The Independent Republican.

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

F. E. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, October, 8, 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.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
SIMEON B. CHASE, of Great Bend.
FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN YOUNG, of Dimock.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE B. R. WADE, of New Milford.
FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER.
CHARLES NEALE, of Choconut.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
ORANGE MOTT, jr., of Forest Lake.
FOR TREASURER,
CHAUNCEY W. MOTT, of Montrose.
FOR AUDITOR,
GEORGE T. FRAZIER, of Oakland.
FOR CORONOR,
JOSIAH BLACKMAN, of Montrose.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

HON. G. A. GROW

Will address his fellow-citizens, *without distinction of party*, on the political issues of the day, at

HOP BOTTOM DEPOT,

Saturday, October 10th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Turn out fellow citizens, and hear this eloquent speaker on the momentous issues of the present contest.

COME ONE, COME ALL!

Republican Meeting at New Milford.

A Republican meeting will be held at Barnum's in New Milford, Saturday evening, October 10th. B. S. Bentley, Wm. J. Turrell, A. Chamberlin, and Wm. H. Jessup Esq'rs, will be present as speakers.

Republicans of Susquehanna County!

Less than one week remains before you will be called upon to discharge one of the most important duties pertaining to the citizens of a free country.—"*Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.*" No one can expect to preserve our free institutions in their purity without firmly resisting the first and slightest attempt to remove the land-marks erected by the fathers of the Republic. For the first time in the history of our government, we find a party, calling itself Democratic, openly proclaiming itself the champion of *Slavery extension*, and promulgating the *abhorrent* doctrine that the Constitution of the Republic carries Slavery throughout the whole extent of its vast domain—a doctrine looked upon with abhorrence and loathing by the whole civilized world, in conflict with the teachings of the founders of the government, and overturning the decisions of our Courts since the Declaration of Independence. It is against such a party and its principles that all true men are now called upon to rally, and by their votes sustain the principles and policy upon which our *glorious Republic* was founded.

Our ticket from first to last is one around which every true-hearted man who loves his country more than party should delight to rally. The name of *David Wilmot* has for the last ten years stood in the front rank of the friends of freedom and equal rights. In 1847, he raised the standard of freedom in Congress, and since that time he has remained unflinchingly at his post, encouraging his friends and carrying dismay into the ranks of the enemy. For the last six weeks he has been fearlessly showing to the people of Pennsylvania the position he occupies, while his opponent, "General Backer," has dodged behind his Committee, refused to accept the challenge which his friends for months dared Judge Wilmot to make, and now like a *poltroon* is sneaking around the State two or three days behind Wilmot, attempting to *lie down* the man that his craven spirit dared not meet face to face. Let the freemen of old Susquehanna rally in their might and by the majority they shall roll up for Wilmot and freedom, tell the country that amongst the hills and valleys of the free North the breed of doughfaces is dying out.

Messrs. Millward, Lewis, and Veech, the other candidates on our State ticket, are all true men, *capable and honest*, and are entitled to the vigorous support of every Republican voter.

Of the county ticket it is unnecessary to particularize, as it is composed of men who are well known to the citizens of the County. Messrs. Chase, Young, and Wade, were formerly members of the Democratic party and acted with that party until it was wholly swallowed up and controlled by the slave oligarchy of the South: since that time they have done yeoman service in the Republican ranks. The other gentlemen on our county ticket formerly acted with the Whig party, till that party, like the Democratic, became subsidized by niggers and cotton, when they united with the Free Democracy of the North upon the Republican platform. The ticket was placed in nomination by one of the most intelligent Conventions ever asembled in the County. No one has dared to breathe a syllable against a man upon the ticket, reflecting upon his honesty or capacity. Most if not all of them have at different times served the people of their respective townships in a public capacity, and all are known to be men of strictest integrity.

Our enemies have endeavored to sow discord in our ranks by inducing some who were disappointed in a nomination to offer themselves as independent candidates. A regular epistolary correspondence has been kept up by the old Slavedriving leaders, promising Republicans who would take the field the full Hunker vote, and that in due time some of their candidates should be withdrawn, leaving them a clear field. But when the time came for them to redeem their promises, they very coolly turned their backs upon the independent candidates, told them they never had any idea of electing *them*, but were in hopes that through *their* aid an old Hunker *might slip in*. As our independent friends have been so unceremoniously deserted by the Hunkers, we do not see a better way for them to square accounts, than to get up a book, a kind of new edition of the *Hoyt Correspondence*, comprising the letters written by the Hunkers during the campaign of 1857. From what we know of the letters received, we think the book would be both *useful and entertaining*, and would sell "with a rush" scarcely exceeded by the *Pirates' Own Book*.

As a last word to our friends, we would say, Be active, be vigilant, see that *every* Republican vote is at the polls. Our advices from all parts of the State are daily becoming better and more encouraging.—We have the most cheering assurances that if every enemy of the present pro-Slavery administration does his duty, DAVID WILMOT will be the next Governor of Pennsylvania.

Friends! to the polls, one and all! Vote the ticket: the *whole Republican ticket*, and victory is sure.

Beware of Trickery!

It is perhaps unnecessary to warn Republicans to beware of the "last cards" and electioneering tricks of the enemy. From a party as desperate and unscrupulous as the Sham Democracy of this County, all sorts of desperate measures may be looked for.—The only safe course for us is to pay no attention to eleventh-hour rumors, but go straight forward and vote the Republican ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket.

☞ One of the tricks very commonly resorted to by the Sham Democracy of our County, is this: In Townships where the Republicans have a majority the Hunkers, about the time nominations for Township officers are beginning to be talked of, will pretend to be opposed to bringing *party* into these local elections, and will offer to make up a ticket composed partly of Republicans and partly of Hunkers.—To many this looks very fair and liberal, and accordingly Republicans are sometimes found to fall in with the plan, so that on election day there are two tickets in the field, one composed wholly of Republicans, and the other partly of Republicans and partly of the Sham Democracy. In some Townships enough Republicans have been drawn in to the support of such mixed tickets to elect them; and we believe in every such case the result has been claimed by the party and announced in the *Democrat* as a Democratic victory! and as foreshadowing the speedy downfall of Republicanism! In consequence, Republicans have pretty generally come to the conclusion that hereafter they will make regular Republican nominations for every office, from President to Constable, and will have nothing to do with those mixed tickets, which are only got up to cheat Republicans, and are never heard of in those Townships where the Hunkers have a majority.

Quite a contest has been for some time going on among the Hunker leaders on the question of introducing the same system of tactics with respect to the County ticket. Some are in favor of dropping Tuttle and adopting Chapman as the Hunker Candidate, hoping thereby to divide the Republicans, and elect Chapman, in which case of course his election would be claimed as a *Democratic* victory, and the defeat of the Republicans in their stronghold would be proclaimed by the pro-Slavery press throughout the land, with great rejoicings. But others are afraid that, even if they should adopt Chapman, they could not elect him—as it might be hard to bring up their forces to support a man they have so lately denounced as an old Whig, a Know Nothing, a Black Republican traitor, &c.; or the Republicans might perceive the *game* and all adhere to their own ticket—and in that case all their labor would be lost, and the Sham Democracy would be more disorganized than ever.—What the decision will be we are not at present aware, but one thing is certain, if the Republicans understand what they are about, and go straight forward in support of their own candidates, all this figuring and maneuvering of the Sham Democracy cannot injure our cause, but will be very likely to injure themselves.

P. S. The Shamocracy refuse to take Tuttle out of the field; they have printed their tickets with his name for Register and Recorder; and the *Democrat* of this week says, "Our ticket was nominated in good faith, and will be supported *entire*." They hope to elect Tuttle, if they can split up the Republicans.

☞ **Election, Tuesday, October 13th.**

☞ The Southern masters of the Democratic party having decreed that the doctrine that Slavery exists under the Constitution in all the Territories shall be the Democratic doctrine, the doughface leaders in the North are busy instructing their followers in the new belief. It will be swallowed as true Democracy by all blind partisans, of course. We have already showed by abundance of proof, that the uniform policy of the government from the beginning till within a few years, and the opinions of statesmen and jurists (with the exception of Calhoun, the nullifier) have been in favor of the Republican doctrine that Congress has control over the question of Slavery in the Territories. We have shown that this Republican doctrine has been repeatedly endorsed by the Democratic party of this State, and of this Congressional District. We have also quoted James Buchanan's opinions, given not ten years ago, to the same effect. We now proposo to show that, no longer ago than 1850, Senator Douglas, now the great champion and exponent of Sham Democracy, altho' he had adopted the then newly promulged but now repudiated doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, held opinions entirely inconsistent with the Calhoun doctrine that the United States Constitution is a pro-Slavery Constitution, as now promulged by President Buchanan and the Supreme Court.

In a speech in the Senate, February 12, 1850, on the question of the reception of a petition concerning Slavery in California, Mr. Douglas said:

"The principle of self-government is, that each community shall settle this question for itself; and I hold that the people of California have the right either to prohibit or establish Slavery, and we have no right to complain, either in the North or the South, whichever they do. *I hold that, till they do establish it, the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories which we acquired by treaty, attached to the soil and remains in force. I hold it as a legal proposition.* I am ready to maintain it, either on the fundamental principles *of law or the authority of the Supreme Court of the United Statts; as a principle of law and a principle, sir; that while it may be controverted, can never be overturned.* Hence I say, that whilst this petition only asks Congress that Slavery shall not be extended to New Mexico and California, the fair interpretation of the petition is, that Congress shall pass no law to extend it there, or recognize its existence there. This is a petition for non-action, as much as the petition which came from North Carolina the other day, which prayed that the Wilmot Proviso should not be extended there. If one is received, the other should be."

Again, on the following day, he said:

"What share had the South in the Territories? Or the North? Or any other geographical division unknown to the Constitution? I answer, none—none at all. The Territories belong to the United States as one people, one nation, and are to be disposed of for the common benefit of all, according to the principles of the Constitution. Each State, as a member of the Confederacy, has a right to a voice in forming the rules and regulations for the government of the Territories; but the different sections—North, South, East, and West—have no such right. *It is no violation of Southern rights to prohibit Slavery*, nor of Northern rights to leave the people to decide the question for themselves.—*Appendix to Congressional Globe, Vol. 22, Part 1.*

Mr. Douglas, in replying, in the same speech, to Mr. Webster, who had charged that the Democracy had pledged itself and the country, in the act annexing Texas, to Slavery extension, quotes the resolution relative to the admission of "new States of convenient size." In that resolution it is provided that Slavery shall be excluded from that portion of Texas lying North of 36° 30'. He says:

"In the face of this fundamental law, we are told that 'from here to the Western boundary of Texas, was fixed, pledged, fastened, decided, to be slave territory *forever*, by the solemn guaranties of law.' Was there ever such a torturing of language, such a perversion of meaning? There is no guarantee, no pledge, no intimation even, of the kind! The very reverse is the fact. While Texas remained an independent Power, it was all slave territory, from the Gulf of Mexico to the forty-second parallel of latitude. By the resolution of annexation, five and a half degrees of this slave territory—to wit: all between thirty-six and a half and the forty-second parallels—were to become 'fixed, pledged, fastened, decided, to be' FREE, and *not* slave 'territory, forever, by the solemn guarantees of law.'

"Here is a Territory stretching across five degrees of latitude, withdrawn from Slavery, and devoted to Freedom, by the very act which the Senator has chosen to denounce and deride as the work of the Northern Democracy. Nor is this all. The part of Texas lying South of 36° 30' is not 'pledged to Slavery,' as stated by the Senator from Massachusetts.

"And when the Northern Democrats are arraigned and condemned for having contributed to the extension of Slavery, the five and a half degrees of latitude, North of 36° 30', for which provision was made to be converted from slave into free territory absolutely, and probably double that amount South of that line by the action of the people themselves, when they come to form a State Constitution, ought to have been brought to the notice of the public, and put to our credit in the statement of the account."

☞ The 'solid men' of Philadelphia whose truckling to the Slave Power elected James Buchanan President, are by the present financial revulsion reaping the consequences of their devotion to the South instead of the true interests of the country. The election of Buchanan, however much it may have promoted the interests & schemes of the Slave-breeders, is followed by disastrous consquences to the laboring and business classes of the Free States. Thousands of laborers have been thrown out of employment in all parts of the North, and manufacturing, mining, and many other industrial pursuits are almost entirely suspended. This result might have been anticipated. A government that devotes its whole attention to propagating Slavery and raising the price of 'niggers,' must of course neglect and often oppose the interests of free laborers, a class held by the men who now control the government of the country as only fit to be slaves themselves, and therefore having no rights or interests worth attending to.—The country can never be permanently prosperous till the government is in the hands of men having the interests of free labor instead of the breeding of 'niggers' at heart. They who are stigmatized by the lords of the plantations as "the white slaves of the North," "small-fisted farmers and greasy mechanics," &c., so long as they will vote to keep in power those who despise them and trample on their interests and their rights, ought not to complain when they have to suffer the consequences of their own acts. But they ought to learn wisdom by suffering, if they will in no other way.

☞ After the British had repealed all the duties they had imposed on articles imported into the colonies, except that on *tea*, our forefathers resisted that as a tyrannous measure to which freemen could not submit, and a Revolution was the consequence. A code of laws far more odious and oppressive have been inflicted on the people of Kansas, by a much more tyrannous usurpation of power, and now because the usurpers have repealed *two or three* out of the long list of barbarous enactments which constitute the bloody code of Kansas, our northern doughfaces blame the people for not submitting quietly to those that remain on the Border Ruffian statute book. If a robber will spare your life, you ought to surrender your purse to him cheerfully, on the principle advocated by the Sham Democracy. Tyranny which assumes the forms of law, no matter how irregularly, they teach us must be submitted to.

The race of *tories* is evidently not yet extinct.

WITHDRAWAL.—Dr. Thayer requests us to publish the following Card, withdrawing his name as a candidate for Treasurer:

EDITORS REPUBLICAN:—You will please withdraw my Card for the office of Treasurer. In offering myself as a candidate, I did not do so with the intention of running as a third candidate, but as a candidate against Mott. As Brewster does not see fit to withdraw, I deem it my duty to withdraw and allow my friends to go where they please. R. THAYER, jr.

Montrose, Oct. 7, 1857.

☞ Governor Pollock issued his Proclamation, dated September 28th, 1857, convening the Legislature in Extra Session, on Tuesday, October 6th, to take into consideration the present state of financial affairs, and adopt such measures of relief in the premises as the present exigency may seem to them in their wisdom to demand. The extra session can hold but one week, as its existence must terminate with the election on the 13th.

☞ The "Reply to the President" on our first page is an able document, and we ask for it the careful perusal of all honest men and well wishers of our free institutions. The Connecticut men effectually refute the sophistries and expose the false position of Mr. Buchanan.

☞ We learn that the Republicans of Wyoming are wide awake and confident of victory. Having no County organ to speak for them, they intend to speak for themselves at the ballot-box in favor of Wilmot and Free Soil.

☞ The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company have made an assignment.

For the Independent Republican.

Letter from Tennessee.

SLAVERY AND THE POOR WHITES.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In my former letters setting forth the habits of the hireling whites of this country, the value of their services as compared with those of the slaves, &c., I endeavored to point out a class who are by the rich here denominated "gray-backs," and by the *niggers* called "real poor white folks." There is another class of poor in this country who are as noble and enterprising people as are to be found in any country. This class of laboring whites keep themselves too near akin to *royalty* to hire themselves out as common laborers.

It may be of interest to your readers to know something of the laboring white *women* of this part of the country, and the value of their services as affected by the peculiar institution. As the softer sex are more sensitive and retiring than ours, in like ratio they shrink from a competiton with negro labor. It is almost impossible to get a white girl here to do household "drudgery" on any conditions whatever. An application for their services, unless in an imploring attitude on a plea of sickness, distress, or something of the kind, is almost certain to meet with such a response as this—"I'm no *nigger*," or, "our darters are not *niggers*."

Many here deplore this unhappy relation of poor white girls to labor. Say they, "Were it not that all those who are able to hire, own 'niggers,' our daughters might find regular employment and at the same time be respected. By their earnings they might clothe themselves more becomingly and with less labor than they now do by working in the cotton fields. Besides, by working nights and mornings and Saturdays, they might be able to go to school a part of the time; but, as it is, with our scattered neighbors, as poor as ourselves, we but seldom have schools, and those we have are not fitted for girls arrived at the age of womanhood."

Such are some of the glorious fruits of that institution which the present canvassing ex-Governor and ex-Senator Brown, of Mississippi, calls "the poor man's friend."

Rather than the white females of this country will sell themselves to Slavery—to labor together with negro slaves—they will work out in the open fields under a tropical sun, (which is "too hot for the white *man*,") go in filth and rags, deny themselves of education and social refinement, nay, in many instances, sacrifice their virtue and their soul's salvation! Put these facts in the opposite pocket to that in which you cram the epithets "fanatic, abolitionist," &c.—They may keep you from growing lop-sided.

From the foregoing you may readily perceive that the house-keeping qualities of the class of females designated must necessarily be very rude, even inferior to those of the negro wench who has been reared and disciplined in families of wealth and household refinement—laying aside the convenience of making the *niggers* do all the work, and more than all the *honor* of having *wool* in the kitchen.

Sept. 22, 1857. TENNESSEE.

☞ If, as O'Column & Co. allege, Pennsylvania legislation on Banking and other subjects has been bad, it should be remembered that the Democratic party have generally had control of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and that our new Republican party having never yet had a majority in both branches, cannot be held responsible for the alleged bad legislation.

REMEMBER!

That William F. Packer is the recreant Pennsylvanian who moved, in the Cincinnati Convention, to adopt the notorious Buchanan Platform, "without dotting an *i* or crossing a *t*,"—a platform, infamous alike in the sight of God and man! *Keep it before the people*, that he who votes for William F. Packer votes to sustain the odious principles embodied in that Platform!

Visitors to the Normal School, Montrose, Pa.

Hon. G. A. Grow, M. C.,	Glenwood, Pa.
Rev. H. H. Jessup,	Syria,
Mr. Higginbotham,	Montrose, Pa.,
Wesley Faurot,	New Milford,
B. S. Bentley,	Montrose, Pa.
L. F. Fitch,	"
F. B. Chandler,	"
C. F. Read,	"
I. L. Post,	"
Dr. Blackman,	"
Henry Drinker,	"
Rev. B. B. Emery,	"
E. Guyer,	Towanda,
John Day,	Tunkhannock,
Martha Lect,	Friendsville,
Ellen Lect,	"
Rev. O. Norton,	Ararat,
Willis B. Deans,	Montrose,
Julia A. Dutmore,	"
L. B. Isbell,	"
Wm. Bissell, M. D.,	Jessup,
Mrs. Wm. Bissell,	"
Jane A. Greene,	Montrose,
Melissa A. Smith,	Liberty,
S. A. Terrell, Co. Supt. Wayne Co.,	Honesdale,
Ruth Terrell,	Mount Pleasant,
M. C. Tyler,	Montrose,
Casper W. Tyler,	Homer, N. Y.
B. H. Mulford,	Montrose, Pa.,
Mrs. Wm. H. Jessup,	"
Fanny M. Jessup,	"
Mrs. S. Bard,	"
Mrs. Chas. Hedenburgh,	Philadelphia,
J. Silliman, Co. Supt., Orange Co.,	N. Y.
Benj. Overfield,	Meshoppen,
Betsey Park,	Montrose,
Prof. A. B. Clarke,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. "	"
Lydia Chamberlin,	Choconut, Pa.
Mary C. Chamberlin,	Montrose,
Carrie Bush,	Branchport, N. Y.
Mrs. A. H. Smith,	Montrose, Pa.,
" Theo. Smith,	Scranton,
" Sarah J. Stone,	Monteose,
Miss L. Avery,	"
" S. Emery,	"
Henry J. Crane,	New York City,
Julia Blakeslee,	Montrose, Pa.,
Mrs. D. L. Handrick,	"
Isaac L. Camp,	Jessup,
B. C. Gilbert,	Clinton, Iowa,
Dr. S. S. Mulford, jr.,	New York City,
T. L. Case,	Gibson, Pa.,
Mrs. P. J. Case,	Scranton,
J. V. Tenant,	New Milford,
Daniel Soarle,	Montrose,
Edwin Ross,	Tunkhannock,
Azor Lathrop,	Montrose,
E. R. Warner,	U. S. Army,
Mrs. F. B. Chandler,	Montrose, Pa.
Augusta Carpenter,	"
Wm. J. Mulford,	"
James Deans,	"
Mrs. James Deans,	"
Horace Brewster,	"
Mrs. Dewey,	"
Rev. A. O. Warren,	"
Abel Turrell,	"
Rev. H. A. Riley,	"
Miss P. Webster,	Conn.
Hon. B. C. Hickok, State Supt. Com. Schools,	Pa.
T. J. Tenant,	Wiconisco, Pa.
Miss E. McCollum,	Montrose, Pa.
Miss H. M. Harrington,	"
Miss V. Dimock,	"
Mary S. Simpson,	Scranton,
F. Williams,	Tunkhannock,
John Groves,	Montrose,
I. J. Post,	New Haven, Ct.
B. S. Watrous,	Carbondale, Pa.
S. P. Foot,	Honesdale,
J. C. Foot,	Montrose,
C. M. Lyons,	Scranton,
J. C. Lacey, jr.,	Laceyville,
O. Tenant,	New Milford,
D. C. Aney,	Dimock,
Ella Kingsley,	Harford,
J. B. Lyon,	Herrick,
Lewis E. Chamberlin,	Bridgewater,
Mary C. "	"
William Street,	Montrose,
Henry Smith,	Franklin,
G. H. Lyon,	Carbondale,
Miss P. C. Bentley,	Montrose,
Harriet A. Stephens,	Bridgewater,
Mrs. A. L. Webster,	Montrose,
Hettie Warner,	"
Miss F. Park,	"
Miss L. Paxon,	New York City,
Victoria Chatfield,	Jessup, Pa.,
Theresa L. Dewers,	"
Judson Mott,	Montrose,
Mrs. J. S. Hannas,	"
Virgil Wood,	"
W. Watson,	New Milford,
Ann M. Strickland,	Springville,
Miss C. E. Leonard,	Middletown,
M. E. Giffin,	"
L. P. Giffin,	"
Mrs. Bela Giffin,	"
Mrs. Ralph B. Little,	Montrose, Pa.

Amendments of the State Constitution.

The voters of Pennsylvania should bear in mind when they go to the polls at the election on the 13th inst., that the proposed amendments to the State Constitution are to be then voted upon, and that they stand or fall by that vote. Each voter should examine them before he goes to the polls, and vote understandingly. They are published in full in one or more papers in every county within the State, by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and also by the Sheriffs of the several counties, in their county proclamations. They have been agreed to by two successive Legislatures, and only require to be ratified by a vote of the people to be engrafted upon the State Constitution. The amendments are four in number, and the vote will be cast for or against each one separately.

The *First Amendment* relates to the public debt, and proposes the following salutary provisions:

1. That the State debt shall never exceed $750,000, except in the case of war, invasion or insurrection, or for the purpose of redeeming the present debt.

2. A sinking fund shall be provided sufficient to pay the interest on the existing State debt, and to reduce the principal $250,000 a year.

3. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any manner be pledged or loaned, or the Commonwealth become a stockholder in any corporation.

4. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt of any county, city, borough or township, or any corporation, unless the same was contracted by the State in time of war.

5. No county, city, or muncipal corporation, shall become a stockholder in, or loan its credit to, any company or corporation whatever.

The *Second Amendment* provides against the needless division of counties by prohibiting the erection of any new county containing less than 400 square miles, and requiring the express consent of the voters of the county, to authorize any division of such county which shall cut off one tenth of its population.

The *Third Amendment* relates principally to Philadelphia, and proposes to amend the first article of the Constitution by striking from its several sections the words of which recognize the muncipal existence of the old of Philadelphia.

This amendment also proposes some changes in the mode of apportioning the State Representatives, the most important of which is that it will allow the city of Philadelphia (and any city with taxable population sufficient for two representatives) to be divided into single representative districts.

The *Fourth Amendment* proposes a new section to the Constitution, in which the power of the Legislature to alter, revoke or repeal any charter of incorporation is expressly declared.

This is a mere outline of the proposed amendments, but sufficient, we trust, to show their importance, and to induce our readers to examine them carefully, so that they be prepared to vote upon them with an intelligent understanding of their nature and bearing upon our present fundamental law.

☞ Wien Forney, recently editor of the Bellefonte Democratic paper, and who went to Bradford county to "fight Wilmot," several years ago, comes out in the *Centre Democrat* of 24th ult., in opposition to Packer and the present Democracy.

Inconsistency.

The President, in his letter to the New Haven gentlemen said:

"Slavery existed *at that period, and still exists, in Kansas, under the Constitution of the United States.* This point has at last been finally decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. *How it could have ever been seriously doubted is a mystery.* If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new Territory at the exposure of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment, by prohibiting them from taking into it whatsoever is recognized to be property by the common Constitution."

In his letter accepting the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, Mr. Buchanan said:

"This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and, in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a *Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether Slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits.*

"The Nebraska-Kansas act does no more than give the force of law to this elementary principle of self-government, declaring it to be '*the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State*, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

"This principle will surely not be controverted by any individual of any party professing devotion to popular government.—*Besides, how vain and illusory would any other principle prove in practice, in regard to the Territories?* This is apparent from the fact, admitted by all, that, after a Territory shall have entered the Union, and become a State, no constitutional power would then exist which could prevent it from either abolishing or establishing Slavery, as the case may be, according to its sovereign will and pleasure."

Here is an inconsistency which we recommend to the attention of Administration journals.—*National Era.*

STICKING TO PRINCIPLE.—The Benton Democrats of Missouri, have boldly endorsed the Free Soil party of Kansas. In the very face of the Institution of Slavery, they have asserted the cause of freedom. They have taken ground in favor of Emancipation in their own State—and as a legitimate consequence, they are openly averse to the extension of Slavery in the Territories. They adhere to and carry out their principles.

The example of Missouri Democrats is worthy the imitation of Pennsylvania Democrats. While they are fighting against the extension of Slavery, the leaders of the democracy of this State are afraid to compromise themselves. They know that from the foundation of the government, Pennsylvania Democrats have been opposed to the propagation of Slavery. Respect for the rights of the States—non-interference with Slavery where it exists—but stern and uncompromising opposition to its extension has marked the career of the State from its infancy. Every page of our history shows this to be true. Every law upon our statute book has been based upon restricting the institution to its present limits.

How is it now? Does the democracy dare to avow its hostility to Slavery extension? Dare they stick to the principles of their fathers? No—no; far from it.—The principles of the people have not changed; their aversion and abhorrence of Slavery, inherited from their fathers, has not been eradicated; but their mouths are closed—their lips are sealed—their opposition has been made to yield to a tacit acquiescence to the will of the owners of slaves, who have steadily pursued their object until they have secured possession of the Government and blotted Freedom out of the Territories.—There is now no Free Soil outside of the Free States—Slavery possesses every foot of ground belonging to the Government.—This is modern democracy! But—Democrats of Pennsylvania, this is not the Democracy of your fathers!

"THE ELECTION.—the 'back towns' have come in, and we give up beat. We shall give our enemies 'Jessie' *next time, however.* The *Bangor Union* claims three Democratic Senators, and, in addition, the *Argus* at one time claimed one from York, but it turns out that we have elected but one in all—in Washington. Something like the boy's snakes. He killed *fifty;* if not fifty, *twenty;* if not twenty, *ten;* if not ten, *one darned great one!* If we have not elected three Senators, we have at least secured *one good one.*"—*Bath Organ.*

This is what we call giving it up handsomely, and when a party is well whipped it is far the better course to pursue. As to your "one good Senator," we quite agree with you; personally, D. K. Hobart is as clever a fellow as you can meet in a day's travel; and if he were only a good Republican, we should rejoice in his rapid political promotion. We want one opposition member in the Senate to conduct the President to the Chair, offer complimentary resolutions at the close of the session, and generally do the "polite;" and for all this graceful and agreeable service no man is better adapted than friend Hobart. We wish him a pleasant winter at Augusta.—*Portland (Me.) Advertiser.*

PACKER AND WILMOT.—When Mr. Wilmot, the Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, challenged his Democratic competitor to traverse the State with him and discuss before the people at joint meetings the issues of the campaign, many persons were inclined to think Gen. Packer acted properly in refusing the test. But however opinion might differ on that point then, Packer's course since then proves his declination to have been unworthy of approval. Mr. Wilmot has published a list of his appointments to address the people all over the State, and is now fulfilling them. General Packer is busily engaged in following in exactly the same track, taking care to reach every point just a few days after Wilmot has delivered his speech. This looks like a practical acknowledgment that General Packer is afraid to meet Mr. Wilmot in a free and frank discussion. If he had acted upon his own programme, the case would have been otherwise. If he spoke the truth when, in his letter, he said that he and his party would not continue the agitation of the slavery issues, what advantage could it be to him to follow in Mr. Wilmot's wake? The inference from his conduct is that he does want to discuss these issues, but without an opponent to confute his reasoning and false assumptions. He stands confessed by his own course in the present canvass to be unequal to a fair contest with Mr. Wilmot.—*Phil. North Amer.*

EXTRA JUDICIAL OPINIONS.—Attorney-General Weir has followed in the wake of Judge Cato, and delivered himself of a lengthy "opinion", on the requisite qualifications of those entitled to exercise the rights of suffrage at the forthcoming election. He thinks we ought to pay a tax, and that those who are unwilling so to do should be disfranchised.—*Leavenworth (Kansas) Times.*

☞ The game is played out, and the vaults of the banks are closed. The gold of California was not abundant enough to keep them open. It only stopped a moment at New York on its passage to Europe to pay for silks, liquors, manufactured goods, railroad iron and every other fashionable extravagance and everything useful which we ought to have made at home. Every thing went on inflating and expanding under this "Democratic" policy, until speculation was stimulated into lunacy—private fatuity kept pace with public robbery, until at last the balloon burst, collapsed, and we fell flat and heavy on the hard ground, without even the buoying-up alleviation of a parachute. GREELEY and some other old-fashioned fellows rounded the note of alarm months ago, and kept it up; but what was he, forsooth! but a "wooly-head" and "black-republican," and who cared for him? Didn't "the Democracy" know what they were about, and haven't they done it up? A New York paper which never shrieked for free Kansas," tells the whole story in a few lines:—

"We are becoming a nation of vain, extravagant fools. From January 1st to this date we have imported foreign merchandise to the value of one-hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars—about fourteen millions more than our imports amounted to for the same time last year. The value of our exports since January 1st is about fifty millions of dollars less than our exports for the same time last year. We have run into debt this year alone about one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars, and by the end of the year our foreign debt for imported goods will be much larger."

☞ The correspondent of the *St. Louis Democrat* writes concerning the late Kansas Convention as follows:—The adjournment was a cut-and-dried affair from the first. It was well understood by the leaders of the party, and was only objected to by a few delegates who came from distant parts of the country and were not posted. The ostensible object of the adjournment was to "allow the business committee time to make reports." The real objects of the adjournment may be briefly stated as follows:—It is the intention of the Convention to form an exceedingly violent Pro-Slavery Constitution. They well know that, if such a Constitution as they propose to adopt be made public at present, the cause of National Democracy in some of the Northern States, where elections are soon to be held, will be very much damaged. They also wish to do nothing which could deter the Free-State party from attempting a participation in the coming elections, though they will take very good care to prevent the party from gaining anything thereby.—They also wish to be at home making preparations for the coming Territorial election; the said preparations to consist of the formation of fraudulent returns, stuffed ballot-boxes and Blue Lodges.

☞ Mr. Buchanan's position in his recent letter to Prof Silliman and others, that Slavery exists in all the territories of the United States under and by virtue of the American Constitution, has given great delight to the ultra pro-slavery democrats of the South.—The Charleston Mercury is in ecstacies with the avowal. It says that "Mr. Buchanan has crossed the Rubicon, and proclaimed his position upon the *radical point* of difference between the North and the South." In other words, he occupies the same ground that John C. Calhoun did: he nationalizes Slavery, and the South can do no more.

This is true. If the Northern Democracy shall stand up to this declaration of Mr. Buchanan it will be the most important concession ever made to the South. Henceforth, wherever the flag of the United States may be carried, Slavery goes with it, and the whole power of our Army and Navy is to be held in readiness to maintain and defend it.

Is it not monstrous that the energies of our Government should be perverted to such base uses?

LIBEL SUIT.—Messrs. FLANIGEN and SANDERSON were arrested yesterday, on a *capias*, by Sheriff STEWART, of Clinton county, and taken before Alderman FREEMAN and held to bail in the sum of $500 to appear before the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clinton county, to answer a charge of publishing and circulating a libel in said county, in their paper, the *Daily News*, of the 31st ult., against D. S. DURHAM, editor and publisher of the *American Watchman.* The writ is returnable to the second Monday of December.

Messrs. FLANIGEN and SANDERSON will have a good travelling time during the coming three months. They have now a visit to three counties on their list of engagements, to wit, Adams, Blair, and Clinton. How much farther down the alphabet they will have to go we cannot say.—*Philadelphia Times.*

ACTION!—If those who profess an earnest interest in the cause of Freedom wish to prove their fidelity to principles, now is the time. The facts are to be got before the people *now!* Every Republican vote in Tioga must be out next October. Begin *now*—let the organization be perfected *now*, not the day before the election. Work *to-day—this week—every day—all the time.* One hour's preparation to day is worth a month of "*going to do it next week.*" Friends, let us up and be doing! Let us rally for Wilmot and Freedom. Every man has a work to do.—Every man is responsible for the result in October. We have to compete with glorious old Bradford for the banner. Forward to win! The Ticket—from Governor to Auditor! That is the way "to strike down the Allies?"—*Tioga Agitator.*

☞ The Secretary of the Interior has recently invested nearly one million dollars in the State Stocks of Missouri, Pennsylvania, Illinois, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, in trust for the various Indian tribes.—All but $50,000 of that amount has been drawn from the Treasury. The present time was chosen for the investment in order to contribute something toward the relief of the money market, while $180,000 has thus been realized in the transaction for the Indians.

☞ The American Sunday School Union, of Philadelphia, have published a card announcing the defalcation of the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. F. W. PORTER, for an amount believed not to exceed $88,883. He has issued notes and acceptances at various times to that amount without entering them upon the books of the Society.

☞ On Monday evening of last week, Judge WILMOT addressed a large and effective meeting at Harrisburg, Gen. Cameron presiding. The *Daily Telegraph* describes it as a most powerful and pertinent speech, well calculated to persuade, convince, and unite. Ex-Gov. Reeder was also present, spoke a few words of encouragement, apologized for personal inability to make a formal speech, and was (with Judge Wilmot) enthusiastically cheered. Hon. John C. Kunkle was called upon, but stated that in consequence of an injury received that day by being accidentally thrown out of a carriage, he must decline to speak then, but would address the adjourned meeting on Monday evening next.

In Meigs county, Ohio, the Locofocos have a *Preacher* on their ticket. The *Telegraph* says "it is extremely wicked for preachers to take part in politics, *unless they are Democrats.*"

CLOSE AT HAND.—In less than two weeks from to-day the Pennsylvania general election takes place. A Governor of our great State, Canal Commissioner, two Judges of the Supreme Court, with members of the Legislature and county officers, are to be elected, and some important amendments of the Constitution are also to be voted on. Hitherto no excitement has existed—all parties seem to be listless and apparently indifferent—and this most important election, which should call out every vote in the State, may be decided as is too often the case, by two-thirds of the voting people. It is in fact, one of the highest moral duties to vote at every important election; yet many neglect this duty and afterwards grumble, above all others, at the result of their own indifference. We have made it a rule to vote at every election. If bad men have been elected, or bad principles have triumphed the fault was not ours, but that of those who staid at home.—*Danville Democrat.*

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN LOUISIANA.—It is charged, and proved by the affidavits of a number of the most respectable citizens, that the Democratic party has encouraged the free negroes in Rapids Parish, La., in voting, and that at the election last November, Col. R. A. Hunter, the Democratic candidate for State treasurer, led to the polls a band of free negroes with arms in their hands to enforce if necessary, their right to vote. They are in the habit of voting in the above-named Parish. As they invariably