

The Independent Republican.

C. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS. F. E. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

MONROE, PA.

Thursday, September 24, 1857.

Freedom National—Slavery Sectional.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, DAVID WILMOT, Of Bradford County. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM MILLWARD, Of Philadelphia.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, SIMON B. CHASE, of Great-Bend. FOR SHERIFF, JOHN YOUNG, of Dinock. FOR PROTHONOTARY, GEORGE B. R. WADE, of New Milford.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Wilmot and Free Soil! A meeting of the citizens of the Eastern part of the County will be held on Friday, Oct. 2d, at 1 P. M.

F. E. Loomis & C. C. Tiffany were the following: George Fuller, Wm. K. Hatch, C. D. Lathrop, Geo. R. Hawley, C. L. Brown, Henry P. Farrell, M. C. Tyler, J. F. Dunmore, A. N. Ball, John M. Foster, Wm. Fitzgerald, Michael Nolan, John Murray, F. J. Lathrop, R. B. Little, Abel Parker, Anse Lathrop, James Head, Alvin Day, William Robbe, David Sherer, and Edward Gramie.

Overreaching Themselves.

The Black Republicans of Susquehanna county, one of the counties of Mr. Wilmot's District, confident of having the strength to have everything their own way, went to work, and not only nominated an out-and-out Republican county ticket, calling the Convention which nominated it such, and thereby excluding all the Old Line Whigs and Americans from all participation in it, but actually placed a Foreign Romanist, by the name of O'Neal on it for Register and Recorder, who had no vote at the last October election in consequence of not having yet his naturalization papers.

Whereas the Constitution of the United States delegates to Congress power to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory" belonging to the government; and whereas its framers inaugurated the policy of Slavery-prohibition in the Territories interruptedly by the first sixty years of the existence of the government, approved and sustained by every department of Executive, Legislative, and Judicial;—by the Executive, in passing laws in Congress, prohibiting and restricting the existence of Slavery on the public domain;—by the Executive, by the approval of such laws by every President from Washington to Polk;—by the Judicial, in repeated decisions, declaring policy of the fathers of the Republic, inaugurated by Thomas Jefferson and continued for almost three quarters of a century, was overturned by the Executive and Legislative departments of the government in the repeal of the prohibition on the extension of Slavery contained in the Missouri Compromise; and whereas this innovation of the Slave Power upon the long-cherished policy of the government in behalf of freedom, has been finally consummated by the Supreme Court in its decision in the case of Dred Scott, in deciding—in violation of all their former decisions for more than half a century—that a person born in free territory, under the jurisdiction of a State Constitution that prohibits Slavery, is still a slave on American soil, respect, and what rights that men are bound to respect, and that the administration of the government being thus perverted from the original design of its framers to the support and propagation of the institution of human bondage, therefore be it

Resolved, That we still adhere to our declared sentiments as expressed in the following resolutions passed by the Wilmot and Free Soil Association of the Congressional district of Wells-Brooks, Tioga county, September 23, 1850: Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the extension of Slavery into territory now free, and that we hold it to be the duty of Congress to prohibit by positive law, its introduction therein.

Resolved, That, standing upon these principles, and being with confidence upon the integrity of our national constitution, we carry them out in our national councils, and we present him to the Democratic voters of this District as our candidate for Congress.

Resolved, That the bold and unfeeling manner in which HON. DAVID WILMOT has advocated in Congress the pro-rogation of free territory from the encroachment of Slavery, by the admission and approbation of the Democracy of this District.

Resolved, That we also adhere with unyielding constancy to the sentiments expressed in the following resolutions passed by the Conference representing the Democratic party in the Congressional district of Towanda, September 6, 1854: Resolved, That the restriction to the spread of Slavery contained in the Missouri Compromise rested upon the early and earnest policy of the fathers of the Republic; and that the repeal of that restriction in the act of Congress organizing the Territory of Kansas, and Nebraska was a direct innovation of the Slave Power upon the faith between the two sections of the Union, a violation of every principle of justice, humanity, and a determined effort to overturn the settled maxims of the government and establish in their stead constitutional constructions subversive of the rights and guarantees of freedom.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the action of the Representative in Congress, Mr. Grow, and especially do we commend his course in RESISTING THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE. He has reflected honestly and with fidelity the views of his constituents, the best evidence of which, as well as of their determination to resist this outrage upon their rights and principles, is his unflinching renunciation.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the principles of political and moral reform, and that we are in favor of the principles of the Slave-holding majority of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Dred Scott, that the prohibition of Slavery in the organic law of Free States has no power to make free those who are brought within its jurisdiction by the voluntary consent of their master, and that whosoever takes men from American soil to sell or to keep as slaves are bound to respect, and that the Declaration of Independence, instead of being a great declaration of human rights, is but the rhetorical flourish of a revolutionary period, not only overruling the judicial maxims of the country, but is at war with the spirit and genius of the institutions of the Republic; and we appeal from its decision to the people, as before appealed on the constitutionality of a Bank, as Jefferson appealed on the constitutionality of the Alien and Sedition laws.

The "Gaiety" is loose! Ladies and gentlemen, get out of the way! We learn from the papers that the eminent General Packer, the Border Ruffian nominee for Governor, has broken loose from his keepers, and is now on the loose. He has been at York, and he and Hazelhurst are advertised to be in Fayette County. It strikes us as extremely cowardly conduct, such as none but the most ardent partizan would be guilty of, for him, after having his party rallied for nearly the whole season during Wilmot to send him a challenge, and after that which challenge had been sent, hiding behind his Committee, and through that Committee taking ground against a candidate stamping the State at all, then to sneak around in Judge Wilmot's wake, and talk to the people as before, and when there is no one to expose his duplicity and falsehoods. But he is too great a coward to venture far, and has hitherto kept close to the Maryland line, so that he could at once escape into a Slave State and be safe.

But we presume he will not long be suffered to run at large. Hazelhurst could protect him, while he was with him, but Hazelhurst is nearly snuffed out of the course. Come Oily Gannon, out with your lasso, and bring in the animal, and fasten him securely behind a best branch rip-rap, that he may be kept quiet till after election.

The Sun G. Fair was well attended. We expect to publish the report of the week.

Republican Meeting.

At a large public meeting of Republicans, held at the Court House, in Monroe, Wednesday evening, Sept. 23d, to listen to an address by the Hon. G. A. Grow, G. B. Eldred was elected Chairman and L. F. Fitch Secretary. Samuel F. Carmalt offered a preamble and resolutions, which were adopted.

Mr. Grow on an enthusiastic call, then appeared, and delivered an address, in his own characteristic and eloquent style. The following are the resolutions: Whereas the Constitution of the United States delegates to Congress power to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory" belonging to the government; and whereas its framers inaugurated the policy of Slavery-prohibition in the Territories interruptedly by the first sixty years of the existence of the government, approved and sustained by every department of Executive, Legislative, and Judicial;—by the Executive, in passing laws in Congress, prohibiting and restricting the existence of Slavery on the public domain;—by the Executive, by the approval of such laws by every President from Washington to Polk;—by the Judicial, in repeated decisions, declaring policy of the fathers of the Republic, inaugurated by Thomas Jefferson and continued for almost three quarters of a century, was overturned by the Executive and Legislative departments of the government in the repeal of the prohibition on the extension of Slavery contained in the Missouri Compromise; and whereas this innovation of the Slave Power upon the long-cherished policy of the government in behalf of freedom, has been finally consummated by the Supreme Court in its decision in the case of Dred Scott, in deciding—in violation of all their former decisions for more than half a century—that a person born in free territory, under the jurisdiction of a State Constitution that prohibits Slavery, is still a slave on American soil, respect, and what rights that men are bound to respect, and that the administration of the government being thus perverted from the original design of its framers to the support and propagation of the institution of human bondage, therefore be it

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To the Freeman of Susquehanna County.

Having asked the privilege of replying in the Republican, of the 3d inst., to some misrepresentations of my course and position, although I was only afforded room to answer one charge interrogatively put forth, to which a reply was demanded, in the paper of the week previous, yet that one reply was alluded to, as "another manifesto," and admitted with such expressions of reluctance, as a matter of special grace and favor, coupled with remarks about its "conflicting with duty and propriety," to publish anything, "the natural tendency of which is to injure our party or its candidates," that I am constrained to ask whether the mere attempt to vindicate my own course against the repeated assaults upon it, is so dangerous to "our party or its candidates," as to entirely shut me out from any self-defense through the same medium. I ask in all candor and sincerity, is it fair to keep up a continued impeachment, (not to say misrepresentation,) of my motives and position, and still be unwilling to let me speak in self-defense, even though a reply is expressly or impliedly demanded, for fear my replies may "injure our party?" I appeal to a candid public whether anything I have said or done, has manifested the least design on my part, to injure the party or anybody else. I have assailed no man, nor have I designedly misrepresented any one, nor do I ask anything now but what in the true spirit of the "Golden Rule," I was ever ready when an editor myself, to grant to others claiming the right of self-defense.

I merely wish at this time briefly to reply to a few of the erroneous views put forth to my prejudice, so that my appeal may be fairly to the people through the same medium that carries the impeachment of my motives in standing before them as an Independent candidate. I will pass over the attempt to make me appear inconsistent, by copying the article which I among others was induced to sign two years ago, deprecating the running of Col. Smith of Wyoming, for Representative, hoping an intelligent public can see the difference between choosing legislators whose action may give tone and shape to the political policy of the state and nation, (and especially so, when an exciting contest for U. S. Senator was pending, to be decided thereby, and the mere choice of a Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds for the county, having no more voice or influence in the great political questions of the day, than any other humble citizen on his farm or in his workshop.

Great surprise has been expressed by the Republican, (to which I had no room to reply,) that I should still submit my name to the public, after submitting it, as "is alleged," to the Convention. And the wonder is reiterated, how I can justify myself in my course. Well, then, if it is such a matter of wonder and surprise, why not let the people see my justification? Before the nomination I am told it was withheld upon my promise here and there, that my first card did not submit me to the Convention. And because I did not violate a principle maintained by me for years as an editor, against making submission to a Convention beforehand, absolutely beyond all possible appeal, my Card was denounced as defying the Convention, when its express language was that I did not mean to defy it. And because I took no pains to influence the choice of delegates any where, but left the people to do their own work, while I kept quiet at mine, in the office, I am told it was circulated among them when they met that I had not secured a single delegate and probably would not have my name presented at all, as I had not personally asked any one to present it. Now they talk of my "submitting my name" to that body, as if I had done it all myself, and thereby precluded any appeal to the people.

Now I disclaim any design to injure the party or its candidates, nor do I object to anything said by its organ in support of the ticket. If it will only leave me and my supporters to the unbiased judgment of the people, I care not if it spend its whole energies in magnifying the merits of my competitor on that ticket, as a gentleman, and as being full four years a voter in the state. I will not contend that he has not acquired in that time a stronger claim on the county than those who were born within its limits, or resided here most of their lives. I will not even impeach the motives of the delegates who preferred him—whether the notion that the particular location (which furnished a Register and Recorder only a few years ago and a candidate for the office last time) was a paramount consideration, or whether it was so indispensable that he must have some office, that if he could not get the one for which only the people had heard of him as a candidate, he must be pushed for the next in succession till he got one somehow. I will not even controvert the notion put forth, that the Convention might have made up a ticket entirely of candidates not before named, or called for by any expression of the people; but I ask, is this the true object and design of a delegate system? Does a representation by delegates (the essence of true Republicanism) imply that they are to assume the responsibility of taking the whole matter thus out of the hands of the people, and then to cap the climax, make their action absolutely beyond appeal? If so, what need of the expense of an election by the people?

The true point at issue is, whether a nomination so made, is such a "reflection of the popular will" as was contemplated, and whether it is so final, that no portion of the people may urge me to remain a candidate, and that I have no right to comply with that wish, even long enough to inquire what the "popular will" really is. I do not pretend to say the people may not make a nomination they had no where previously called for, or their own choice afterwards, but this is the very point I desire to submit.

Wherein is it any more culpable for me thus to stand on an independent platform after my name has been used in the Convention (without my agency), for a second term as officer, than it was for HIRSH FINCH to submit himself for a fourth term after his name had been likewise used? Or why more so, than for G. B. Eldred to submit to be run

For Sheriff after his name had been so used?

Did not most of those who now condemn me (who were old enough then,) highly applaud on the course of me? Or why is any more dishonorable for me to stand on this platform now, than it was three years ago? Will any one say it is because some other ox is gored by the bull? I say then, if I am to be condemned for thus appealing to the people, let him that is without sin (in this particular) "cast the first stone."

If it is urged that my appeal may injuriously affect any other interests at this time, I reply that it need not make the least difference with any man's free choice for Governor, or for any of the candidates for county officers they may prefer. Look at the case of Mr. Finch. While he had 441 majority, (when the vote of the county was but half as large as now,) the state ticket of the party in power was not affected by it at all, but their Canal Commissioner had over 900 majority. So had their candidate for Governor nearly 700 majority when Mr. Eldred had over 900 majority for Sheriff. And as for the apprehended danger of electing the Democratic candidate if there are three in the field, how can that be, if as some say, I am to be supported more by Democrats than Republicans? At all events, I will agree to absolve any one from any obligation of voting for me, if when the time arrives he has reason to fear any frustration of the "popular will" by that means.

The sum of the whole matter is this. If a majority of the people of this county desire my continuance in this office for another term, they have a right to say so by their votes. If not, I shall bow submissively to their will. But while I regret the necessity of thus again appealing to the public in my own behalf, I wish it to be borne in mind that it is my only means of self-defense. I cannot and will not leave my post of duty to compete with others in traversing the county; for I am determined whether success or defeat awaits me, to do my duty here faithfully to the end of my term, if Providence spares my life and health, regardless of all other considerations.

JAMES W. CHAPMAN.

For the Independent Republican.

Susquehanna Co. Teachers' Association.

Pursuant to adjournment, "the Susquehanna County Teachers' Association" met at the M. E. Church, at Little Meadows, on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 28th, and 29th, 1857. As the weather was rather unfavorable on Friday morning, the organization of the association was delayed until 11 o'clock, when a President and Secretary (pro tem) were elected—the regular officers of the association being absent.

On motion, a committee was appointed to prepare business for the afternoon session, after which the association adjourned until 12 o'clock. A. B. Kent, the President of the association, after taking the chair, briefly addressed the association. The resolution under consideration was, by leave, withdrawn; and the committee discharged by request.

The machine for teaching the alphabet, styled "The Alphabetical Wheel Reader," was then exhibited by O. W. Wade, and the following resolution adopted: "Resolved, That we think 'The Alphabetical Wheel Reader,' invented and exhibited by O. W. Wade, is worthy of trial in our common schools."

Prof. Coburn then addressed the teachers present, on the duty of teachers, &c., and adjourned until 7 o'clock. EVENING SESSION.—Association called to order by the President. After singing by the choir, "The System of Analytic Induction" was considered, and the propriety of introducing it into the common school discussed by Professors C. R. Coburn and A. B. Wiggins, after which the matter was postponed.

B. E. Tewksbury was then called for, but said he did not wish to inflict anything upon the association at that time, and declined speaking. On motion, Prof. John F. Stoddard then addressed the association in his usual happy manner, and Prof. A. B. Wiggins also made a few remarks.

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appointed to write and present essays at the next meeting of the association.

The following subjects are to be reported on at the next meeting: "Object Lessons, by N. B. Stewart;" "The best method of teaching Geography, also, Arithmetic," by P. G. Angell.

The following resolution was presented and approved: "Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this association be tendered to the instructors of Little Meadows, for the kindness and generous hospitality shown to members of this association; also, to Professors Coburn, Wiggins, Stoddard and others, for the assistance rendered in the workings of the association at this time."

Throughout, this meeting was well attended by teachers of Tioga Co., N. Y., and Bradford and Susquehanna Counties, which indicates that the educational interest of the age is not expiring, but increasing in strength, not diminishing, but growing in stature; and that the day is fast coming when as a nation "a higher destiny awaits us."

E. B. BARRETT, Sec'y.

Wilmot in Chambersburg.

CHAMBERSBURG, Sept. 24th, 1857. Judge Wilmot reached this place yesterday from Fulton, where he had addressed a large assemblage composed in part of ladies. He was met by a large delegation of our citizens a few miles from town, and escorted into Chambersburg and through our principal streets by our brass band. Never before have I witnessed such heartily interest in our cause in a gubernatorial election manifested by our substantial people yesterday. There were no pompous processions—no drums—no boisterous demonstrations to force a large attendance; but the farmers left their fields, and the mechanics their shops, to hear the Young Lion of the North on the great issues of the day. So impatient were the people to hear him, that when he reached his hotel at noon, the crowd which he did not expect to speak until evening, in the Lecture Hall was also here, and the Judge agreed to make a short speech and then let Todd entertain them. As soon as it was known that the Judge would speak, our large Town Hall was speedily filled, and when he entered the impromptu meeting, the applause of thousands of people greeted him. He addressed them for an hour in his calm, dignified and logical manner, and he was listened to with the most intense interest. Never before have I witnessed such profound attention to any political speaker. Todd followed him in a most eloquent address, in which he handled Gen. Packer without gloves. He exposed his cowardice in refusing to meet Wilmot, and the trickery of his committee in endeavoring to screen him from merited condemnation.

Judge Wilmot's regular appointment was for the evening, and long before the usual hour the hall was densely crowded. Again our noble standard bearer addressed the people for nearly two hours in a most eloquent and masterly manner, and that he carried conviction to many minds was abundantly evinced by several Democratic public speakers, declaring that they would vote for Wilmot. One of our prominent Democrats, a highly respectable and influential man, who has voted the Democratic ticket for twenty years, took Wilmot by the hand after he had come from the stand, and told him he would support him with all the energy he possessed. We shall do well in Franklin. Hazelhurst will not have 25 votes out of 7,000, and we will increase the last fall. The work of yesterday will tell seriously in the result, for it has called into action a large class of men who but too often are indifferent, or do not vote at all. Shall we have a good report from old Allegheny?—FRANKLIN, of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr. Grow in Union County.

The Lewistown Chronicle thus speaks of Mr. Grow's recent speech at that place: "Mr. Grow's remarks occupied over two hours and a half, and were listened to with the best possible attention. Many of our friends think they never heard of more manly and eloquently advocated. (Our friend Kunkle will win the laurel for effective speaking in Union County.) Some of our opponents, also, stood riveted with their eyes on the speaker from first to last, and we believe received good seed in their hearts; while others, finding the shot too hot for them, and the Millburn Band furnished music for the occasion."

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What a pity it is that Packer backed out and refused to meet Judge Wilmot.

The people are deprived of the pleasure and profit of hearing the most important principles discussed fairly and openly before them.—But Packer is afraid to have his Loyalty to a lady's undershirt.—Extra Genesee—4th lbs.

Harpers' Weekly manifests great concern because the New Boston Convention proposes to employ a few eminent foreign contributors. Isn't it well to get the aid of English authors and pay them, as it is to "convey" and reprint their works without a "by your leave, sir?"

The Kansas correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes that in consequence of the word "border" before residents being omitted, the Border Ruffians have unintentionally enfranchised the women, making them voters at the approaching October election in that Territory. The ladies will insist on exercising their right thus unwittingly conferred upon them.

We do not see that the Herald is at all displeased at the invitation given by the "democracy" of Lancaster county to the Know-Nothings to join them in making a show.—Whether our contemporary is displeased with Know-Nothing, or depends upon whose ox is gored.—Herald Dem.

The South-Side Democrat says that Mr. Buchanan voluntarily headed the list of Washington subscribers to the Chesapeake steam ocean ferry project of Hon. A. Dudley Mann. Mr. Buchanan subscribed \$100. This makes the entire subscription \$8,100. To carry out the ferry project calls for three millions of dollars, which Mr. Mann will obtain the day after a line of balloons commences running between Banker Hill Monument and the moon.

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