The Independent Republican.

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

F. E. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, August 20, 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.

Delegate Election and County Convention.

The Republican County Committee of Susquehanna County met at Montrose, pursuant to notice, on Wednesday, July 29th, and fixed the time and place for holding the County Convention, at the Old Court House, in Montrose, on Monday, August 24th, at two o'clock, P. M., and recommend the Republican voters of the several election districts to meet at the place for holding their respective township elections, on Saturday, August 22d, and elect two delegates in each Township and Borough, to represent them in said County Convention.

The following is a list of the Township Committees appointed by the County Committee in May last, whose duty it is to attend to the holding of the delegate elections in their respective districts:

APOLACON—William Graves, Silas Beardslee, Johnson Foster.
ARARAT—Gilbert Williams, Erastus Washburn, Williston Tyler.
AUBURN—Edward Dawson, R. H. Burch, James Cogswell.
BRIDGEWATER—M. M. Mott, M. L. Catlin, Edwin Taylor.
BROOKLYN—C. R. Palmer, E. T. Ashley, J. E. Howe.
CLIFFORD—E. Miller, M. C. Stewart, D. Reese.
CHOCONUT—Robert Addison, B. Wilson Battey, Lewis Chamberlin.
DIMOCK—George Stephens, George Gates, E. T. Tiffany.
DUNDAFF—S. B. Wells, J. B. Slocum, Thomas Arnold.
FOREST LAKE—Chester Wright, Geo. H. Hamlin, J. S. Towne.
FRANKLIN—Frederick Lines, John C. Webster, A. Brundage.
FRIENDSVILLE—Benj. Glidden, Miles Bliss, D. T. Roe.
GIBSON—William W. Williams, Henry Abel, William T. Case.
GREAT BEND—Peter Decker, M. Gillman, Reuben H. Haywood.
HARFORD—Walter Graham, Orlando Wartrous, E. N. Loomis.
HERRICK—James Walker, Benjamin Wartrous, Lewis Bunnell.
HARMONY—David Taylor, Loren Norton, jr., David Lyons.
JACKSON—J. W. Cargill, John W. Stone, Reuben Harris.
JESSUP—Ralph Birchard, Benjamin Shay, William Wheelock.
LIBERTY—Asa A. Fish, Albert Truesdell, George W. Crandall.
LATHROP—Philander Bronson, Nelson Lord, I. A. Newton.
LENOX—John Moxley, G. O. Loomis, Luke Reed.
MIDDLETOWN—Charles R. Hoadley, David Thomas, D. T. Hendrick.
MONTROSE—A. Smith, jr., F. A. Case, D. R. Lathrop.
NEW MILFORD—L. A. Smith, Gurdon Moxley, J. W. H. Bradford.
OAKLAND—J. K. Grimes, Bradley Beebe, Stephen Frazier.
RUSH—Wm. Sherwood, Norman Granger, Abisha W. Grey.
SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT—Alonzo Whitney, Thomas Ingstrum, A. C. Adams.
SILVER LAKE—Michael Hill, Wm. H. Gage, Francis Bliss.
SPRINGVILLE—O. Hickox, David Wakelee, A. A. Root.
THOMSON—A. T. Galloway, Collins Gellatt, Abraham Coon.

By order of the County Committee.
HARVEY TYLER, President.
EZRA PATRICK, Jr., Secretary.

ERRATUM.—In letter of H. H. Jessup on first page fourth column, 23 lines from bottom, for "to avoid the *schooner*," read "to avoid the *shower*."

☞ We would again urge upon those Republican voters who read this number of the Republican before the Delegate elections, the importance of attending those elections and securing the choice of able and reliable men to represent the wishes of their respective Townships in the County Convention.

☞ We learn that William C. Tiffany, of Harford, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Register and Recorder, and not for Prothonotary, as stated by our correspondent last week.

The following are names of candidates, not named in the list published last week: For Sheriff, Zipron Cobb, of Montrose, and Samuel Williams, of Ararat; for Commissioner, Orange Mott jr., of Forest Lake, and Samuel W. Truesdell, of Liberty; and for Treas. M. Gillman, of Gt. Bend, and L. B. Hinds, of Montrose.

☞ Hon. Darius Bullock, of Bradford county, who has been appointed by Gov. Pollock to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Wilmot, is now holding Court in this county. He has the reputation of being an able jurist.

☞ The Sham Democracy of Susquehanna county met at Montrose on Monday last and nominated the following ticket: For Representative, C. S. Gilbert, of Great Bend; for Sheriff, O. M. Crane, of Montrose; for Prothonotary, George M. Dennison, of Dimock; for Register and Recorder, Reuben Tuttle, of Gibson; for Commissioner, Judson Stone; for Treasurer, Daniel Brewster; for Auditor, I. E. Birchard; for Coroner, John Bolton.

After the nominations, Dr. Leet made his speech, a string of pro slavery resolutions were adopted, and the Convention adjourned *sine die.* Dr. Leet's speech exhibited his usual style of eloquence, wherein bombast and ignorance are so happily blended. Everybody will admit the bombast, and lest any one should deny the other quality, we will give an example. The doctor defined the Missouri Compromise to be an agreement by which Slavery was to be prohibited North, and permitted South, of *Mason and Dixon's line!* That will do for a specimen. Many of his other statements were no more correct.

The resolutions were decidedly rich, but as we have not been furnished with a copy, we must defer comments on them till next week.

☞ We observe that some of the sham-Democratic newspapers contain a statement that the British Government contemplates the reopening of the slave trade, and to the statement append long homilies on the hypocrisy of British pretensions to philanthropy. It is not our province to vindicate the British Government from these attacks, but they are founded on a misstatement of facts. It is the French Government, and not the English, who propose to transport to the West Indies "African Emigrants to serve as voluntary apprentices for ten years," which is understood to be little else than a cover for the slave trade. This proposition has been referred to in terms of the severest reprobation in the British Parliament, and that Government has done nothing indicating an intention to participate in such a scheme. That some of the English papers have given it a timid half-way approval is true, for there are papers ready to support tyrannical and wicked acts, from motives of interest and self-aggrandizement, in all countries, as is well exemplified by the course of the doughface press here, in sustaining every kind of outrage in behalf of Slavery.

☞ It is amusing to contrast the language of the Shamocratic press of Pennsylvania, before and after Gen. Packer's refusal to meet Judge Wilmot in discussion on the stump. They were for weeks [illegible] in their [illegible] that no challenge had been sent, and that if one should be, their candidate would promptly accept. The following extracts [illegible] the [illegible] that appeared in [illegible] Packer [illegible] *Democratic Review*, as follows:

ALL A MISTAKE.—Some of the "Republican" prints are stating that Judge Wilmot has challenged General Packer to meet him upon the stump during the gubernatorial campaign. The whole story is a fabrication. Wilmot is not notorious for his backbone, as all will know who remember his declining to meet Mr. Schnable last fall upon the stump.—General Packer's his man whenever he feels like "pitching in."

The following is from the *Allentown Democrat*:

Now we pronounce the whole thing a sheer fabrication—a falsehood got up on the brag-game principle; and assert further, that Gen. Packer *never received any challenge* whatever from Mr. Wilmot; that Wilmot *never sent* him one; and thirdly, that if the latter would send a challenge to discuss the questions involved in the approaching campaign, before the people, Gen. Packer *will promptly accept it.*

These were before Packer declined to meet his competitor. Mark their tone of braggadocio and confidence in their champion's ability and willingness to meet Wilmot. But the correspondence is made public, and immediately these magnificent editors discover that it would be improper for the candidates to meet and discuss their principles before the people.

The Allentown Democrat now says:

The letter of Mr. Buckalew, Chairman of the Committee, speaks the sentiments not only of the entire Committee, but we think of every man who would avoid the dire results that might flow from such a course. The Democratic party does not feel inclined to ignore its own time-honored usages, nor to detract from the proud dignity she has maintained ever since her origin, by asking her candidates for Gubernatorial honors to descend to the level of a township constable, by traversing the State and personally soliciting votes.

And so, in substance, say the sham Democratic papers generally. Was ever so complete a back down? And then how worthless is the excuse under which they seek to conceal the cowardice of their position. They talk as though it was stooping beneath his dignity, for a candidate for Governor to canvass the State, and yet the thing has been done by "*Democratic*" candidates not only at the South but at the North, and here in Pennsylvania. These editors surely cannot expect their readers to forget that Johnston and Bigler canvassed the State, and again Pollock and Bigler three years ago. It will also be recollected that Breckenridge, the *Democratic* candidate for Vice President, took the stump in Pennsylvania last Fall. And Gen. Packer is already advertised to address "*the Democracy*" in certain localities during the present canvass! Has he descended to the level of a township Constable? In fact the whole case amounts simply to this, that Packer is afraid to meet Wilmot on the stump.

For the Independent Republican.

Pennsylvania Politics.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Wilmot's *challenge*, and Packer's *non-acceptance* form the all-absorbing topic among the intelligent portion of the community here, at present. Indeed, the *super heat* that Mr. Packer exhibited in submitting the challenge to the decision of the president of the Democratic State Committee, and his reply thereto, have excited surprise, and elicited some severe criticism from the American portion of the Democracy in this neighborhood. They look upon this evasion of Packer's as a clear back-out, and as a proof of his having but little desire to meet David Wilmot on the stump. As for "Paddy," he turns up his eyes with holy horror at the idea of a "*Democratic* Candidate" refusing to "*accept* of a *challenge!*"

Mr. Buckalew assigns as a reason why Packer should not meet Wilmot on the stump, that probably he (Wilmot) would want to discuss the slavery question, and gives it as his opinion that the question was settled by the *people last fall.* Now, famed as the rank and file of the Democracy are for their *gullibility*, they are not *gullible* enough to swallow this; they know, as do Buckalew and Packer, that the question of slavery is *not settled*, nor *ever will be*, till the aegis of Freedom is spread over every square foot of the broad Territories of this Republic.

The Daily *News* in noticing Packer's refusal to meet Wilmot, asks, "why does he not challenge *Hazlehurst*?" and, feeling very funny, the *News* proceeds to tickle its fancy by imagining the uncomfortable situation in which Wilmot would be placed; and how Hazlehurst having plenty of *material for attack*, would throw Wilmot on the *defensive*, and finally extinguish him altogether! Does the *News* think that the Americans and Republicans are *verdant enough* to be caught in this *Democratic trap?* (for we are persuaded that there is nothing *American* about it;) if it does, we feel inclined to think that it will change its mind after a *certain* day in *October* next.

Straightoutism will get no *advertisement* through Wilmot noticing it; of this we feel confident.

We will close these remarks by saying that Wilmot's prospects are cheering even in this Irish-Democratic stronghold; and victory will as surely be ours as will rise the Sun on the thirteenth of next October. As for *Straightoutism*, that's "*nowhar*" in *this neighborhood!* Yours &c., W. R. G.

Minersville, Schuylkill Co., August 8, 1857.

For the Independent Republican.

Letter from California.

RICH BAR, FEATHER RIVER,
Plumas Co., Cal., June 1, 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I take this opportunity of giving you what little experience I have had, together with what information I can gather, relative to the ways, customs, and scenes, of a life in California. I will commence by giving you a short description of our passage and journey hither. We sailed from New York, the 20th day of April last, on board the steamship George Law. There were about eleven hundred passengers on board. We had a very stormy day to start, with high winds and rain. The next day was quite pleasant, but the sea was very rough and about half the passengers were seasick. The next three days we were out of sight of land—weather pleasant and the sea smooth.

The ocean, when it is calm and still—when there is no land in sight—when as far as the eye can reach is nothing but an expanse of blue water, with now and then a sail in sight—looks very beautiful. Sunset at sea is one of the sublimest views I ever beheld, and the rising of the sun is almost equally beautiful.

On Saturday, April 25th, we passed one of the Bahama Islands. On Sunday we passed the island of Cuba. In the afternoon of Monday, we ran into the harbor of Kingston, on the island of Jamaica, for the purpose of taking in coal. We stopped there over night and took on board about 100 tons of coal. It was brought on board by the native girls; they brought it in tubs on their heads, one hundred pounds at a time.

Kingston is quite a large city. The buildings are old; a great many of them are almost in ruins. The principal part of the inhabitants are negroes, and the most miserable of human beings. The women do the most of the labor, while the men oversee them and drive them with a whip, as we drive our cattle. Many of them are intelligent-looking, and if educated would probably be good citizens. They seemed very anxious to get away—many wanted the passengers to take them, and said they would live with us and help us their lifetime, if they could get away. They dislike the British government very much, and the way they live I think is a disgrace to the English.

The island of Jamaica is a beautiful island. All kinds of tropical fruits grow there in abundance; and if they had the right kind of government, it would be a splendid region. As it is, there is no enterprise.

Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock, we sailed from Kingston. Wednesday was very hot, we being in low latitude. Still there was quite a sea-breeze.—The weather was beautiful.

On Thursday, April 30th, we arrived at Aspinwall, all in good health. I think there was not a person sick on board.

Now, as we have arrived at our first landing, it probably will not be out of place to give a description of our treatment by the officers and crew while on board the George Law. In the first place the Company swindled the passengers out of as much as [illegible] exorbitant prices for tickets, and after they had paid [illegible] tickets [illegible] give [illegible] steerage tickets. One man bought [illegible] tickets, (as he supposed,) for himself, a lady and three children. [illegible] gave him steerage tickets. When he found he was deceived, he went to the officers for redress, and they only laughed at him. He declared he would not have the lady and children go in the steerage, and so, in order to get them in the cabin, he had to pay the amount over and above what his steerage tickets were worth, or $13.75 extra, and he went into the steerage. Now, they lay the blame of these things to spurious officers; but I believe the main Company are the ones to blame. I will relate another incident that occurred on board, to show you the usages of the officers. When we ran into the harbor of Aspinwall, and got within about half a mile of the wharf, we ran on to coral rock and stuck fast.—They could not get the vessel off of the rocks. The officers requested the passengers to go ashore in boats that night although it was quite late in the evening. A part of them consented to go, but others made some objections to going till morning. They replied that every d—ned soul should go that night. One man replied that he should not go till morning. An officer took a bucket of water and threw it on the man, and then spat at his knife to stab him. The passengers then told them if they wanted a fight they could have it, but they would not stir a step towards the shore that night. The officers found they had too many to handle, so they concluded to let us alone. In the morning, they succeeded in getting her off the rock, and landed us at the wharf. They used us like beasts all the way, not giving us half enough to eat, and what they did give us was not as good as the farmers of Susquehanna county feed to their hogs.

I would advise any one coming to California, not to come on the mail line. If I was to come again, I would certainly cross the plains, before I would patronize them. J. M. B.

☞ *The Cincinnati Enquirer*, a leading Democratic journal in Ohio, thus comments on the refusal of Gen. Packer to meet Judge Wilmot on the stump, and discuss with him before the people of Pennsylvania the great issues on which they are to pass judgment in October:

"Judge Wilmot, the Black Republican candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, lately challenged Gen. Packer, the Democratic nominee for that office, to take the stump with him in public discussion throughout the State. Mr. Packer referred the proposal to the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who advised him to decline it, assigning several reasons for such a course, which, in our judgment, are not at all tenable. The first was, that it might have a tendency, by making a precedent, to prevent, hereafter, the nomination of any man who was not a good debater; and second, that in his (the Chairman's) belief there was a considerable public feeling against the propriety of executive candidates appearing before the people to solicit their votes; and lastly, that Wilmot, the Black Republican nominee, was a Judge, which was a special disqualification.

"This latter objection was no reason why Packer should not take the field, and if any disadvantage had resulted to Wilmot in consequence of his improper course, Democrats would not take that to heart severely. The other reasons for the declination strike us as very flimsy. The policy of opposing candidates for high political offices discussing together the important issues of a campaign, has been tried in the South and West with the most complete success. The people have been instructed by it, and it is no unusual thing in the South to find men without any education, who, on account of their familiarity with political discussions by the ablest men on both sides, are better informed on politics than many people at the North of far superior education.

"There can be no better way of elucidating the truth than by a fair and open discussion. The Democracy—on account of the superior justice and strength of their cause—should especially court it, on all occasions. The falsehoods and errors of our opponents can in no way be so handsomely and forcibly exposed. The adoption of the system in the North would, doubtless, be worth thousands of votes to our organization. The declination of Mr. Packer gives Wilmot's friends an opportunity to assert that the Democracy are afraid of public controversy, and places them in a bad and false position. Packer, we understand, is a good speaker, and would on the stump, have been an overmatch for Wilmot, had the proposal been accepted. We hope that in Ohio no such feeling will prevail, but that our candidate for Governor will promptly meet Gov. Chase in discussion in every part of the State."

☞ The election of JAMES S. ROLLINS as Governor of Missouri is likely to be set aside by frauds in the canvass, as was that of Gov. Bashford in Wisconsin two years since, and that of Lieut. Gov. Newland in Missouri last year. *The St. Louis Democrat* says:

"We stated on yesterday that, unless fraud were perpetrated, the election of Major Rollins was a *fixed fact.* We reiterate the same to-day; but we regret to add that we are convinced that frauds *are being perpetrated.* Our advices from the City of Jefferson are to the effect that already the *game of amended returns* has been begun. Thus, the County of Polk has been certified as *one* majority for Stewart, and so recorded; but now Col. Acock sends up an amended return, giving Stewart *two hundred and thirty-one* majority. We are further advised that the Nullifiers in their desperation have sent out runners to meet the messengers bearing the returns of the remaining counties, with instructions to suit the necessities of the case. This fact would seem to have already transpired in regard to Adair and Maries, which show figures that cannot be accounted for on any other ground. If the fraud has been thus begun, where shall it end? The villainy which was perpetrated at the last session, whereby Hancock Jackson was declared Lieut. Governor, was only consummated by the fraudulent returns from *Polk County* and now we have the *same men* in the *same county*, moving in behalf of a *like fraud.*

PROFESSORS ON ALL FOURS.—At one of the meetings held by the Boston *savans* a few weeks since, the room was darkened for the trial of 'spiritual' experiments. One of the Professors thought to himself, "would be just like these people to have some one creep in at the door, and get under the table, and perform all the tippings and raps;" so down goes this learned man upon his hands and knees and creeps softly towards the door, and sure enough he runs presently upon a man moving quietly along on all fours, just as he expected. Seizing eagerly upon the culprit, our wary Professor exclaims, "Now sirrah, I've caught you; I've caught you now!" But the culprit meantime has grappled with him and is shouting the same thing in response. It was another Professor hunting for the same kind of game! Each thought for a minute that he had revealed the whole trickery of spiritualism; but the matter was soon cleared up, and, after a hearty laugh, these faithful disciples of Boston, confessing that the experiment was a failure, were again applying the inductive method in more successful ways.

The Last Kansas Outrage—Walker in the Plot.

Gov. Walker promised fair play to all parties in Kansas. He professed to have gone there to adjust existing difficulties upon an equitable basis, and expressed the idea that he would either re-enact himself or tolerate the re-enactment by others of the outrages which had marked the preceding history of the Territory. There were those who believed him. His words were fair; but his acts have belied them. He is no more to be trusted than Shannon, because he has evinced as little disposition, by anything he has done, to secure equal suffrage and a just representation.

The law enacted by the bogus Territorial Legislature confided the duty of making the Legislative Apportionment to the Governor of the Territory; but it provided that if that functionary neglected this duty until after the first day of June, then that it should be made by the presiding officers of the two Houses of the Legislature. Walker *did* neglect this duty—wilfully, we presume, notwithstanding the attempt of his friends to charge the neglect to forgetfulness or ignorance of the statute. He was too cowardly to do right, and dared not consummate the wrong required from whoever should carry out the law. He skulked—allowed the first of June to pass by, and so placed the task in the hands of those who had neither scruples, compunctions nor fears.

Their work is before us. Two thirds of the "actual residents" of the Territory are disfranchised! Nineteen counties are restricted to three Representatives, because they have a Free State population! Five counties out of the fifty-three are awarded a majority of the Legislature, because they are supposed to have a Pro-Slavery majority! The ten thousand Free State inhabitants who have gone into the Territory since last March are not to be allowed to vote; and to secure a "Border Ruffian" interpretation of the bogus statutes, a thousand United States bayonets are to encircle the Ballot-Box on the day of election!

This is the first practical act in the drama of Walkerism! This is the "fair play" promised under his administration! This is the process by which the will of the majority of the actual residents of the Territory is to be ascertained! It is for this Free State men have been called upon to praise him; and it is this which has subjected him to suspicion of entertaining "Abolition proclivities!"

Will the Free State men acquiesce in a wrong like this? If they do, they deserve just such treatment as is being meted out to them. Only those unfit for self-government, because ignorant of their rights, would suffer themselves to be so trampled upon.

While this is the first it is by no means the last act in the Walker drama. The rule laid down for action under this Apportionment may be expected to be enforced when the new Constitution shall be submitted. If this Spring's emigrants are not deemed fit to exercise the suffrage in an election for representatives to a Territorial Legislature, they will not be allowed to vote for or against the organic law. Both will be voted upon at the same time; and the same rule will be applied to both.

Nor is this against the doctrine laid down by the Washington Union, however much it may be in the teeth of what Walker has promised. That Journal, speaking for the Administration, conceded to the Convention the right to define the qualifications of those to be entitled to vote; and the Argus, improving upon this hint from the chief organ said, "all it would ask would be that those should be allowed to vote who were enrolled under the last census."

This exclusion of the entire of this year's emigration harmonizes with the views of both of these journals, and will doubtless receive the cordial endorsement of all who are now silent in regard to this apportionment rascality.—*Alb. Jour.*

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI ON EMANCIPATION.—Major Rollins, who, acording to reports, has been elected Governor of Missouri, defined his position on the emancipation question, in a recent speech in St. Louis, as follows:

"Now, in regard to my opinion on the subject of "emancipation," I hear it said, occasionally, that Missouri is destined to be a free State. Very well; I am in favor of leaving that question to higher than human laws, and I am in favor of submitting that question to the laws of *climate*, of *emigration*, [good! good! good!, strong enthusiasm,] of *labor*, and of *production*, which, first or last, affects the destinies of man and commonwealths, and to the clean guidance of Him who does all things well. [Renewed marks of enthusiasm.]

"Now, I am in favor of encouraging labor in our State; protecting the labor of this great city, and of the entire Commonwealth in which we live. I am in favor of inviting and encouraging emigration to the State of Missouri from every part. [Cheers.]

"I say, let us throw wide open our doors and invite here men of the North, of the South, and men of every tongue and kindred upon the inhabitable globe. [Applause.] Invite them here to cultivate our prairies, to till our land, to aid in developing our mineral resources, to aid us in filling up our great cities, and making Missouri the proudest and noblest Commonwealth in this sisterhood of States; and if, my friends, this cordial system of emigration from North and South—if, I say, this emigration in the course of years brings about such a disproportion between the white and black races, that it is no longer the interest of the people of Missouri to continue it a Slave State, I say, "then let it go."—[Tremendous cheers.]

"These are my opinions, my friends. I hide them from no one. I do not wish to war with a man, however, because he differs with me upon the subject. I do not wish to war with a man because he is an emancipationist. That is the better and the wisest policy. My opinion is, that, in consequence of the agitation that such a question will awaken in the State, and in consequence of the fact that we occupy a high Northern latitude here; in consequence of the fact that the disproportion between the white and the black races is becoming greater and greater, and of the fact that in course of time—in ten, twenty or fifty years, most probably—it will become the interest of the slaveholder himself to stay the current of slave population in the State of Missouri, that it is better to do without this institution; I say that in consequence of all these laws, and considerations and causes now operating, it would be best to let the question alone.

"NOTHING TO WEAR."—The imports of foreign dry goods at New York during the past week were large, being nearly $4,000,000, and within a fraction of $2,000,000 larger than the amount imported in the corresponding week of last year. The aggregate imports of dry goods for this year, so far, amount to $63,914,6[illegible]—showing an excess this year over last of nearly $5,000,000.

The Juniata *Sentinel*, in view of Packer's back out, is tempted to indite the following verse:

O! Packer is the candidate—
So eloquent and witty,
He'll make a "*bustin*" Governor,
With the help of a "Committee."

HON. DAVID WILMOT.—As Republicans, we feel proud of our candidate; as Pennsylvanians we are proud of the name of Wilmot—justly proud that the man, whose name has become immortalized as the re-affirmer of the Jeffersonian doctrine of 1787, is a son of our Commonwealth; and though Pennsylvania has been engaged in supporting the doctrine which she once espoused, we hope that the day is not far distant when she will come up nobly to the standard of her ancient and long cherished principles. That the doctrine of the Wilmot Proviso is as deep seated in the great heart of Pennsylvania, as it was in 1846, when the Legislature adopted it by a unanimous vote, we have never seen any reason to doubt, notwithstanding the fulminations and anathemas, which have been vociferated against it by office-holding Democrats, both great and small, ever since the Baltimore Convention of 1848. The honest sense of Pennsylvania upon this question has never fairly been heard since that time; all efforts toward its utterance having been choked down by the absurd threats of pro-slavery bullies to dissolve the Union. We have been lacking in that moral stamina, which makes men truly great. We have rewarded political tricksters with high places amongst us, and in the nation, and we looked up to them, and deferred to them because of their success, while men of true greatness, whose souls could not stoop to the tricks of the political game, have been cast aside or left in the shade. It is high time that Pennsylvania had followed the example of some of the New England States, and selected men for office because of their worth.

In David Wilmot is now presented to the people of this State, the champion of a principle dear to every consistent lover of his State and the Union; a man every way fitted to fill the office of Governor of this Commonwealth, by his intelligence, learning and experience in public affairs; and eminently worthy of the station, for his exalted patriotism, and past public services.—*Chester Co. Times.*

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY—BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM.—At a time when so many infatuated hot-bloods of the ultra South are conspiring to rend the National Democratic party in twain, and to erect on its ruins a sectional organization, whose only known principle of warfare shall be indiscriminate hostility to everything Northern—at a time when discord reigns supreme, and the dissolution of the great national party of the Union seems so imminent and inevitable—at a time when our most trusted and prominent men are taking counsel of faction and discontent, and fanning flames, which, from their age and position, the country expected that they would help to subdue—it may not be improper to remind the South of what that Northern Democracy they are making so much haste to repudiate, have done, in co-operation with the South, on memorable occasions in the past:

"When Florida was an applicant for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, in 1845, with Slavery, the vote on her admission stood thus: In the House, Northern *Democrats*, yeas 58, nays 4. All the members of all the other parties of the North, numbering 37, voted in the negative. In the Senate, *all* the *Northern* Democrats, numbering 12, voted in the affirmative, while *all* the Northern men belonging to other parties, numbering 9, voted against it. But for the votes of these Northern Democrats, Florida would not have been admitted into the Union as a State.

"Take now the question of the annexation of Texas. Who in the North voted for it? who against it? In the House of Representatives, 37 *Northern* Democrats voted for it, and only 3 against it; while *not a single man* from the North of any other party voted for it. All others, numbering 46, voted against it. But for Northern Democratic votes, Texas would not have been annexed.

"Now, let us take the Fugitive Slave Law. On the adoption of this law, the vote stood thus: *Northern* Democrats, yeas 28, nays 14; all others from the North, yeas 3, nays 62. But three Northern voters outside of the Democratic party. Thus, it is clear that the Fugitive Slave Law would never have been passed without the aid of Northern Democrats.

"Let us now consider the Nebraska bill—that most trying and terrific of all measures to the Northern Democracy; that measure, under which courage quailed and virtue was seduced; that measure which, in the North, made apostasy a virtue, and fidelity a crime; which made an Abolitionist an angel, and a Democrat a devil—an ordeal the most fearful of all to which the Northern Democracy have ever been subjected. On this question how did the vote stand? The *Northern* Democrats who voted for it in the House, were 45; those who voted against it were 38. *Not one* Northern man of any other party voted for it. They all voted against it to the number of 54. In the Senate, the Northern Democrats who voted for it, were 14, against it, 4. No Northern Whig or (of course) Abolitionist voted for it."—*Richmond (Va.) Examiner.*

JAMES THOMPSON.—There is not probably in this State another man whose political record is so full of duplicity and tergiversation as is that of James Thompson, candidate of the Locofocos for Supreme Judge. Now we are not going to write an essay. We like two or three facts packed together and whacked plump into the bull's eye, like a cannon ball.

In answer to the questions of Goodrich, Scofield, James, Merrill, Clemons and Arnet, a committee appointed in 1848 to inquire into his views on the Wilmot proviso, Thompson said, after quoting his votes for the Oregon Bill with the proviso;

"You will therefore see that *I have shown by my votes my belief in the* POWER OF CONGRESS TO PROHIBIT SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.—[*Letter, Sept.* 1, 1848.]

What did this same man do in 1850?—What no other northern man perhaps, (though there are a good many northern locofocos left) could be found base enough to do; *he called the previous question on the infamous Fugitive Slave Act, thereby closing the mouths of all its opponents*, an act, which of itself ought to doom any man to political ignominy. That was James Thompson's Democracy in 1850.

What next? *Why, this same Wilmot Proviso man of* 1848, *this Fugitive-Slave-Law man of* 1850, is now the great high priest of the *Squatter Sovereignty Democracy!* he has been tried and found willing in the dark day of Slavery's rule, and with its placard blazoned on his back and on his brow, asks the people of Pennsylvania to place him in one of their highest seats of power and of honor! What shall the answer be in October?—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

EMIGRATION FROM MISSOURI.—A correspondent, writing from Fort Laramie, says:

"There is an immense emigration on the Plains this summer, mostly from Missouri. Thousands are leaving the State, to find a more genial climate, the winters having been so cold lately. I once asked a Missourian why he was going to California. He replied, 'I'll be dog gone if I'll stay in a country where the cold weather freezes the shucks of the cattle's feet.' The road is filled with covered wagons and stock. It is estimated that 40,000 head of cattle are on the road from Missouri alone."

THE EMANCIPATION FEELING IN MISSOURI.—The majority for ROLLINS in St. Louis city and county, where the Emancipation feeling is strongest, was 1434. The *Democrat* says:

"About thirty-five hundred votes were not polled, nine-tenths of which are ultra free soil. Upon a direct emancipation issue, unembarrassed by any party antecedents, we may, therefore, in the future, calculate upon a clear working majority of four thousand votes. This is very significant and very cheering. At the last April election, Mayor Wimer failed of obtaining a clear majority over both competitors by two or three hundred; now we have carried the city by *fourteen hundred and thirty-four.* This shows the rapidity of the growth of the free soil sentiment within the last four months; and the triumph so far as it involves a mere local victory is glory enough for one day."

A GREAT NATIONAL CURIOSITY.—The Abingdon (Va.) *Virginian* says: "There is a natural bridge within 52 miles of this place, in Scott county, Va., compared with which the bridge over Cedar Creek is a mere circumstance. The Scott bridge extends across a chasm more than twice 80 feet in width, and is 420 feet deep, at the bottom of which flows a much larger and more rapid stream than Cedar Creek, but it is not less's bridge, with a broad wagon road located upon it.—The survey for the Cumberland Gap Railroad passed through the arch of this bridge. It is, perhaps, the wildest and most stupendous curiosity in the United States, and yet it is comparatively unknown."

☞ The whole question of slavery extension or restriction has been removed from the halls of Congress and transferred to the soil, there to be determined by the actual settlers. The exciting debates in our National Legislature, which, while consuming time and treasure, but fomented agitation and sectional discord, are ended. This the Kansas bill has achieved for the South, and he who says of this it is nothing, does not realize the danger of internal agitation and geographical animosity.—*Bardstown Gazette.*

Considering the notorious fact that Congress has done little else than discuss the slavery question ever since the Kansas bill was enacted, this paragraph from the *Gazette* is about as cool as "the very purest quality of ice" which the editor puffs in the same column.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞ Gen. Packer, instead of accepting the challenge of his competitor, as any high-minded gentleman would have done, says, "Ask the Committee." And that Committee, knowing his calibre, places an emphatic veto upon the project of free discussion. Free discussion, indeed!—why the very principles of the party are opposed to it. The mission of Locofocoism is to enslave the mind as well as the body. Their majorities are made up by people who will listen only to *one side*, who are held in allegiance by ignorance and prejudice. Their leaders dare not meet their opponents in fair fight, but are compelled to skulk behind and beat about the bush. Well may the candidate of such a party, when challenged by an opponent, show the "white feather," and exclaim, "ask my Committee." It is his only alternative to avert disgrace in every encounter.—*Reading Journal.*

☞ Senator Mason of Virginia dissents from the current pretense that the South did not expect that Kansas would become a Slave State. He says that he *did* expect it—as, indeed, with the history of Missouri (lying in the same latitude) before him, why should he not? The Senator seems inclined to pitch into somebody for the gloomy prospects of Slave Power in Kansas.

ITEMS.

There is considerable excitement at the reported discovery of gold on the Chaudiere river, Lower Canada.

A large contract has been made for flour, deliverable at Louisville, next March, at four dollars and a half per barrel.

Letters received at Lecompton, K. T. state that a number of surveying parties had been murdered by the Indians.

Two old whigs are running against each other for Governor of Maryland—Thomas H. Hicks, of Dorchester, as an American, and John C. Greene, as a Democrat. The election is in October.

The wife of Montgomery Landt, living at Kistatom, Greene Co., not long since presented her husband with three boys at a birth—this being the third occurrence of the kind in three years.

The health of Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, is said to be so feeble that he will probably not be able to take his seat in the next Congress.

The nomination of H. B. Payne, for Governor, by the locofocos of Ohio, is a triumph of the Douglas over the Buchanan wing of the party. Judge Ranney was the favorite of the Buchanan men; but he was distanced.

Gov. Chase, of Ohio, has been unanimously re-nominated by the Republican State Convention.

Thos. Potter, of Erie county, Pa., was killed on the 4th inst., by a mowing machine, the blade of which struck him on the thigh, causing his death in a short time.

Moses Conture swam across the St. Lawrence at Montreal, a few days since, in fifty-five minutes. The distance is three miles, from the Grand Turk Station at Longueil to Handyside's distillery.

Gen. Packer referred Judge Wilmot's invitation to the General to meet him, to the State Committee, thereby constituting it his Committee of Safety. This is truly pitiable. The General is a remarkable illustration of the valorous gentleman, who with tears in his eyes, implored his friends thus: "Hold me, or I'll fight."

Fugit the ruffian who murdered and scalped Mr. Hopps at Leavenworth, has become, like Cain, a fugitive and a vagabond in the earth. His associates in crime, who constituted the jury, acquitted him in spite of the most conclusive proof—but divine justice does not sleep. He attempted to make his home at Parkville, Mo., but the people regarded him with horror and disgust, and he has been compelled to fly to escape a threatened lynching.

One day last week, Michael Cromer, of Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pa., cradled in ten consecutive hours ten acres of wheat, in a thorougly workmanlike manner. It turned two hundred and fifty-two shocks, or *three thousand and twenty-four sheaves*; being nearly three hundred and three per hour, and over five per minute during the whole time of cutting.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

A bridge is now being constructed over the "River Jordan," on the line of the Catasaqua and Foglesville Railroad, in Pennsylvania, which is said to be the largest of the kind in the United States. It is 1100 feet long, and is built entirely of iron—the spans being supported by heavy iron towers one hundred feet high.

The Postmaster General has decided that postage stamps are not redeemable by postmasters. If persons receive them as remittances, they must rely on the sale of them for reimbursement.

Out of the fifty-nine Senators during the last Congress, (there being vacancies from Indiana, Missouri and California) no less than five have already passed away, viz. Messrs. Clayton of Delaware, Bell of New Hampshire, Adams of Mississippi, Butler of South Carolina, and Rusk of Texas. This record is without a parallel in the history of the country.

In consequence of the partial disappearance of the "rot" for a year or two past, and the high price of potatoes during Winter and Spring, farmers were stimulated to plant largely; a scarcity of seed, and the Spring rains, only prevented excessive planting. As it is, if the country is not affected with a return of the potato disease this year, we have present reason to look for an immense potato harvest. The rot has already set in in some localities where early potatoes are raised extensively, and there are rumors of its appearance in several parts of the country.

Brigham Young (as heretofore reported) had gone North with his expedition, fully equipped, with three months' provisions, and a train of 80 wagons. Various rumors were afloat as to its object. The most important and conclusive is, that he has gone in search of a locality to defend the faithful against the expected troops from the East. He exhorts all the Saints, if it comes to a fight, to kill each his man, and his salvation is secured. Brigham preaches open rebellion to all attempts on the part of the Government to establish a foothold in his territory. He has inaugurated a new law, by which he governs disobedient wives, by degrading and making menials of them, depriving them of the right to marry or have a protector. It is called an "Earthly Hell."

The Indiana doctors are going to the dogs. Dr. Patterson, of Carthage, Dr. Rogers, of Knightstown, Dr. Lewis Frazee, of Janesville, Dr. Robinson, of Muncietown, and Perry Bennett, of St. Omer, Indiana, have been arrested on charges of counterfeiting money. They have been committed for trial by a Rush county judge. The doctors in question have hitherto moved in reputable society, and enjoyed the confidence of their neighbors.

In Tioga, Pa., they keep up the New England custom of tolling the church bell on a death, giving a stroke for each year of the deceased person's age. Last week a resident promised to attend a rifle match, unless he was *dead* at the time. So, he not appearing, some of his sporting friends "sold" the bell-ringer with an account of his death, and got him to toll 35 strokes. When the trick was discovered, the town went off into a laugh, which will last—as country jokes always do—a lifetime.

PREMIUM LIST

Of the Susquehanna County Agricultural Society, Fair and Cattle Show, to be held in Montrose, on Thursday, the 15th of October, 1857.

NEAT CATTLE.

For the best Durham Bull, 2 years old, and upwards, $5; 2d best, 3; 3d best, 2. For the best Devon Bull, 2 years do. $5; 2d best, 3; 3d best, 2. For the best grade or mixed blood, $5; 2d best, $3; 3d best, $2. For the best milch cow, $5; 2d best, 3; 3d best, 2. For the best 2 year old heifer, $5; 2d best, 3; 3d best, 2. For the best lot of store calves, not less than five, $5; 2d best, 3; 3d best, 2. For the best pair of working oxen, $5; 2d best, 4; 3d best, 3; 4th best, 2. For the best pair of 3 year steers, $5; 2d best, 3; 3d best, 2. For the best pair of two year old steers, $5; 2d best, 3; 3d best, 2. For the best lot of yearlings, not less than five, $5. 2d best, 3; 3d best, 2.

SHEEP.

For the best fine wooled Buck, $3; 2d best, 2; 3d best, 1. For the best South Down, $3; 2d best, 2; 3d best, 1. For the best long wooled, $3; 2d best, 2; 3d best, 1. For the best lot of fine wooled ewes, not less than three, $3; 2d best, 2; 3d best, 1. For the best lot of South Down ewes, not less than three, $3; 2d best, 2; 3d best, 1. For the best lot of long wooled ewes, not less than three, $3; 2d best, 2; 3d best, 1.

SWINE.

For the best Boar, $3; 2d best, 2; 3d best, 1. For the best sow, $3; 2d best, 2; 3d best, 1. For the best lot of spring pigs, $3; 2d best, 2; 3d best, 1.

HORSES.

For the best Stallion for all work, $5; 2d best, 3; 3d best, 2; 4th best, 1. For the best breeding mare, with colt by her side, raised in the county, $5; 2d best, 3; 3d best, 2. For the best single gelding, raised in the county, $5; 2d best, 3; 3d best, 2. For the best pair of matched horses, raised in the county, $5; 2d best, 3; 3d best, 2.

POULTRY.

For the best lot of chickens, not less than twelve, $2; 2d best, 3. For the best lot of fowls, not less than six, rooster and hens, $2; 2d best, 1. For the best lot of Turkeys, $2; 2d best, 1. For the best lot of ducks, not less than six, $2; 2d best, 1.

BUTTER.

For the best firkin of Butter, $5; 2d best, 4; 3d best, 3; 4th best, 2. For the greatest quantity made during the season from any number of cows, $5; 2d best, 3; 3d best, 2.

CHEESE.

For the best cheese, not less than 25lbs, $3; 2d best, 2.

VEGETABLES.

For the best and greatest variety, $2; 2d best, 1.

FRUIT.

For the best specimen of fall apples, not less than ½ bushel, $2; 2d best, 1. For the best specimen of winter apples, not less than ½ bushel, $2; 2d best, 1. For the best variety grown by Exhibitor, $2; 2d best, 1. For the best peck of pears, $1. For the best peck of quinces, $1.

HONEY.

For the best specimen, not less than 10lbs $2; 2d best, 1.

VINEGAR.

For the best five gallons of cider vinegar, $3; 2d best, 2; 3d best, 1.

LEATHER AND ITS MANUFACTURES.

For the best lot of shoe leather, $3; 2d best, 2. For the best lot of harness, do. $3; 2d best, 2. For the best lot of calf skins, $3; 2d best, 2. For the best common double team harness, $3; 2d best, 2. For the best single carriage harness, $3; 2d best, 2. For the best pair of calf skin boots, made by Exhibitor, 2 dollars; 2d best, 1.

CABINET WORK.

For the best exhibition of cabinet work, $5; 2d best, 3.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

For the best plow for general use, $3; best cultivator, 2; best straw cutter, 2; best corn sheller, 2; best churn, 2; best cheese press, 2; best firkins, not less than two, 2; best horse rake, 2; best bee hive, 2; best harrow, 2; best single carriage, 3; 2d best, 2.

BLACKSMITHING.

For the best lot of horse shoes, $2; 2d best, 1.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For the best specimen of flannel, not less than 10 yards, 2 dollars; 2d best, 1. For the best specimen of fulled cloth, not less than 5 yards, 2; 2d best, 1. For the best woolen carpeting, not less than 15 yards, $3; 2d best, 2. For the best rag carpet, 3; 2d best, 2. For the best ½ doz. pair of woolen socks, $2; 2d best, 1. For the best woolen mittens, not less than two pair, $1; 2d best, 50 cts. For the best patch work quilt, $3; 2d best, 2; For the best quilt of any kind, $3; 2d best, 2. For the best silk bonnet, $1. For the best velvet bonnet, $1. For the best Lady's Sacque, $1.

To the farmer whose productions are the greatest, (hay included) in proportion to the number of acres under cultivation, taking into account the stock kept on his farm during the season, $10. To the next, $5.

The reports on the greatest productions, &c., will be received, and the premiums awarded at the meeting of the society in January.

The executive committee in presenting the foregoing premium list, would take occasion to remark, that it has been thoroughly revised and extended to the utmost limits of the society's means, in order to give the greatest encouragement to competition.

On a full consideration of the subject, it has appeared to the Committee, that it would be more in accordance with the object for which the society was instituted, to omit all special premiums for grain or root crops, as they have a tendency to encourage an undue share of attention to these particular objects, to the neglect of the general interests of the farm.—But in lieu thereof, premiums are offered for the largest returns of the farmer's labor, which, after all, is the main object, as it is the best general management which deserves commendation, whether it be on a large or small farm.

It is highly creditable that the interest in the Annual Fair continues to increase, thereby showing that the public appreciates the usefulness of the society in promoting the prosperity of the County.

THOS. NICHOLSON,
F. M. WILLIAMS,
ALFRED BALDWIN, } *Executive Committee.*

N. B. A track will be prepared on the Fair ground for the exhibition of Horses.