Hon. Garnisha A Grow.

This distinguished champion of the Repub. lican cause, says an exchange, is now in thought of him as a good, earnest, honest man, whose large benevolence and habits of industry made him what men are apt to term tion for themselves."

a wheel horse, in the cause of free labor. We never thought of him as eloquent

much less brilliant. On Wednesday after-noon he called on us with Wm. H. Shelley, of St. Paul, who is traveling with him. Our parlor was soon filled with gentlemen anxious to see him; and as he remained some time, we had a good opportunity to note him. It

where the "knock down argument" had come from, which convinced Mr. Keitt of the superiority of Northern men to Southern bullies. The breadth between the ears shows unfaltering courage while the largely, developed social organs and the tower of benevolence have seen more intellectual looking heads out of which nothing ever came; and we were afraid that in his speech of the evening he would not do full justice to the occasion.— Although some effort for ng to sit up so long, we went to hear him. Wilson's Hall was - packed as no on; ever saw it packed before; and for two hours and a half he held his au-

dience entranced. His speech was great, grand, glorious. Nothing wanting: Noth word too much. Talk about the by gene greatness of the American Congress. People are always croaking of the "good old time;" but Henry Clay never excelled that speech ; and we think never equaled it. Thank God for the men He has raised up to fight out this second American Revolution-the real inauguration of the Declaration of Independence. The moccasins endeavored to break up the

meeting, by building bon fires in front of the hall, beating drums and shouting "fire !" Early in the address it was announced twice, by a prominent Republican, that there for donbt or construction on the subject.was great danger the house would fall with it was, however, repudjated and rejected, and the weight of the audience. They were en. Mr. Doughts co-operated with his Democrat treated to refrain from stamping; tried to ie colleagues in ship rejection. Mr. Doug do so; but only one lady left. All the other insists that the construction which ers concluded to run the risk for the sake of nine black Republican Senators attempted the speech, and held their places to the last in 1854 to put of the Nebraska bill, is the The speech, and neid their places to the last. The speech was a most masterly effort, and has done the cause of truth an incalculable service. Elegant Extracts. In 1854 to put on the incorraska bill, is the true Democratic construction. He did not think so then? His Democratic associates who voted with highdo not think so now.-We regret that ME Douglas has changed his construction and warn

The 'Democracy' is the same everywhere --North, South, East and West. It seeks the ascendency on the same principles, and falling into the fathe error of adopting black the success of the same measures in all see. Republicant constructions of Democratic measures. the success of the same measures in all sections. - Wash. Union.

The Democrats of the South in the pres ent canvass, cannot rely on the old ground of defence and excuse for slavery, for they see not merely to maintain it where it is, but to extend it into regions where it is unknown.-Rich. Enquirer.

The "Democracy" is national. It is the same in Maine and Massachusetts that it is in Virginia and South Carolina .- Albany Argus.

Nor will it avail us aught to show that the negro is most happy and best situated in the condition of clavery. If we stop there we weaken our cause by the very, argument in tended to advance it; for we propose to take into new territories human beings unfit for into new territories human beings unfit for liberty, selfgovernment, and equal association with other mer. We must go a step fur-ther. We must show that African slavery is a moral, religious, natural, and probably in the general, a necessary institution of society. -Rich. Enq.

We rejoice in our candidates as nation

Search the Records. The Washington Constitution, the Presi-dent's organ, quotes from the speech of Sehawhile a Territory, to decide the slavery que

The Constitution has complied with this

The Constitution has complied with this suggestion, and searched the records, but has not found that which Mr. Douglas says may be discovered, and says: "Pending the Nebraska bill before the Senate, we find that the proposition was dis-tinctly made to confer this very power upon the people of the "Territory while a Terri-tory" and was while down hus no super the people of the " we had a good opportunity to note him. It tory," and was voted down by an overwhelm was easy to see in the eagle fiash of his dark eves, and the rapid, firm, muscular motions, er." eves, and the rapid, firm, muscular motions,

The Constitution quotes from the Congres sional Glode containing the record of the first session of the XXXIII Congress February 16, 1854. The matter quoted is the celebrated amendment of Mr. Chase, to add to the 14th societon of the substitute reported from shows where the Homestead Bill came the Committee on Territories, as amended from, Still his forcheadis not massive. We on motion of Mr. Douglas, the words

"And the people of the Territory thro' their appropriate representatives, if they see fit, may prohibit the existence of slavery therin." It will be remembered that Douglas voted against the Chase amendment. The vote tood :

Yeas-Messrs Chase, Dodge, of Wisconsir essenden, Fish, Foote, Hamlin, Seward Smith, Summer, and Wade-10.

Nays-Messrs Adams, Atchisop, Badger Bell, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butter, Clay, Clayton, Dayson, Dixon, Dodg, oflo-wa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, Jones, of Jowa, Jones, of Tenneste, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pettit, Pratt, Rust, Sebastian, Shiells, Slidell Stuart, Topcey, Wolker, Weller, and Will

iams-36. I for the pertinently remarks: "The Constitution pertinently remarks: "The amendation of Mr. Chase contains the very doctrine for which Mr. Douglas is now contending; and if it had been incorpo-rated into the Bill would have. left no room

opinions on this infortant question, and warn our Democratic friends against the danger of

A South Carolina Speech.

Hon. W. W. Borge, of South Carolina, has been making a speech to the free and inde-pendent electors of Ebenezer, York District, in his own State, which is probably the key note of the universal below of the Democ-racy, in the next Presidential campaign. Its substance is this : We (the Slave States) have made great gains since the organization of the Government We water to have the of the Government. We mean to keep all we have, and in ductime to get more ; but the present time is infavorable. The North is in a ferment. If we denand the revival of the Slave Trade, Congressional intervenand as we can do bigter in the Union than out of it, we will for the present be quiet.— But if the Black Republic nus go abad as they are going now, and it defines of our howls, persist in electing their President, in taking possession of the Grigerninent, and in turning us out of all the fat places, we will dissolve the Union and rother a start.

the Union, and set hern Confeders



The Independent Republican

CIRCULATION, 2304.

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

MONTROSE, PA. Thursday, October 6, 1859.

STATE TICKET. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

THOMAS E. COCHRAN. OF YORE COUNTY. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL WILLIAM H. KEIM. OF BERKS COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET. FOR SENATOR,

EORGE LANDON, of Bradford County FOR REPRESENTATIVE. GEORGE T. FRAZIER, of Oakland. FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

ALBERT CHAMBERLIN, of Montrose. FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, MAHLON C. STEWART, of Clifford.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER, DAVID W. TITUS, of Harford." FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,

CHAUNCEY WRIGHT, of Forest Lake. FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR. WILSON J. TURRELL, of Forest Lake.

## Election, Tuesday, October 11th.

We trust it is unnecessary for us to urge up on the Republicans of Susquehanna County the im portance of attending the election on Tuesday next. It is admitted on all sides that the party which car ries Pennsylvania in 1860 will probably elect the President. And in a somewhat doubtful and fluctu ating State like ours, the election of this year wil be considered as furnishing an index more or less certain of what will be the result in the State nex car. Last Fall, under the stimulus of our Congress

onal elections, added to the misrule, extravagance and corruption of the national administration, we carried Pennsylvania by about 85000 majority. Now though our party is better consolidated and more harmonious throughout the State than ever' before we do not expect to do quite as well, from the impossibility of getting out a full vote except on some great occasion." But to the man of forethoughthe man who looks alread to see the effect of pres ent action on the future-this is a great occasion .-

The election this Fall is proparatory for the great struggle for President next year; and the Republian who fails to attend the election and vote for 'ou State Ticket on the eleventh of October, must feel, if the day goes against us, and is followed by anoth er defeat next year, that a vast responsibility rests

pon him individually, for not having done his duty in the grand political and moral battle in which the iends of American freedom are now engaged. But we have little fear of such a result. The Beublican freemen of

The fact that or candidate for Representave is the brother of one of the editors of this paper. nakes us feel some deleacy about speaking of his nerits; but we may surely be permitted to quote what others my of him. The following is from the

what others say of him. The following is from the Binghamton Standard. "George T. Frazier, Isq., of Stäquehanha, we are glad to see is in nomination for Representative for. Stangehams Cor, Pa., by the Republicans, to be voted for at the October election. We have had the pleasure and profit of a long friendship with Mr. F., and with our knowledge of his talents and worth, we are not surprised that ile people have called for his promotion to a post of honor and responsibility. With a strong intellect thörough intelligence, untir-ing industry, and sound principles, he has cut his way through the bruefrood of early disadvantages, and presents a ripe minhood and force of character which will fit him for any public trust. We hope to hear of his election by a ratising majority."

19 With regard to the qualifications and charac er of our candidate for County Treasurer, one of his fighbors for whom we can youch writes us as ollowa:

"To those who might be misled by the Montros Democrat with regard to the business qualifications of Mr. Titus, I would remark that he is well known by his neighbors and friends to possess a good business education; and as a citizen he is loved and resected for his uprightness and integrity of character. elected, let it be understood, be will perform the lutics of his office kimself. The attempt then of those the are sold, body and soul, to the nigger-drivers of he South, to make capital against him by their slanlerous instinuations, they will find in the end utterly

bortive, and it ought to recoil upon themselves." The following notice of our nominee for Sen tor, we find in the Harrisburg Daily Telegraph :----We have at hat the satisfaction of announcing that the Republican conferees of the Senatorial district sed of the counties of Bradwird, Susquehanna, Wyoming, and Sullivaa, have compromised their dificulty and nominated GEORGE LANDON of Bradford County, Mr. LANDON will be recollected by all who re familiar with the political history of Northern Pennsylvania, as one of the ablest and most fearless champions of Freedom and Free Labor in that sec tion of the State

We receive from all parts of the State confient assurances that the united forces of the Opposi tion are moving forward to a certain victory. There h intense desire on the part of the people through the State to rebuke and overthrow the Buchanan ymasty: and if they are not overtaken by the suincness which grows out of over-confidence, and nereby induced to substitute the will for the deed, the rebuke will be as terrible and as scathing as it was last year. We appeal, therefore, to out friends, everywhere to lay aside everything like laziness of

nactivity, and buckle on their armor for a decisive ncounter. The enemy is organizing secretly and miedy, and expects to steal a march upon you .forewarned is forearined. Reep a vigilant watch, and all this secrecy of the enemy will avail nothing

The Republicans of Luzerne are very confient of electing their county ticket, and judging rom the tone of the Wilkesbarre, Union, the Denocracy are badly frightened. The contest is exeedingly animated there.

To the inquiry of "C. G." we reply that M udon, our can didate for Senator, though descend ed from a foreigner, like the most of us, is a native orn American.

27 At the adjourned meeting of the Conferces of he Black Democracy of this District, Thomas Johnson was nominated for Senator. So they have concluded not to run an "old line Whig" this year.

EF Senator Douglas is claimed by his friends the great champion of popular sovereignty. But we insist that all his talk about popular sovereignts in the Territories is a sham. To prove that it is so, we have only to quote his own statements of his doctrine. In his speech at Wooster, Ohio, September 16th, 1859, as reported in the New York Times, he explains his i octrine in the following words. "Under our Territorial system, it requires soveleign power to ordain and establish constitutions and governmental While a Territory may and should enjoy all the rights of self-government, in obediene o ils organic law, il 13 NOT A SOVEREIGN POWHR. The sovereighty of a Territory remains in abryance, SUSPENDED IN THE UNITED STATES. in trust for a peo ple when they become a State, and cannot be with drawn from the hands of the trustees and vested in the people of a Territory, without the consent of Congress? Here, if we can understand plain English, Senato Douglas, the self-constituted champion of popular overeignty in the Territories, distinctly states that o-such thing exists, but that the sovereign power a a Territory is vested in Cougress till the Territory prepared to be admitted as a State. We ask the opular-sovereignty Democrate hereabouts to examne this statement of Douglas's and tell us where the loctrine of Territorial popular sovereignty comes in. -----

We understand that a few of our enterprising young men are making arrangements to have Course of Literary Lectures in this place during the present Lecture season, . We hope they will not fal. ter in so praiseworthy an enterprise. Should they engage eight or ten first-class Lecturers, (which we understand their spirit.

The circulation of the American Agricultur t for the last year-las' averaged 45,125 copies .-Owing to the increased circulation during that time, not less than 75,000 will be printed of the next number. This great success is deserved. The American Agriculturist is published at 189 Water Street, New York, Orange Judd proprietor, at one dollar year in advance.

We are indebted to the well known enterprising publishers, Fowler and Wells, of New York, for a copy of The Illustrated Phrenological Almanac, for 1860. Six cents a copy, or 25 copies for one dollar.

For the Independent Republican. The Administration's Doctrine on Slavery in the Territories.

When rogues get by the cars, the better opinio is that honest men should generally let them alone; yet we cannot refrain from putting forth a few comments on the political tenets disseminated in a pam-phlet entitled, "Observations on Senator Douglas's views on Popular Sovereignty."

We shall by no means attempt to defend the Illithe white population. The South could not keep ois Senator. We believe him to be laboring harder them in subjection if our country should become in to establish himself in the White House, than to esvolved in war with some of the leading European na tablish a great political principle; and we are quite tions. A military force as efficient as that which the allied nations sent against Russia, landed in differen willing to let his very obscure copyrighted document parts of the South, would liberate all the slaves .speak for itself.

Our efforta shall De directed entirely to the "Observations," and although we boast neither political philosophy, nor knowledge of the law, we will try and nse a little common sense, a very necessary commodity in the political world-

The author of " Observations" founds his argument upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case; a decision repudiated by able men both in and out of that Court-a decision, though binding upon the executor of the law, nevertheless is of no power over the consciences of freemen. .

from their ships, march to the City of Wash-"Observations" tells us that "the Constitution ington, and burn the capitol and public buildings, certainly does not establish slavery in the territories. shile their chivalry remained at home watching the nor anywhere else. Nobody in this country ever thought or said so. . But the Constitution regards as negroes. While the Republicans of Missouri are in favor of the liberation of their slaves, and of their sacred and inviolable all the rights which a citizen may legally acquire in a State. If a man acquires removal to some country beyond the boundaries, of the nation, the Democrats are making vigorous efproperty of any kind in a State, and goes with it into forts to Africanize the continent. The importation a territory, he is not for that reason to be stripped of f a million of negroes would give the Southern it. Our simple and plain proposition is that the legal owner of a slave or other chattel, may go with it States a few additional members in the House o Representatives, and enable them to seud, their into the Federal Territory without forfeiting his title" slaves in greater numbers, into the Territories .-We agree with "Observations" that the Constitu

While the negroes in Liberia are maintaining a Re tion does not establish slavery anywhere, and we alublican government, advancing in intelligence and o maintain that it does not uphold slavery anywhere rosperity, thousands of their race are brought over The Constitution does acknowledge, and that tacitly he Atlantic in chains and sold in free America ! not the right of slavery, but the right of States to enact laws creatingslavery; and for this reason, that the States in the Convention that formed the Federal Constitution, did not give away the right (the wrong, rather) to bind the bodies and souls of men; and, so far as human rights are concerned, the equals of any

We are also aware that the Constitution regards a acred and inviolable the rights which a citizen may acquire in a State. But what right does a citizen ac-duire over a slave in a State? He acquires no other South America. than simply to hold such property by the laws or locall enactments of that State. For the laws of that Stute are of no force beyond its limits. For example, were a citizen of Carolina, to emigrate to Georgia, would he carry with him the laws of Carolina? no nicans. The moment he became a citizen of Georgia, he would hold and use his property by the Or, were he to emigrate to a free State, by what

pointed, a couference of exhibitors, and of persons ernor. law would he hold his slave ? Supposing that State interested in the various departments respectively? .... Delave walked across his rope had not even the restige of a law drainst slavery, as Take, for instance, the Fruit Division. Aside, from lochester on Thursday, and back, in the prethe beauty of the show, which is certainly not to be. ence of four hundred people. A short time that slave, when he had left the State; by virtue of disregarded, and aside from the mere matter of preafter he appeared with a man on his back. miuma, there are other things of more importance and moved slowly out. When near the cen which might easily be secured. Let each exhibitor, ter of the rifer the rope began to sway, and in his turn, describe each variety which he exhibits, it was clear that the feat was not to be ac-complished. Presently Delaye saw that he and state all its characteristics, and the habits of the tree, its productiveness, its freedom from disease, or was about to fall, and threw his pole and otherwise, his mode of culture, kind of-soil, etc. It caught by his arms. The man on his back And for these reasons, also, we do deny that a le is important, in many respects, that a uniform and caught around his body and drew himself up gal owner (yet only legal from positive enactments) correct name be applied to the varieties. This, with on the rope After being seated there a few many other advantages might be reached by this moments, they managed to pluck up courage plan or some kindred one. It can be done to advanto ciecy along, and reached the shore in safetage only in connexion with the specimens exhibited. ty. The Mayor of Rochester has prohibited It is true that these results are very partially and any further rope walking. imperfectly attained by the casual and hap-haz-. . Four hundred slaves weekly leave Mist ard meeting of producers and exhibitors, under the ouri for the far South, while not a dozen arrangement upon which our Fairs are conducted.' re brought into the State during the same But might they not be much more generally, and time. The tendency of Missouri is rapidly effectually, and profitably attained, with much savand surely toward emancipation, from the ing of time, by proper method ? burden that hampers its efforts and paralyses And why could not many machines and impleits energies. ments be explained, their operation illustrated, their peculiar merits and advantages set forth as well ed and feared Captain of a Kansas Company to five hundred as to five? This, of course, would of "Jay-hawkers," James Montgomery, not preclude a more minute and individual inspecbeen nominated for the Territorial Legislantion by those desiring it. ture in Linn and Lykins counties. The sen-Would not some such plan greatly increase the timent is decidedly in his favor in that Disgeneral utility and instructiveness of such exhibit trict, and he will be elected by an overwhelm. tions? This might require more than one day, but ing majority. if our Fairs are worth anything, are they not worth .... The revival of another great exhibithe accomplishing of the object for which they are tion is seriously contemplated in London.-Titended 9 The Society of Arts have hitherto hesitated 2d. The merits of articles having thus been show 2d. The merits of articles having thus been shown as to it's expediency, so soon after 1851; but up, would not courtesy and modesty intimate that all, it is now said that so large a body of the princompetitors should absent themselves during the excipal manufacturers and producers of the counmination and decision of the judges, unless called try have promised to give it all the aid in 100n for some explanation? their power, that they are satisfied there is "Observations" further says, that " the black race 3d. Should not every article and every variety no longer any reasonable doubt of its complete e distinctly and legibly labeled ? success. Gentlemen who take interest in these mattere .... There is now on exhibition at a fashwhat say you ? Truly yours, ~ E. A. WESTON. ionable jewelry establishment in New York, in a small show case, less than thirty inches Brooklyn, Oct. 1, 1859. That any man owes his liberty to a local regulation square, a collection of gorgeous diamond For the Independent Republican. jewelry, forming an outfit for a lady, valued -County Poor-House. at \$78,600. A pin, formed of a single white MESSES. EDITORS :- Having noticed from the pe diamond, is valued at \$5,000, one necklace usal of your paper solicitations for statistics from of a large diamond \$9 000, two small ones, he several Townships of our County pertaining to \$6,000 each, two parasols, \$75 each. the expenses and support of their paupers, in com-Judge Black is a second Daniel. The pliance with such call a inceting has been held at the law requires the public advertising to be given to two papers of the "largest, perma choolhouse in Lenoxville. At that meeting a committee of five persons were nent circulation in the District of Columbia. ing you add nothing to his rights as a man, but sim-In order to make the President's organ one ppointed to prepare for publication the information called for, as regards the Township of Lenox. The of these papers he has decided that each daily subscriber shall count as six ! committee, in discharge of their duty, report as fol-.... Horace Mann, according to the Ded ws: ws: The poor tax levied for the year 1858, amounted ham Gozette, was of the sixth generation to \$595,06, intended to defray the expenses from the family in Massachusetts. The first 'o May 1858 to May 1859. The tax for from May 1859 o \$59,5,08, intended to defray the expenses from to May 1860 amounts to \$668,03. The number of and settled in Gambridge. The first of Mr. paupers receiving aid from May 1858 to May 1859 Mann's ancestors born in America, was the were in all 16, and ranged from 4 to 16 during the Rev. Samuel Mann, the first minister of year. The average number for the whole year sup-Wrentham, Mass., who was born July posed to be about 19. The number of paupers from 1647, and graduated at Harvard College in May last to the present time are 6, for which we are 1665, and died May 92, 1719. paying as per contract at the rate of \$316,25 per Ranney, the locofoco candidate for Governor year, exclusive of the clothing of two persons and physicians' bills. The probable charges by our over in Ohio, at Cincinnati recently, the Judge at For the Independent Republican. eers for their services for the current year as esti- tempted to make a strong point on the rhe mated, will amount to \$15. The excess of the tax torical acme of Vice President Breckinridge's MESSES, EDITORS :- It seems that the opp levied for the current year will be taken up by payspeeches, viz : "The Democratic party is the only party having material strength in every latitude." The blanket of the Republican ing arrearages, allowing for commissions and exonerway, in the nowspapers. But probaby those in fa attons. you of it are reserving their animumition for the place. The committee would say further that at the meet. party, he said, bardly reached below the Nawhere it will produce most effect-the balloi box - ing of their appointment the sentiment of a majoritional Road. In all sections of the Union where lived and labored the Washingtons, For one, I am in Yavor of the measure, as a matter ty of the people was against the purchasing of land of concepty, and I hope to see a general rally of and building a County Poor-House, as contemplated the Jeffersons, the Marions, and the Jackyons of the nation, the Republican organization was unknown is orators unheard. A voice those who agree with me, to see if we have not votes by the act, not withstanding their heavy burdens, as tar payers. The opinions expressed were that the Friends of the measuref. let us make a rally on cost of land and buildings for the reception of pauwith a rich brogue, from the crowd, here in-terposed, with " That's owin' to the tar un' election day every man to the polls and we will pers, and other fixtures must necessarily be very feathers, yer howor !" The answer was, so Terms, to yearly subscribers, \$3 ; to clubs of 5, \$18; see if the noisiest men are always the most numer. great before one dollar is paid towards the relief of complete that the surprised lucolocos mado-s. Tax-Payse. our unfortunate poor, and that no good reason has swift search for the offender, and incontinentyet come to out mydee why the pour cannot be as by mustled him dut, 1.1.1 

For the Independent Republican. The Slave Trade.

The reopening of the African slave trade canno be too severely condemned by every friend of hu man rights and free institutions. This diabolical trafndemastion of the whole civilised world .-Thomas Jefferson described it as a "cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most saered rights of life and liberty" as a "piratical war-

are," and as an "execrable commerce." The Dem ocrats of the South, dead to all principles of justice, and ready to sustain any iniquity degrading to the nanity, have reopened this "execrable commerce.

The laboring people are the strength and defense

after the higher classes had become effeminate by

ndolence and luxury and the laborers, reduced to

assalage and degradation, had lost their self-respec

heir patriotism, and their attachment to the govern

aent which oppressed them. If the laboring peopl

of a state are slaves, that state is powerless, because

ts laborers are enemies to the government. Th

South has too many slaves, already, for the safety o

t the time of tue Revolution.

Jackson, Sept. 26, 1859.

For the Independent Republican.

Our County Fairs.

MESSIE. EDITORS :--- Will you allow one to offer

1st. Why could there not be, and why should

La, Juining Him, and thistory at a

few suggestions in relation to this subject?

to political movement could be more peruiciou than that of increasing the number of slaves in the Southern States. The South has now three and half millions of slaves, a number greater by half a

Schamyl, the famous Circussia Chief, who has caused Russia so much troub. nillion than that of all the inhabitants of the Union le, is reported to have been captured and ta ken to St. Petersburg. en to St. retersourg. .... The Jackson Mississippian copies a

well provided for in their respective. townships

are as well skilled in economy and frugality.

at as little expense as by the County, provided it

people of a township possess the same humanity a

The Committee solicit a statement of the pril.

le expenses of the purchase, the buildings and er fixtures as contemplated, and of the annual

a steward or stewards, matron or matrons.

cians, school-teacher, and clergy! Will some

rough your columns, send us an estimate?

Lenoxville, Sept. 28, 1859.

H. WHITE, Ch'n-of Cus, W. N. MILLEE, Seo'y.

Miscellaneous News.

If a nation. Greece, when labor was honorable, and item from the St. Louis Evening News about dolence disreputable, was invincible-her gallant the exportation of slaves from Missouri t ons then defeated the hosts of. Persia. Rome: fell the South and remarks :

Precisely so ! The drain of slaves from he border Southern States has commenced and is progressing with fearful rapidity, and will continue so long as the present induct. ment of exorbitant prices is held out, or un. til they are relieved entirely of their slave and are thus dedicated to free soil. The only way to arrest this alarming current of even s to remove the restrictions upon the for eign Slave trade and thus open up offic arkets.

.... A Jew, residing at Lyons, lately ... his purse, containing 1,200f, and he advr. tised the loss in the usual way. The net day he received this letter : " Amiable raelite-It is I who have found your 1,2001. They would rise in insurrection and demand their rights, and would obtain "through blood and slaugh ter their long lost liberty," avenging upon the white and you may weep for them for you wil never get them back again. I am leadin the life of a Sardanapalus. Here is an a population the wrongs of centuries. - In a war like this, the country would be saved only by the valor count of what I have had this day for dinne and perseverance of the free laborers of the North-(A detail of the meal was here given.) ern States. . The North furnished more than three shall continue to live in this manner, graciou fourths of the soldiers in the Revolutionary War .-Hebrew, until your 1,200f. are exhausted, The South was made weak by the great number of and i will finish by drinking a glass of win its Flaves. In the war of 1612, the Southern States to your health." permitted a few of the English soldiers to land

.... Senator Hale of New Hampshire made a speech at St. Paul on the 21st. The eloquent bot eccentric Tom Marshall of Ken tucky was present. The doughfaces insisted that he should follow Mr. Hale. They would not hear his excuses. Coming from a Slav State, they were sure that he would tall right, and they literally forced him upon the stand. But lo ! his speech was on the side o Freedom !! He denonneed the compromise breakers, and lashed Douglas as with scorions. Finding they had caught a Tartan he Democrats tried to stop him. But hav ng begun against his will, he would not stop till he got ready, and for an hour he poure the hot lava of his eloquence upon the Sham Democracy, to their mortification and to the Instead of liberating their slaves, and removing delight of the Republicans who heard him.

hem or encouraging their migration to Africa o .... The latest news from Italy leaves li Central America, so that the nation in future years the doubt of the determination of the Italian to rely on themselves. Garibaldi was prewould be inhabited principally by people of one race and color, the Southerners are determined to extend paring a general, concentration of troops on slavery over the Territories, and add to the increas my given point. Gen. Fanti, Commander ng number of slaves by importing more negroes. in chief of the troops of the Italian League The Southern States will be inhabited in future perihad fixed his headquarters at Bologna; the soldiers dispanded by Victor Emanuel were ods of time, by amalgamated races, of all colors, like the inhabitants of Mexico and some of the States 'of flocking around him. J. W. C.

.... Senator Douglas lately asserted in e ublic speech, that to his knowledge over 15. 000 Africans had been imported into the Southern States within, we believe, the pass year. 7... The Opposition of Northampton Co.

Pal, held a Convention at Nazareth, October 1st, and unanimously adopted resolutions nding Andrew H. Reeder for Gut

age eight or ten first-class Lecturers, (which we fic, based apon tyranny and injustice; attended with erstand to be their intention) the community will unfinited smaller and untold horrors, has received fively give their patronage, or else we greatly mist the con

in our principles as national-the same every where -- Sen. Bright.

Make the laboring man the slave of one man instead of the slave of society, and he would be better off.

Two hundred years of liberty have made white laborers a pauper banditui. Free society has failed, and that which is

not free must be substantial. - Senator Ma-80n.

The platform upon which we have placed our candidates is no sectional thing. It is broad enough to cover and does cover the whole Union. Its principles are the same in the free and in the slave States. - Ser ator Hunter.

Free society is a monstrice abortion, and slavery the beautiful out about on, and being which they - , healthy and natural The slaves are trying to adopt. The slaves are trying to suppy free labre are governed ar octor and are not corres of the north. Our slaves are

only better off as to physical comfort than free laborers, but their nioral condition is better .- Rich. Eng. I trust the day will come when the princi-

ples of Democracy as understood and prac-ticed at the South, will prevail over the entire country\_Sen. Evaas.

Men are not born entitled to equal rights It would be nearer the truth to say that some were born with saddles on their backs, and others booted and spurred to ride them, and the riding does them good the riding does them good Life and liberty are not inalienable.

The Declaration of Independence is exuberantly false and aborescently fallacious .-Rich. Enq. Shall the Democratic party fear this issue

to oppose the extension of Slavery ? No, indeed, there is not a single democrat in the whole of the North opposed to the extension of Southern society, or so called extension of Slavery, and they only await the truth spoken out, and things called by their right names, to sweep the abolition atmosphere from the republic, and to bury its besotted tools in the profoundest depths-the lowest possible depth of public contempt -N. Y. Day Book, Dem. Paper.

The cause of Stephen A Douglas is the Cause of Democracy and yet in the ranks of those professing Democracy there are enemies to the man and the cause--enemies who must be watched and circumvented, if success in the campaign of 1860 is our object. The National Administration is the great enemy of the Democratic party and of the man who now, of all others, is the expounder and defender of its doctrines. The President, his Cabinet, and his process, must be met, and bravely met, if we would save the party from destruction, and prevent a republican triumph next year !

Even now the Emmissaries of the Administration are on the track of Judge Douglas, going over the ground which he has recently traveled, to counteract the effect of his speech-es on the public mind! There have been secret Cabinet meetings called on this very question, and at this very moment, if the telegraphic wires tell the truth, ex-Governor Medill is traversing the State of Ohio, plot Medill is traversing the source on Onio, provide doctrines. Harring against Douglas, and aiding, with the cr's Organ.) power of the National Administration, the Black Republican cause. For the same purpose Attorney-General Black wrote the arti-cle in condemnation of the doctrine of Popu- was playing the fool, set put on his farm one pose Attorney-General Black wrote the arti-

cy ! As long as we are permitted to admin ister the Government in our own way, sub-ject only to our interpretation of the Consti tution of the United States, we are content But when the majority of the people express their will to but the Ship of State on anoth tack, by taking the helm out of our hands we will rebel.2

That's the pith and marrow of Mr. Boyce's harangue, and such are the political fairness, morality, and justice of which South Caroli ba boasts. The Missouri Republican, as night have been expected, copies the speech with commendatory semarks - Chicago Press and Tribune.

UNION SAVING. - In reference to Crittenden's speech at the United States Fair, at Chicago, the Press and Tribune of that city SAVS :

"The obvious buil made by the Senator in exhorting the people of the Northwest to avoid disunion-the people who have never ontemplated a resort to so treasonable remedy for their grievances-will not b beaten by the largest of the bovine herd that was lowing ground the orator as he spoke We tell Mrs Grittenden that his breath i vasted, that his platitudes amount to noth ing, that his warnings are of no avail. No. body here wants, robody has asked for, no-body would have distance; and it is a work of supererogation, in the distinguished Kentuckian, to warn our people against what the wildest among them pever looked to as the object or us one of the possible consequences of their political action. If he will pleid the

cause of the Union, let him go among those who make disunion their purpose. The North West peeds no admonitions such as it pleased the Senator to utter. Her people are loyal, by instituct and by principle. They see in the Constitution and the Union the power to accomplish all that their ambition and patriotism covet. Only those to whom the Constitution is

indrance and the Union a bated restraint, desire to be rid of gither-only those who have set up, in definice of the maxims and policy of the Fathers of the Republic, a new Gerirge Landon.

object of political worship, and who have stigmatized Liberty that they might defly Slavery, need Mr. Crittenden's advice. The farmers and mechanics of the Northwest the sons of freedom and of toil-will never tear the stars from the stripes of that loved and honored flag beneath which Mr. Critten-den spoke. That work, if ever done, is reserved for those to whom freedom is hateful and toil a disgrace. To them, Mr. Critten den should preach.

views, we have no free persitories, but slave. Ret. Jeremiah Schindel to the same position, which ry exists in them all carried there by the he now holds; and who ever heard the Montron abolish, or itabilit it sp long as the territorial organization continues. This they call popular sovereighty ! No party can live party deserves to live-nu party ought to live a year which encourages such monstrous doctrines -- Harrisburg Sentinel, (Gov. Pack-

Five years since, a farmer in Illinois, Lar Sovereignty, which recently appeared in thousand peach trees, and this season he was the Une appeared in of the same patter and bis Cabines! - Harris-the President and bis Cabines! - Harris-afterwards sold in the lot for fourteen thou and dollars. Contings of the Conternation

to do their whole duty. Though no cloquent orators have traversed the County this Fall to rouse the rithusiasm of the people, they have that spirit of freedom within which will prompt them to meet with unfaltering courage, the responsibilities of their position as "popular sovereigns-the rulers of this Republic." Remember, every vote, not only next year but now, will tell on the future government of the country. You who have seen with alarm and indignation the government of your country wrested from

its original purpose as the safeguard of freedom, and made the instrument for propagating and strengthening the most odious form of tyranny on earth, will you not use the power you still possess to rebuke the wrong-doer, to recircas the wrong, to reclaim and purify the Government?. That we are confident' you will do, whenever and wherever an occasion can be found for a lawful expression of the people's will --

Such an occasion is at hand ; and let us; Freemen of Susquehann's, throw ourselves into the breach in this conflict, and hy a majority larger than ever before, give assurance to our brethren e isewhere that we are now and will be ever the true and steadfast Friends of Freedom.

----IT As our last week's paper was already in press when we got news of the result of the Republican Senatorial Conference, we merely announced the name of our nominee in that issue. But fortunately George Landon needs no introduction to the Repub licans of Susquehanna County. They know him.-He is one of their favorites. Though protesting against the manner in which the just claims of Sus quebanna have been disregarded, our voters. will rally en masse in support of a candidate whose eloquence, ability, and derotion to Republican principles, peculiarly fit him for the position for which he s chosen. From a poor boy, Mr. Landon has risen to }

present high position in community by his own energies and worth. He has the reputation of being ar industrious, judicious, and successful farmer; and gards the numbers in attendance and the exlibition those who listened to his address at the Susquehan na County Fair last week, cannot doubt that he tho oughly understands farming. The man who evinces prudence, econoriy, and issignity in his own business, it is naturally expected will exhibit the same qualities in any public employment with which h may be entrusted by the people. Such a man Of course our opponents will look around for som

pretext to raise an outery against him. That which they have already seized upon is the fact that he is a lergyman. Ever since the course of the Democratc party has been such as to units almost the whole body of northern clergymen against them, they have protested fiercely against permitting the clergy to meddle in politics. But in this, as in most other natters, their inconsistency is so glar, og that it wo'd

put any other set of men to the blush. They tell us well sustaine its reputation as the best magazine pub-According to Mr. Buchavian and the ate; because he is a Methodist preacher; and yet in papers and philticians which support his a mighboring district the Demodrator elected the lished in the United States. We cannot particularize the merits of the different articles in this number, but all are good. Their titles are ..... "Daily Beauty," "The Artist Prisoner," "The Minister's Wooing," Ty exists in them and carried there by the he how noise, and not ever hears. This to Cuba," "Blondel," "The Wondersmith," Congress, in the Territorial Legislatures, or hanna County, utter a word of disapp word? If they, "Roba di Boma," "La Malanotte," "The Professor object to the election of George Land an, no do the tices," " Recent American Publications." hey are in sober carness. They dread, to hear his We consider this one of the best numbers ever is eloquent voice raised in denunciation of Sham De-

st'ed, though as we did not receive the number for ioeracy and " the sum of all villarmes," in, the Senlast ronth, we cannot judge of that. Will the pubate of Yeansylvania. But they shall hear it. lishers , lease forward it? Poster's Spirit of the Times comes to us

EF The Republican Senatorial Conference which essembled at Camptown on Mouray of Is it week, nominated George Landon of Bradford Cor my, for

New York,

1. Senator Douglas in his speech at Fittsburgh ecently, said

" I will tell you where the friends of popular so reignty stand and I will tell you where the advo cates of the Cincinnati Platform are compelled to tand-that is to resist any attempt on the part of Congress, to interfere with Slavery either in New Mexico or in Kansas. If the people of New Mexico lesire Slavery and a slave code, they have a right to . It is their husiness, not yours. It does not interfere with your rights, and you have nothing to sav about it." It was on this principle that Judge Douglas

y and saw a brother Senator knocked down and senten, and refinined from interfering, lest his mo tives should be misunderstood, and his principles of on-intervention misinterpreted.

The Susquehanna County Fair held here last eek, we believe was the ruost successful both as reof the products of the earth, that was ever held in the County. It is encouraging to see the increased interest and the improvements in agriculture apparent from year to year. Susquehauns hids fair to stand among the best farmed counties in the Slate, if she-does not already. We have not yet received the Society's report of he proceedings,

We deside to direct attention to the adversement of "Glidden's Form Docket" for Justices of the Peace. We have examined this work, and are fully sati-fied that it is one of the great improvements of the day. As its merits become known to the public, it must have a large sale throughout not only the State but the whole country. The October number of The Atlantic Monthly

cept in those localities where it is constructed and

County Poor House.

of a Poor-House have it pretty much all their own

again, and, though in new hands, is as spicy as ever. Whoever wants & weekly paper devotes to the turf, enough to put it through.

field sports, aquatics, yachting, cricket, chess, the stage, literature, &c., cannot, we think, be better suited than with Porter's Spirit of the Times .-and the Aller and Ask of to clubs of 10, \$20. Published at 28 Ann Birest, QUE,

t had also no law catablishing slavery, would not the laws of which he was a slave, and had entered mon the confines of the State unhampered by slavey. enactments, be as free as he who claimed to be is master? Unless a man has a natural undefeasible right to property in man, we must unhesitatingly anwer in the affirmative. -

of a slave, may go with it into a Federal Territory where the rights of men remain safe, unmarred by unian enactments, without forfeiting his title. Let s consider one or two of the reasons given by " Obervations" in defence of his position. He says first it is an axiomatic principle of public law that a right of property, a private relation, condition, or status lawfully existing in one State or country, is not changed by the removal of the parties to another ountry, unless the law of that other country be in lirect conflict with it."

We have argued here, and we think successfully, that the law by which a slave is held in a State, is of no force beyond the limits of that State ; but for the sake of argument we will admit that it has force everywhere, unless there be a law in direct conflict with it. We answer that it is also an axiomatic principle of general law, that every man has the right of personal security, personal liberty, and private property. This is not simply the right of man in Old England the birth place of the Common Law, but it is the right of man everywhere; and it is this right we propose to put in conflict with the assumed sight of the slaveholder to hold his glave in free territory by virtue of the law he left at home. This principle of law repudiates slavery in every land, and suffers it to exist by legislative enactments only.

in this country are neither bond nor free by virtue of any general law. That portion of it which is free, is free by virtue of some local regulation, and the slave owes fervice for a similar reason."

s most emphatically fulse. That he owes his servitude to a local regulation, may be true. You may make a man a slave by local law, and you have not destroyed one natural, inalienable right. You have simply denied him the enjoyment of that right; and which, by any means, that law becomes inoperative, or fails, he becomes free again, not by your act, but by virtue of natural and general law. And if you make a positive en.ctment setting him free, in so do

ply unloase the shackles you have wrongfully and un-naturally forced upon bim, and withdraw your unjust pretensions to libertics with his person and property. There are other reasons given by "Observations" in defence of his position. Mr. Douglas is referred to he decision of the Supreme Court, &c., but as the weakuesa of such arguments is apparent to all, w will pursue the subject no farther at this time. Permit us to add, finally, that we believe that th Constitution of the United States neither acknowledges, sanctions, nor permits slavery anywhere, ex

sept in those to canton whether the will will wanth,

Bpringville, Oct. 1, 1859.

