

THE AGITATOR

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Aug. 17, 1854.

ANTI-NEBRASKA TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR, JAMES POLLOCK, of Northumberland.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, GEORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny.

FOR SUPREME COURT, DANIEL M. SMYSER, of Montgomery.

PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR CONGRESS, GALUSHA A. CROW, of Susquehanna.

Hon. G. A. Grow.

We hold this gentleman's name to the head of our paper, firmly resolved to keep it there until the freedom of this Congressional District shall have been decided at the ballot-box, to reward his fidelity to the cause of the North, and his unshaken integrity in a dark hour of National adversity.

It is almost certain that Mr. Grow will be renominated by the Democratic party proper; the Whigs and Free Democrats will go for him en masse (save grey exceptions) whether he is a regular nominee or a better, judging from the feeling in Tioga.

Gov. Bigler and the Pardoning Power.

There are some human acts that strike the public mind with horror and disgust, and some that cause a thrill of surprise and indignation to pervade the bosom of community. Of the first was the crime of the Easton conspirators—men of standing and wealth—who conspired to rob an imbecile old man of his property by means the most infamous; and of the latter, is the recent act of Gov. Bigler, extending a full pardon to one of the principal conspirators.

If the pardoning power is a proper power to be exercised by the Executive of a State, then our Executive and Judiciary functions clash horribly. The pardoning power, as it is now vested and used, is either a monstrous wrong, or our Judiciary, instead of being a safeguard, is not to be trusted—a refuge of error. One can hardly see why one man—without perhaps an exact knowledge of the circumstances—should be permitted to reverse the decision of twelve competent men in the absence of any informality. The Judiciary should have the power, and the sole power to reverse or correct its decisions.

But at present, the pardoning power is degenerated, or retrograded into its ancient narrowness. It was somewhat liberalized for modern use, perhaps, but it reveals its origin too plainly to deceive the true friend of the race. It is the relic of a barbarous state of society, and of a governmental system which we, as republicans, hiss at. Absolute monarchs are said to have the lives and property of their subjects at their mercy; they may behead the innocent and pardon men guilty of the most atrocious crimes, as evidence of especial favor. They may use their power for present aggrandizement, or to compass unworthy and wicked ends.

In Pennsylvania, the Executive may render nugatory the decisions of our courts and juries, as when of caprice dictates. Trial by jury is considered one of the chief stones in the structure of human liberty. It is intended to protect community as well as to secure a just judgment of the acts of individuals, properly conducted it is the best safeguard of the dearest rights of the subject, and the best protection against the designs of the wicked, that human ingenuity has yet devised. But take from it one link of its excellence, cripple it in the slightest degree, and its virtue departs.

It may be legal, but it is one of the most flagrant legal wrongs that blot our statute book, to so cripple the working of a trial by jury as to make the judgment of one man superior to, and subversive of the combined judgment of twelve men; and especially when the one, has not the same opportunity of stating his decision that the twelve had. It is an insult to the men who sit patiently, hour after hour, informing themselves as to the minutest facts in the case, and learning to distinguish between a lawyer's exposition of the law and the law itself. They may err—from want of proper evidence, or from being beguiled by dishonest legal technicalities, or from other causes, but should they be summarily declared so by the pardoning power without the formality of a hearing? Or will any one contend that a just sentence may be set aside by the Executive? Then the Executive repudiates the law, as well as the sentence.

Why should any more care be observed in convicting a man, than in pardoning him after conviction? In the first instance, the accused demands a fair and impartial hearing; in the latter, society demands the "why" of the reversal of their decision, and the thrusting back upon it a member whom, after a patient hearing, they saw fit to reject. And society is no less just in its demand, than is the accused in his. If a man is accused of a high crime, he should have every facility afforded him to disprove the charge. But if he fails to prove his innocence, if, after a careful comparing of the lights and shadows of evidence by twelve competent men, his guilt appears evident, it is not, and it cannot be shown to be right to permit their decision to be set aside without submitting the subsequent facts to the consideration of twelve other competent men. One man's power, is the most dangerous of all delegated powers.

The pardoning power is a powerful engine in the hands of the Executive, for evil effects; than for any general good. If we do not greatly mistake the signs of the times, it has reached the meridian of its power and glory. The pardoning of Dr. Lechour by Gov. Bigler, will do more towards curtailing the pardoning power, than all the essays and arguments that may be written or present against it. That they should be a pardoning power lodged somewhere, all will admit; but that it should be

lodged beyond the reach of men who will use it to manufacture votes, is a fact that the masses will help our legislators to acknowledge before many years.

The recent pardoning of Dr. Lechour by Gov. Bigler, is but an immediate example of the abuse to which the power is subject in the hands of a man whose public acts form an almost unbroken chain of evidence that he holds place in far higher esteem than he does the good of the people of this Commonwealth. But he has made a gigantic stride toward the peaceful shades of Clearfield in pardoning Dr. Lechour. The Farmer, an independent paper published at Easton, and which supports the Democratic State nominations, says that if Dr. L. is innocent, his fellow convicts are equally so; and that if he is justly pardoned, they will be so in pardoning all, and that the people of Easton and vicinity will demand it of him. It says that the Governor must extend his clemency to them, and not suffer them to remain "in jail until after election—the time at which it is said he has agreed to liberate them."

The Farmer says further, though the pardoning of Dr. Lechour may have conciliated the Whigs, the people will pronounce such a judgment upon him (Bigler) at the ballot-box, as will convince him that the verdicts of our juries and the sentences of our courts, are not to be trampled under foot—even by a governor.

But the bitterest, the most scathing thing said by that paper, was in relation to the pardoning power as an engine for the Governor's own advancement. It coolly recommends that the remaining conspirators, that they happen to be good Democrats, should be liberated before election, instead of waiting until after that interesting season shall have passed, as it will enable them to deposit an article in the ballot-box, which the Governor will stand in need of, on or about the 2d Tuesday in October.

The Harrisburg Union attempts to show that the Governor is justified by the record. But its apologetic and cringing tone, ill accords with the pretence of justification paraded at its head. If, as the Union asserts, the verdict in Dr. L.'s case was not justified by the evidence, why did not the Governor remit the fine, as well as the imprisonment?—or did he conclude that the Doctor was about half guilty?

Our friend of the Wayne County Herald has found another hen's nest with a duck's egg in it—or rather, he thinks he has. Children must be humored in some of their whims—just as we let them believe that boggers "live in the garret do dwell." For all juveniles will believe in such things, remonstrate as we will. However, we propose to crack the "egg," last discovered by friend Beardslee, so that he can acquit himself with the contents.

He says that we deny publishing a whig paper, yet lately published sundry puffs of the Agitator, all from whig papers! Well, well, friend B., that is one of your knock-down arguments. Let us look at it: You made this charge once before. We told you to point to the article in which we advocated whig doctrine, or back down. Was it done?—no! Why?—because it could not be. But our friend returns to the charge after a two week's breathing spell, and asserts that some whig papers puffed us: Now let us see what a veracious man our friend is: He says the Coudersport Journal is a whig paper; it is not now, and never was. Neither is the Keene (N. H.) News. The Honorable Democrat and the Tribune are neither of them distinctive whig papers, and the Monroe Register kicked the Baltimore platform into a cocked hat some time ago, like a sensible fellow, as he is. (We advise you to perform the same laudable act, immediately.) And now to crown all, no paper has puffed us that does not lack the doctrine of free soil, free speech, and free MEN! and these are our doctrines also. If they constitute whig principles par excellence, then we are whig. We learn from such papers as the Herald, that true democracy tends to perpetuate and extend Slavery. We once thought it meant to secure the blessings of liberty to every one of God's creatures. We stand corrected—modern democracy aims at no such thing.

Something in the tone of the Herald's paragraph, impels us to suggest to its exceedingly modest head that in future, whenever he feels in the humor for discussing the subject of publishing "puffs," he first sit calmly down and read a certain fable entitled "The Fox and the Grapes," take plenty of cold water, and refrain from handling that "Bagley" for the space of an hour thereafter. This will give him opportunity to conceal the spot where the "shoe pinches."

We trust that our friend will take a reef in his ample imagination, and keep his eye on one of the ten commandments in future, when he sits down to give his brethren "fits." His excessive modesty reminds us of the young lady who refused to use hooks to fasten her dress, because they had eyes to watch them.

Not So—Gov. Brown of Florida, at a recent whig meeting at Tallahassee, said that he was in favor of the principles of the Nebraska bill, but deprecated its passage, because the fruits will be dangerous to the perpetuity of our free institutions.

He also stated what speakers so often mistake—that the compromise of 1850 had been acquiesced in by the whole country, as a final settlement of slavery agitation.

Can it be possible that Gov. Brown is so ignorant of the true state of affairs? The North has never acquiesced in the compromise of 1850, and the difficulty—we had almost said, the impossibility of executing the Fugitive Slave Law, presently, should teach Southern men that a majority in Congress—should hire a majority—may vote that infamous measure a failure; but the North thunders back—NO!—to the treason of public servants.

A failure! Why, that compromise was the initiatory of a series of aggressions by the Slave power, the last of which shall cause the stupendous wrong to fall, crushed and broken beneath the load of infamous trophies. The very elements of agitation were set at variance by that compromise; and the result has been, and by the will of a just God shall continue to be a source of everlasting unrest to the Slave power while it shall curse this unhappy land!

The "Jerry rescue" affair, the Wilkesbarre case, the forced rendition of Burns, and in fact all most every slave hunt upon free soil, should be continual reminders to the South that the Acts of 1850 are not acquiesced in now, and judging by present signs—never will be.

HEAR FOR BIGLER!—The following is a transcript of a note written on the wrapper of a paper returned to this office:—

Mr. Aaronson Sir: I return Your paper as I am neither Anti-Nebraska, abolition, nor Whig. But am in favor of Bigler for Governor.

Spand the loud howling of the whole Pennsylvania creation, O ye Bigler and Administration hand-organ! go tell it in Harrisburg, and let the sound wake up the sleeping echoes of Clearfield. Who said that Bigler had no friends that he was wicked? That on the dirty slanders, and let the Jack Booby of Biglerism chop his head off. Open the window again, and let the new era of... Democratic papers please copy and send similar copies to the Establishment.

Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.

New Publications.

Our new Publications are: "New York, and forms one of the most entertaining books that we have come across for a long time. Dr. Bungay is not only a graphic writer, but graceful, humorous and independent. This book presents off-hand pen-portraits of the most distinguished men of the times, and a graphic delineation of their traits of character. The author hits away right and left at political and literary lions, as if they were what they really are—men, with faults and failings. It contains 19 engravings on steel, executed in the highest style of art, of such men as Greeley, Chapin, Beecher, John Mitchell, Douglas, and others. The sketches are vivid and lifelike, and those of Greeley, Hale, Beecher and Chapin, are so true that to read them is to see and hear the originals. One is brought sensibly near to the notable men of the day in reading this book. It is well got up, and cheap at \$1.50. Foley & Richards have them for sale.

"Fifteen Minutes Around New York"—by G. G. Ford. Dewitt & Davenport, New York.

Who has not read "New York in Slices"? The book before us is by the same graphic pen, and will add new luster to the already brilliant reputation of its author. The sketch of the editor of the N. Y. Herald will be recognized by all as an excellent portrait. For sale by Foley & Richards.

Foxes—Gerrit Smith, at the close of the recent session of Congress, refused to take his mileage, more than just enough to bear his actual expenses. A correspondent of a Philadelphia daily, deprecates this action and says that it will excite others to emulate his example, until at last, poor men will be virtually debarred from membership in Congress.

This is the first time that we ever heard of any danger threatening the rights and privileges of poor men from the emanation of virtuous actions by members of Congress! But if every M. C. should refuse his surplus mileage, the balance could be thrown into a common fund, for the purpose of granting life annuities to the President and those gallant tars who participated in the storming of the city of Greytown.

The Carbonate Democrat, is the name of a fine, healthy looking sheet, published at Carbonate City, by T. J. ALLEN & J. B. ADAMS, the first No., of which is before us. Mr. Adams is lately of the Millard Herald, and Mr. Alger of the Monroe Democrat. They are both good fellows, industrious and deserving of pecuniary success. Success to you friends, in the matter of aiding in the triumph of true democratic principles. If you support Bigler, look out for a Waterloo defeat next October.

(Can't raise the back numbers, friend Alger.)

Fire!—We are informed that the dwelling house of Mr. Levi Lovell, in Sullivan township, was destroyed by fire on Monday last week, together with all its contents. Mr. Lovell and family were absent from home at the time. Mr. Lovell is a sober, industrious and honest man, fully able to endure such a sweeping loss. We hope the public will take a generous portion of the burden from his shoulders.

The new Prohibitory Liquor Law of Connecticut is working finely. The Select men of Hartford have refused to license, or appoint an agent in that city, to sell for mechanical, medicinal or sacramental purposes. That's the true doctrine.

The Philadelphia Daily Register is publishing an interesting and valuable statement of the distribution of offices under the U. S. Government. The Register is a valuable paper, and eminently worthy of the patronage of all who admire a fearless and independent newspaper.

Rum's Doings.

The Tribune gives the following account of a horrible murder: We have only time and space briefly to record a most dreadful murder in South Brooklyn last night. It seems that Mr. J. N. T. Tucker, the editor of The Daily Advertiser, lately called The Brooklyn Freeman, had just returned from a walk with his wife when his manner suddenly changed, and she, becoming alarmed at his actions, rushed into the house and up stairs, whither he soon after followed, but went into another room where lay two of his children, a girl aged about ten years and a boy about three. Here he deliberately took a razor from a drawer, and nearly severed the youngest child's head from its body. The mother now rushed in, when he attacked her, but had happily only inflicted three or four slight wounds which he was secured by officer Carroll of the Third District.

There is little doubt that the unfortunate man was laboring under the effects of intemperance, which had disordered his mind. The victim is described as a lovely little boy. The frightful deed was perpetrated about 10 o'clock last night in Atlantic-st. near Novins.

THE BRAND OF CAIN!—The editor of the Philadelphia Courier says:—While at the "Burning Springs," near Niagara, a few days ago, we were requested to enter the names of our party in the Visitor's Register, and while complying, we observed that the registry had been suspended at about two-thirds down on the left-hand page, and then continued at the top of the right. On seeking the cause, we found the last entry as follows:—"Matt. F. Ward, Brother and Servant." Of course the name had cast a blight upon the page forever; no honest man would add his name beneath that of the Cain-branded fugitive, but underneath was written, as by the hand of some recording angel, or crime-pursuing Nemesis:—

"THE MURDERER."

ANOTHER VICTIM.—The body of Jesse Killeat, was discovered in the Merrimack River at Hooksett, N. H., on Saturday last, 29th ult. Mr. K. had been missing since Monday morning, when he was suffering from an attack of delirium tremens, having but partially recovered from a drunken spree. He will probably be missed at the rum holes of Manchester, where he peddled discord, delirium tremens and death.

THE DRUNKARD'S CLOAK.—In the time of Oliver Cromwell, the magistrates in the north part of England punished drunkards by making them carry what is called "The Drunkard's cloak." This was a large barrel with one end out, and a hole in the other, through which the offender was made to put his head, while his hands were drawn through two small holes, one on each side; with this he was compelled to march along the public streets.

What a strange sight it would be were all the drunkards now a-days compelled to march about wearing barrels for coats.

The People on Nebraska, et cetera.

Filed up for the Agitator. STRAIGHTEN OF THE SLAVE POWER.—The Sandusky Mirror, a Democratic paper, in a series of articles showing the proponderant influence of Slavery under the National Administration, says:—

In round numbers there are appointed at Washington City, who remain there, Heads of Bureaus, Clerks, Inspectors, Examiners, Messengers, &c., in all to the number of about two thousand, Ohio is about one-tenth of the white population of the Union. Hence, according to equality and justice, two hundred of the number should be from Ohio. But how stands the fact? There are just eighteen from this State, and more than one-half of their aggregate amount of salaries go that portion of them who are Whigs. Hence, the patronage of General Government, confined to the District employes, for this State, is truly and shamefully small. How stands the matter with little Maryland, not one-third of Ohio. In round numbers Maryland has three hundred in the District, and Eastern Virginia over two hundred of these two thousand. While Maryland and Eastern Virginia are about two-thirds of Ohio, they have five hundred receiving Government pay in Washington City, while Ohio—one-third larger than both—has eighteen—all told. This is sectionalism that tells: If we go to the foreign appointments it is still worse. Out of about three hundred representatives abroad, Ministers, Consuls, Commissioners, Secretaries of Legation, Commercial Agents, &c.—in which Ohio should be represented by THIRTY, she has five!—one-sixth of the number to which she is entitled. Is this equality? Is there no injustice, no fusion and southern Sectionalism in all this? Who answers?

The Danville Advertiser suggests:— "Inasmuch as the old line Democracy have, according to the admission of some of their leaders, been in the habit of placing men in office who have no qualifications for any office under the sun, would it not be well for all who desire to see the various offices filled by honest and capable men, to get out of said party?"

The Danville Advertiser, in analyzing the Nebraska effort of a Douglas at the place, says that he used the words "Democratic party" 213 times, "Abolitionists" 176 times, "sore heads" 98 times, and "wooly heads" 55 times. These epithets constituted the staple of the effort.

Another speaker at the same demonstration proved himself to be a knave by his numerous falsities and denunciations of Temperance men, Quakers and clergymen and the distinguished champions of Freedom in Congress. The opponents of the Nebraska office-seekers are woolly-headed Abolitionists. He told his auditors that the Kansas-Nebraska law forbids the introduction of Slavery into those Territories, by specifying "that Slavery shall not go there."

The Whigs of North Daville met on the 27th of July for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Southern Assembly District Convention. After the election of Delegates, the Committee on Resolutions, composed of Messrs. J. T. WOOD, S. W. SMITH, L. D. ANDRESS, A. T. WOOD and J. SPRAGUE, reported the following series, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the act of Congress organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska is a violation of the part of the South of a solemn agreement of more than thirty years duration, is a gross insult to the North as well as an outrage upon the rights of the free States, and is an obstacle to the progress of liberty, civilization and religion.

Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave law, (so called) inasmuch as it remains a black man, without trial by jury, to a country where he has not equal legal rights, is subversive of all ideas of justice, fair dealing and law, and ought to be repealed.

A FREE FIGHT.—The Chicago Tribune says that the Whigs of Illinois are opposed to making party nominations the coming fall, and "in favor of a free fight from the lowest to the highest office." The Jamesville (Wis.) Gazette (one of the most conservative Whig papers in the North-West) remarks as follows upon the declaration:—

"It looks very much now as though the Whigs of Illinois would not be alone in such action. There seems to be a tendency in most of the Free States to let all other issues remain quiescent till a decision is had directly from the people, whether Slavery aggression is to be longer tolerated or not. Such is the issue presented by the Madison resolutions, and if the same spirit conducts the campaign that characterized the deliberations of the convention, we need not fear the result. The people are thoroughly aroused in the matter, and their strength only needs concentrating to insure their triumph."

SPURNING THE PLATFORM.—The Susquehanna Register, Montrose, Pa., talks about political platforms after this fashion:—"We can give assurance that the Whigs of this section of the State have long since kicked the rickety Baltimore Platform from under their feet, and now stand firmly on the soil that Heaven gave us as an inheritance for the free. The same spirit of patriotic indignation, so boldly breathed forth in the recently published letters of Judge Pollock on the Nebraska fraud, is roused in the breasts of us, and all are ready to unite with the opponents of the reckless and greedy slaveryocracy in one great brotherhood, standing on the Platform of Freedom. That platform, all who love their country and their kind better than party or place must unite upon. No wider limits to Slavery, and 'Regina all we can for Freedom,' must be our mottoes. Under that flag we fight."

THE HERO OF SAN JACINTO.—Senator Houston is sustained in his opposition to the Nebraska bill by the Houston, Telegraph, the San Antonio Ledger, Tyler Telegraph, Bastrop Advertiser, Lagrange Monument, Colorado Tribune, Bonham Advertiser, Laredo Register, and several other influential papers. The Houston Telegraph asserts that "if the bill were now on its passage, and depended upon the people of Texas, it would never become a law."

An immense Railroad Depot is to be erected at Harrisburg.

Hon. David Wilmot's Letter to Prof. Richardson.

TOWANDA, June 29, 1854. DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 27th has just come to hand: I would be much gratified to be with you on the 5th proximo, and to raise my feeble voice in an earnest appeal to your citizens; to united action in defence of our free institutions of Government, I am under an engagement to address the citizens of Tioga county on the subject of the Nebraska outrage; on the 4th, and shall go from there to Potter Co.

I rejoice that you are to have with you so able and zealous a champion of Freedom as Mr. Greeley. In making the disputes of party, subordinate to the interests of freedom and humanity, he has nobly fitted himself to render the most eminent service to his Country in this crisis. The people must come up to the like high and patriotic elevation of purpose, or there is no hope for our Country's Liberties. The policy of Slavery cannot be mistaken—indeed it is boldly proclaimed.—The recent high-handed outrage, is but the precursor of a series of measures, designed to give the Slave Oligarchy absolute domination—to crush out forever the policy and principles of Freedom in this Government, and to establish on the American Continent the most powerful and mighty Slave Empire known in the history of the world. Submission—acquiescence in the policy of Slavery is fatal; and he who preaches it, preaches treason to Liberty. Acquiescence in the legislation of 1850, emboldened Slavery to invade in 1854, the guaranteed rights of Freedom in Kansas and Nebraska; and to-day, Slavery looks forward with exulting confidence, to the acquisition of Cuba—the absorption of more Mexican States—the re-establishment of Slavery in San Domingo—the revival of the foreign Slave trade—and to an alliance offensive and defensive with Brazil, for the protection and aggrandizement of Slavery, and to enable it to defy the public opinion and power of the world, in proof of all this, I have but to point to the proceedings in Congress, and to the leading public Journals of the South. In this vast programme of Slavery, where do the submissionists of to-day, prepare to make a stand? It must be made now—to-day. The freemen of the Republic, thank God, have still left in their hands a peaceful and Constitutional remedy, if they will use it wisely and firmly—the ballot box. The power and designs of Slavery must be checked, and the original policy of the Government on this subject restored. To this end we must lay aside—postpone for a time, the strifes of party over minor points of controverted policy, and unite in this great work of preserving our free institutions from impending destruction. The first blow must be aimed for the overthrow of the present National Administration—the mere tool and puppet of the Slave Power. Through the competing influence of its patronage upon the people's Representatives, Freedom has been betrayed. It must be overwhelmed at every point with ignominious defeat. We cannot shorten its Constitutional term of office, but we must strike down its allies in every State, District and County.—It must have no props in the States, upon which to lean for the support of its iniquitous policy. No man should be elected to responsible office—Governor, member of Congress, Representative, whose relations of friendship and alliance with the National administration are open to suspicion. We must accept of nothing in the candidates presented for our suffrages, short of undisguised hostility to the ultra pro-slavery power at Washington. Anything short of this is folly, idle trifling shilly-shally nonsense; and designed in the end, to lead the people step by step into acquiescence in the policy and plans of slavery. Let no candidate pretend to condemn the recent legislation of Congress, and yet hold himself a party ally with the present administration. He cannot be trusted; and so sure as he is trusted, so sure will the people, and their rights, again be betrayed. The man who will not face in open and manly resistance, to the aggressions of the slave power to-day, cannot be relied upon to do so, on the occasion of a future provocation. He is hopelessly rotten—unsound to the core, and will sacrifice his Country's highest interests and glory, for some paltry partisan considerations.

Slavery is deaf to the voice of our remonstrance. In vain we point to the history of the country—in vain we invoke the names of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and their compatriots, in defence of the early policy and settled maxims of the Government—in vain we appeal to the eternal principles of justice and right—all, are unheeded, unavailing. In the absorbing selfishness of a great interest, Slavery pushes onward in its barbarous and destructive policy; subverting every principle that gave life, vigor, and success to our Revolutionary struggle, and defeating all the great ends for which the Government was established. It has broken down the highest precedents of Constitutional law, in opening to its ingress, the territories of the nation. To-day, Slavery is prostituting the holiest functions of Government—endangering the public peace, and provoking on the country the horrors of war, for its extension and aggrandizement. Now, at this present writing, it is insidiously undermining one of the most valuable and sacred Constitutional rights of the people, in its efforts to put the National treasury, through the treaty-making power, at the virtual disposal of the Executive and Senate. The Constitution designed that the immediate Representatives of the people, should be the especial guardians of the treasury of the nation; now (as a mere matter of form) they are called upon to vote in the dark enormous sums of money, in fulfillment of treaties for the acquisition of foreign provinces and States, without even having laid before them, the instructions and correspondence under which the treaty was negotiated.

When I again enquire, are the encroachments and aggressions of Slavery to be resisted, if not now? The Constitution is violated—subjected to constant changes in the violent interpositions put upon it from time to time; to meet the growing demands and audacity of Slavery, and enforced upon the country, under threats of dissolution, and the corrupting appliances of Presidential patronage. The independence of the House of Representatives is unshakingly assailed, by promises of Executive favor to such members

The John's Oath.

The Dem. Union and other papers of the same political class, speak with great abhorrence of the supposed "horrid oath" of a supposed secret organization called "Know Nothing"; but they take special care never to allude to the following "horrid oath" of the secret order of Josiite, which we publish for their benefit:

"I, A. B., now in the presence of Almighty God, the blessed Virgin Mary, the blessed Michael the Arch-Angel, the blessed St. Peter and St. Paul, and the saints and sacred hosts of Heaven, and you my Ghostly Father, do declare from my heart, without mental reservation, that—(Pope Gregory, or the present incumbent)—is Christ's Vicar, and is the true and only head of the Universal Church throughout the world; and that by virtue of the keys and of binding and loosing and given to his Holiness by Jesus Christ, he hath power to depose heretical Kings, Princes, States, Common-wealths and Governments, all being illegal without his sacred confirmation, and that they may safely be destroyed; Therefore, to the utmost of my power I will defend this doctrine, and his Holiness' rights against all usurpers, and all heretical or Protestant authority whatsoever, especially against the new pretended authority and Church of England, and all adherents, in regard that they are usurped and heretical, opposing the Sacred Mother Church of Rome.

"I do denounce and disown King, Prince or State named Protestants, or obedience to any of their inferior magistrates or officers, &c do further declare the doctrines of the Church of England, of the Calvinists, Hugonots, and other Protestants, to be damnable, and those to be damned who will not forsake the same. I do further declare that I will help, assist and advise all or any of his Holiness' agents in any place wherever I shall be, and do my utmost to extirpate the heretical Protestants' doctrine, and to destroy all their pretended power, legally or otherwise.

"I do further promise and declare, that notwithstanding I am dispensed to assume any religion heretical for the propagation of the Mother Church interests, to keep secret and private all her agents counsels as they entrust me, and not to divulge directly or indirectly, by word, writing or otherwise, any matter or circumstance whatsoever, but to execute all that shall be proposed, given in charge, or discovered unto me by you my Ghostly Father, or by any of this covenant. "All which I, A. B., do swear by the blessed Trinity, and blessed Sacrament which I am now about to receive, to perform, and on my part to keep inviolable, and do call the Heavenly and Glorious Host to witness my real intentions to keep my oath. In testimony whereof I take this most Holy and Blessed Sacrament of the Eucharist, and witness the same further with my hand and seal, in face of this Holy Covenant."

Excitement in New Hampshire.

Bombardment of Washington Proposed. We learn that a public meeting was held at Lumberville, N. H., on the 9th inst., to express the indignation of the people at the insult offered to the favorite son of that State, the President, at Washington, on Saturday last, by an egg flung from the hand of a chivalrous Carolinian, whose name is Jeffards. A correspondent has favored us with a report of the proceedings, from which it appears that the principal speech of the occasion was made by Jotham Peirce, Esq., (no relative of the General's, since his name is spelled differently) and that its eloquence was received with rapt attention and thunderous applauses. We give herewith the principal points of this remarkable speech:

"An egg, fellow-citizens, has been cast upon the Hat of our honored President! By this base act the valuable Hat of His Excellency has been seriously damaged, but this insult has a deeper meaning and wider range—the Government itself is insulted, and by whom? I ask, sir, by whom? Will you tell me that the wretch who threw the egg is the party of whom redress should be sought? I secure the conclusion. How would such proceedings be regarded by foreign potentates? What would the Emperor Nicholas say of it? The city of Washington, sir, is then responsible for this insult. Her inhabitants are guilty of the crime, and shall they escape deserved punishment? No. Let Washington, like Greytown, be blotted out. [Immense applause.] Let the world know that hats is not to be insulted with impunity. It may be said that some of the people of Washington are American citizens and innocent of the crime. So were they of Greytown. Is there anything in the character of the city which calls for mercy? It was said of Greytown that most of its inhabitants were peculators, disorderly persons and niggers. Can that be denied of Washington? I ask, why should Greytown be destroyed and Washington spared? Is the case of an obscure chap like Bortland of bigger national importance than the old Hat of our honored President? Sir, I offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, In view of the outrage offered to President Pierce by the City of Washington, that Secretary Dobbin should be directed to instruct Commander Hollis to proceed with the sloop-of-war Cyane to that city, and to open upon it with all his guns for two hours, without intermission; and in case anything should then remain standing, to land a party of mariners and burn and destroy the residue and remainder, unless the authorities shall humbly beg pardon of the President, and purchase for him a new hat of such quality, and cost as he shall select and approve."

Other speeches were made in support of this resolution, after which it was unanimously adopted, and the crowd dispersed to their homes.—N. Y. Tribune.

CHANGING.—Not a single Whig or Free Soil paper has disented from the action of the Madison Convention; while those which were doubtful—the Beloit Journal, Janesville Gazette and Mineral Point Tribune—yield a hearty support to the new Republican party. We may therefore say that the Republican party, inaugurated at Madison, has a hearty support from the Anti-Nebraska Administration presses of the State, and that they are backed by determined and enthusiastic people.—Milwaukee (Wis.) Free Democrat.

The first Sunday School ever established in this country was in 1791.