persons*, and, at the same time, to satisfy all prominent competitors for the job." (Vide 2 vol. J. H. R., page 575.)

The committee state it as their opinion that the State lost, by the favoritism of the Canal Commissioners, $169,200, in the canal and railroad contracts in 1840—that is, that they awarded the contracts at prices so far above what reliable contractors offered to do them for, that that sum over and above what was a proper expenditure was paid. (Vide same, page 588.)

Does this favoritism to his brother, this squandering in a single year of $169,200 of the public money, evince fitness for "positions of responsibility and trust?" If they do, then General PACKER ought to be elected, otherwise he ought not.—*Philadelphia Times.*

☞ The *Daily Free Democrat*, (Milwaukee,) in a very sensible article on Judge Taney's decision in the Dred Scott Case, contains a paragraph so pertinent in its bearing that we transfer it to our columns, as worthy of perusal:

"Whatever may be the language of Taney's decision, a very superficial examination will show that his condemnation of men to perpetual servitude has no reference to *color* or *inferiority*, but is entirely independent of both. If it were *color*, then an indubitably white complexion, a blue eye and straight hair, should always entitle the possessor to freedom. And if it were *inferiority*, then wherever *superiority* is plainly manifest, the person should be free. But is such the case? Pick up any Southern paper you please and you will find advertised as run-away slaves persons who cannot be distinguished from the Caucassians, but must be identified by other means; and the cases on record are innumerable where such are held as slaves. And if to-day an individual were before Judge Taney, on the question of being reclaimed as a slave, were his complexion as white as the snows of the frosty Caucasus, it would avail him nothing against an affidavit, that he owed service on a rice or cotton plantation. What hypocrisy is it then to talk about *color* as the basis for slavery, when the very men who make the plea, ignore it in their practice every hour of their lives."

KANSAS—A MURDERER ACQUITTED.—We learn from Leavenworth City, that the murderer CHARLES FUGIT, recently on trial there for the murder of a man named HOPPS, has been acquitted.

We cannot conceive a more flagrant outrage on right, a more shameful disregard of the demands of justice, than this. FUGIT's crime was characterized by circumstances of such peculiar atrocity as would have more befitted an African heathen, than a civilized American. It was committed last summer, during the excitement in the Territory.

The murderer, it will be recollected, made a bet of a pair of boots with a friend, that he would kill an Abolitionist before the sun should set. To make good his word, he left town shortly afterwards, in pursuit of an innocent, inoffensive emigrant, named HOPPS, who, a few hours before, had passed through the place on his way to the interior of the Territory. He overtook the unsuspecting traveler, shot him down in cold blood, without a word of provocation, scalped him, and galloped back to town, brandishing the bloody trophy as an evidence of the execution of his contract, and claimed the boots which he had wagered. It was a deed of savagery and blood-thirstiness, that sent a thrill of horror through the bosom of every one who had feeling; and yet a jury of twelve men could be found in Kansas to bring in a verdict of "*Not Guilty.*"—*St. Louis Evening News.*

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—Messrs. Newall & Co., of Birkenhead, completed their half of the Atlantic submarine telegraph cable—twelve hundred and fifty miles—on the 8th of June, and on the following day gave a banquet to about 600 of their workmen and families, in celebration of the event. The process of spinning this portion of the cable occupied eighty days. The cable was being transferred to small vessels, to be transhipped on board the Niagara as soon as she arrived in the Mersey, which it was expected would be in the course of a few days. Experiments with the cable demonstrated in the most satisfactory manner that telegraphic communication along the whole length of wire was perfect.

The shipment of the cable at Greenwich on board the Agamemnon had been unavoidably delayed, but would, it was expected, be commenced on the 15th of June.

☞ The Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings has been purchased by the Cosmopolitan Art Association, at $80,000. The whole collection, including Power's "Greek Slave," will be distributed among the subscribers of the Association, in January next.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times.

The Effort to Distract the Free-State Party.

There is no question in the mind of any sensible, reflecting man, but the main object of Gov. R. J. Walker in coming to Kansas is to try and divide the Free-State organization, organize the Pro-Slavery party anew, and thus build up a dominant Democratic party, which shall be synonymous in spirit and sentiment with the "unterrified" Democracy of the States. This is Walker's design, and one in which he feels confident of success.—Conceit is generally the distinguishing characteristic of little men, and the Governor is no exception. It is well known with what a grand flourish of trumpets, and with what loud enthusiasm Walker entered Kansas. President Buchanan and his Cabinet were reported to have coaxed and supplicated him to assume the responsible duties of Governor of Kansas, and thus *save the Union!* To save the Union—a favorite hobby with Walker—he accepted the arduous (momentous, as he calls it) task. The President gave him a *carte blanche* to do exactly what he pleased; he was feted in New-York, toasted at St. Louis, treated at Leavenworth. His promises and pledges at first were fair and sounded sweet. But there was evidently something beneath this flowery verbiage of a venomous nature. And now this venom is working uppermost. Gov. Walker displays it in the effort he is making to break up the Free-State and Pro-Slavery organizations and to establish the parties of Kansas upon the basis adopted throughout the States.

This will never do. The Free-State party is composed of men formerly associated with all parties—Democratic, Whig and Republican—who are here united because they are desirous of securing the freedom of Kansas, and of redeeming the Territory from the unrighteous and God-defiant rule of usurping tyrants. And until this is accomplished—until Kansas is admitted as a free and independent State, and every illegal and unholy authority trampled under foot—until then will there be unity and harmony in the Free-State ranks, despite the efforts of Walker, Junkey Perrin and other vassals of the present time-serving and toadyish Federal Administration.

THE DEATH OF LUCIUS ROBINSON ESQ.—At a meeting of the Dubuque, (Iowa,) bar, April 26, 1857, to express their sorrow for the death of Lucius Robinson, Esq., after remarks by Judge Hempstead, J. S. Covil, Esq., and W. W. Crozier, Esq., the following resolutions were adopted:

The members of the Dubuque Bar having learned that Lucius Robinson, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney of Dubuque county, has been hurried from a life of high hopes and usefulness, the surviving members of the Bar, and officers of the District Court of which he was a member, entertaining a lively regard for his memory, and a high respect for his character, energy and professional abilities, have

Resolved, That this meeting with unfeigned sorrow deeply lament the untimely death of their brother Lucius Robinson, and will retain an affectionate remembrance of his many virtues, his perseverance, his ability and worth, as a lawyer and a good citizen.

Resolved, That in the manifestation of their sense of the loss sustained by the Bar and the community at large, in this afflicting dispensation of Providence, they will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to his nearest relations with the assurance to them of the sincere sympathy and condolence of the bar, and also that the District be requested to enter the same upon its records.

A Canadian Steamer Burned—Two Hundred Lives Lost.

Quebec, June 27.—The Canadian steamer Montreal was burnt yesterday when near here.

Two hundred passengers were either drowned or burnt to death.

The victims were mostly Scotch emigrants.

Quebec, June 27, Evening—The following further particulars, relative to the burning of the steamer Montreal, have been obtained:

The Montreal left here at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, for Montreal, with four or five hundred passengers, mostly Scotch immigrants, recently arrived from Europe.

Nothing unusual occurred until the steamer reached Cape Rouge, twelve or fifteen miles above Quebec, when the wood work near the furnaces was discovered to be on fire. Quickly after the flames broke forth, causing the utmost consternation among the passengers. Every possible effort was made to subdue the flames, but to no purpose.

Capt. Rudolph finding it impossible to save the steamer, ordered her run towards the shore.

The officers and crew of the Montreal exerted themselves at the same time to get out the life boats.

The flames spread with the most astonishing rapidity, and the wildest confusion and despair provailed throughout the ship.

A number of the passengers threw themselves overboard and were drowned.

Fortunately the steamer Napoleon, also for Montreal, was but a few miles in advance of the burning boat, and put back, with all possible expedition, to her assistance.

The Napoleon succeeded in rescuing from the burning wreck a hundred and twenty-seven passengers.

Capt. Rudolph and the Purser of the Montreal were amongst those who threw themselves into the river. Both being excellent swimmers, they succeeded in reaching the steamer Alliance, and were saved.

It is quite possible that some of the others succeeded in saving themselves by swimming, but as the steamer became unmanageable when a considerable distance from land, no doubt the most of those who threw themselves from the burning boat, met a watery grave.

Sixteen of those who were saved died shortly after reaching the deck of the Napoleon.

From present information, it is believed that the total loss of life by this terrible disaster will not fall far short of three or four hundred persons.

The steamer Alliance arrived here this afternoon with forty-five of the dead bodies.

We have not been able to learn the names of any of those lost, except that of Mr. Phillips, of the extensive lumber firm of Norcross & Phillips, of Three Rivers.

The Montreal had on board two hundred and fifty-eight Scotch emigrants, several German families, and several American passengers.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—By reference to the following act of the late Legislature, it will be seen that the number of jurors required to sit on a Coroner's inquest has been reduced from twelve to six:—

An Act relative to Inquests by Coroners and Justices of the Peace.—SEC. 1. That from and after the passage of this act, the number of jurors summoned by Coroners and Justices of the Peace in cases of inquests upon the bodies of deceased persons, as required by law, shall not be more than six to attend any one inquest. Approved, May 16, 1857.

☞ For the quarter ending 31st of March, 1857, the exports from the United States were $69,944,000, and the imports $92,500,000.

Clippings.

.... Henry B. M'Kean has been appointed Postmaster at Towanda, *vice* John G. Freese, *resigned.*

.... Seth Kinman, the Buck-Horn man, has been visiting Lycoming county, where he last resided before going West.

.... A Republican paper is about to be started at Washington, to be called *The Republic.* It is to be published semi-weekly and weekly, under the editorial direction of George M. Weston, of Maine, assisted by Daniel K. Goodloe, of North Carolina.—*Boston Traveller.*

.... Under the heading of a "happy thought," the *Sierra Citizen* says "the rumored death of Dr. Kane, which came by the last steamer, proves too true. The adventurous navigator has embarked upon his last voyage. *He has found Sir John Franklin!*"

.... The Know-Nothing Platform promulgated by the recent Louisville Convention, recognizes the "existence of a Supreme Being," which the Frankfort *Yeoman* considers very magnanimous, particularly so, as the *recognition* is not in the slightest degree reciprocated.

.... All the fools are not dead yet. In Marion county, Ohio, a few days ago, a man sued another for the rent of a house. On the trial, evidence was adduced that the house was haunted, and the jury decided that the defendant be paid $15 as damages, instead of paying rent.

.... Recent intelligence from France tells us that "scandal is rife about the Emperor's irregularities, and the Empress's indignant scoldings." From Spain, also, we learn that "the King and Queen are at serious loggerheads, and both are giving worse scandal than ever."

.... Mr. Buchanan's fine talk about the ladies, and the pretty speeches he has made in behalf of the weaker sex, turn out to be all moonshine. There have been more widows turned out of post-offices under his than any preceding administration

.... A free negro named Sam Green has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by the Dorchester county Circuit Court, Md., for having in his possession a copy of Mrs. Stowe's work, "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

.... We see it stated that the use of soda in neutralizing the acidity of gooseberries &c., is dangerous to health, there being already far too much pearlash &c. used in cooking. A recommendation of soda for that purpose having appeared in our paper, we copy this to "neutralize" its evil influence.

.... The Trenton *Gazette* says a woman in Ocean County was frightened to death a few days since. She had heard of the Comet, and seeing the pine woods on fire, was possessed with the idea that the world was burning up, which threw her into convulsions, resulting in death.

.... We bid good-bye to the comet with regret. He has furnished us material for several articles, and we feel obliged to him. We hope that the other worlds which he passes in his voyage may give him a more h