her beauty of figure, all the rose in her cheeks, and every waving curl of her silken auburn liairs. To which we add, that no one of the names recently assigned her in the papers is her true name.-Life Illustrated;

From the Templar and Watchman. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Our Annual session has just terminated, and I am again at home ready to resume my labors and with full assurance that our Order is destined to exert a powerful influence in favor of the cause of temperance and sound morality. I need not tell you' that our session at Troy was pleasant and highly interesting-such meetings are always so. Our attendance was about two hundred, and many from the most distant parts of the State .---And I am happy to say that our apparent defeat in prohibition has only given new vigor to our temperance men, and women. The proceedings were characterized by the utmost harmony and good feelings, and though in the election of our officers, some were necessarily defeated, it excited no bitter feelings and engendered no ill will. The following were the offices for the ensuing year:

Joel Jewell, of South Creek, Bradford co., G. W. C. T.; Charles Perkins, of Providance, Luzerne co., G. W. C.; Warren Skeels, Linn Mills, Crawford co., G. W. V.T.; Mary C Emery, of Wellsboro, Tioga co., G. W. S.; J. S. Heard, of Mansfield, Tioga co., G. W. T.

A. O. Warren, of Montrose, Susquehanna co., G. W. Chaplain ; Rouben M. Lelland, of Lundy's Lane, Erie co., G. W. M.; Miss Josephine, Willard of Willamsport, Lycom-• ing co., G. W. I. G.; C. W. Stevens, of Bradford co., G. W. O. G.; Miss Lucy Snyder,

Williamsport, G. W. D. M. Our Lodge was enlivened by the presence of the G. W. S., Barnes, of the Grand Lodge of North America; J. M. Peebles, former G. W. V. T. of the same Lodge, and Orlando Lund of Ithacar who were, by vote of the Lodge invited to participate in our deliberations. Wednesday evening was as usual, devoted to an open session, which was very fully attended and several very excellent speeches were made, among the best of which, as a matter of course, was that of Bro. Lund.

A large amount of business was gone through with, and among the rest resolutions were adopted in favor of a general prohibitory law for the State ; you will find the resolutions embodied in the Journal, which you will please extract for publication in your paper. (We have not received the resolutions, therefore cannot insert them here.)

The number of Lodges reported was two hundred and fifty, most of them in a prosperous and flourishing condition ; you will recollect that one year ago we had only ninety. six; one year from this time we intend to number six hundred.

Our next annual session will be held in the city of Erie commencing on the third Tuesday in December next; the March quarterly session in Harrisburg, commencing on the third Tuesday in that month; the June session at Smethport, commencing on the second Tuesday, and the September session at Scranton, commencing on the third Tuesday; permit me in behalf of our grand Lodge to invite the members of other Grand Lodges isfied that such meetings of the friends of temperance from distant parts of the country do much to promote unity of action and insure the prosperity of our cause.

I regret much that there was

THE AGITATOR M. H. GOBB, EDITOR. \* All Business, and other Communications in be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Feb. I. 1853.

LECTURES. The Wellsborough Literacy I. Institute has engaged the services of the ful-lowing Lecturers: Rov. Jour Pikaront, February 8th and 9th.

CASSIUS M. CLAY, " 16th and 17th. RL Rev. ALONZO FOTTER. IT Read the remarks of Hor. DAVID WILMOT at

the Montrose Ropublican Meeting.

IT The new County project doci'nt seem to progress very extensively just now.

IF A bill for the abolition of the Canal Board has been introduced in the House. Let the useless expense be cut off.

IT We have received the first No. of the Spirit of the Valley, published at Scranton, Pa,, by Messre. ALLEGER & ADAMS. Success to you, old friendspecuniarily, but not politically.

The War. Their is every prospect of peace for Europe." It is stated that the Czar has agreed to a joint protectorate over the Christians in Turkey. and to permit the English and French to keep a naval force in the Black Sea.

IP We invite the attention of the public to the new market arrangements just effected by Mr. I. M. RUCKNAN of this borough. He will keep constantly on hand Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Chickens and all kinds of Fresh Meats in their season. Stand, in the it casier. new building, rear of Bailey & Foley's. Give him a call.

IT See Field & Kimballs new advertisement on 3d page. Their shop is over A. Crowl's Carriage

Shop. Also, Landis, Sturrock & Forsyth's Washing Machine, described on 3d page. We expect to be able to give our better half's opinion of the machine in our next.

For the benefit of our Corning friend we would state that there was a smart sprinkling of snow fell here on Friday and Friday night of last week. Sunday night we got an addition to it-in all, about 12 inches. We would give the particulars of an assault and battery or two also, but for the fact that no cases of the kind have occurred.

A New Book Coming .-- Messrs. Stringr & Townsend, publishers, New York, will shortly mblish a new romance by HELEN Day, entitled-STANHOPE BURLEIGH-The Jesuits In Our Homes. This is the great American Novel so loudly called for by the New Party. - The critics pronounce it to be equal to Uncle Tom in interest. We predict for it a great sale

## Freemen.

S. M. Boorn, editor of the Milwaukio Free Dem ocrat, arrested on a charge of having assisted in the liberation of the negro, Glover, from the custody of the U.S. Marshal some months ago, has been convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$1000 and to undergo an imprisonment of one month. Our readers will remember that Glover was seized without process and shamefully maltreated by the heartloss minions who form the body guard of the Fugitive Slave Law, Glover was seized in Racine, if we mistake not, and hurried off to Milwaukie by the kidnappers. The citizens of Milwaukie, very properly determined that the fugitive should have a trial by jury, even if force should be necessary to obtain age and country distinguished for its tolerative it. A writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Jenkins to the Sheriff and the Deputy Marshal, commanding them to bring the prisoner before him Temperance house in Troy, but the Landlord | That writ was not obeyed; and the people took the responsibility of executing the writ in a summary manner. This act was applauded by the masses at the North, everywhere, and will be when the Fugitive Bill and its vindictive ministers are forgotten. Booth was arrested on a charge of aiding in the execution of the people's writ of Habeas Corpus; and after a hearing in the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, was discharged from custody-Judge Smith delivering an able opinion in the case, declaring the ery man's privilege, may, duty, to resist oppression Fugitive Law unconstitutional. A bench warrant was subsequently issued, he was again atreated con-

defendant's counsel to cite contrary decisions not to argue the right of the jury to judge of the law in criminal cases at the same time permitting Gov-ernment counsel to argue against such right Bonie years ago, Judge Griet Hent word to Wm. C. Gildersleeve, of Wilkes Barro, that if he (Gilder - | we do not consider the voto last fall as any expresssleeve) ever came before him on any charge, he would being him !- We once published an affidavit to this fact, and met men base enough to applaud that diabolical extra judicial decision. It will not be very surprising if Judgo Miller finds applauders in men of like stamp-men of narrow minds, cramped by narrower prejudices men who reason in a circle the people, a finality, Voles cannot, bind men's of which themselves form the center vindictive, tongues or consciences; votes may be like corn stony-hearted men, who defy good laws and applaud those which the Russian despot would scorn to pro-

elaim. lain. But Judge Miller did not stop here : at the close of the charge, defendant's counsel requested him to charge specifically on certain points which he submitted. This, the Judge peremptorily and angrily refused to do, or even to hear them read ! We give one of the points upon which this amiable Judge re-

THE

If we mistake not, the accused is always entitled to the benefit of a reas o able doubt if one exists in the minds of the Jury. But Judge Miller is of the Star Chamber stripe, and almost out-Jeffries Jeffries. Let us sum up his action in this case, and then for a comparison.

1st, He charged the jury that the fact that Booth drew up the resolutions, given above, was alone sufficient to convict him of aiding in the rescue of Glover !

2d. He charged that a defect in the indictment instead of making it impossible to convict, rendered

3d. He stated all the decisions in favor of the exclusive rights of the Court to dictate law to the jury, and utterly refused to hear any contrary decisions, at request of Booth's counsel.

4th. He passed judgement on the facts and declared Booth guilty from the testimony.

5th. He not only refused to instruct the Jury on certain points submitted by Booth's counsel, but angrily refused to hear them read.

Now compare the action of this Judge with that of Judge Grier in the noted Wilkes-Barre case, and decide if they are not as near kin in spirit as Moloch and Belial. Judge Grier said-

" If this man Gildersleeve fails to make out the facts set forth in this warrant, I will request the presecuting attorney of Luzerne county to prosecute him for perjury! \* 'If habcas corpuses are to be taken out in this way, I will have an indictment sent to the U.S. Grand Jury against the person who applies for the writ, or assists in getting it, the lawyer who defends it and the sheriff who serves it; to see whether the U.S. officers are to be arrest. ed and harassed whenever they attempt to serve a process of the United States. I WILL SEE THAT MY OFFICERS ARE PROTECTED !!!"

The reader will remember that "my officers." in the case just cited, were arrested for executing their process on an unresisting man with revolvers. Another Martyr to the Faith of Now, let us place these two amiable Judges in the shadow of their great prototype-Jeffries. The celcbrated Richard Baxter was the culprit. Jeffries asked him what he had to say for himself, and repulsed him in the following dignified strain :

"Richard, Richard, dost think we'll hear thee poison the Court ? Richard, thou art an old fellow an old knave; thou hast written books enough to load a cart, every one as full of treason as an egg is of meat. Come, speak up! What doth he say? I am not afraid of thee for all the snivelling calves vou have about you !"

These specimens of judicial dignity were present ed to the world at different periods and under differ-Bigot, fiving in an age unwarmed by the gonial rays of liberal Christianity. Grier and Miller live in an spirit; and if in anything they fail to equal Jeffries -remember they are but satellites of a baleful planet.

Liquor Law? Liquor Law? Probably a majority of the people of this Stato of the whole establishment? and taken his acquired with that object. What party gave are in favor of Prohibition. We say probably, for own lime to pay for it. He has never been own lime to pay for it. He has never been us Pierce, and what has his administration ion of the true sentiment of the people. There were the many issues before them, and some very important and exciting ones. But even had it been a fair test with the same result, we should not have been converted to the belief in freetrade in Rum. Noither do we consider the vote of the Logislature or of and cotton-subjects of barter and sale ; But principles are not commodities. We do not consider the vote upon Prohibition as binding upon the actions of any man who believes in the measure-not at all. As to a general law, if it is possible it is practicable. If the majority in the last Legislature were

TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR.

opposed to the measure, that does not bind the present Legislature. This, take up the matter on its own responsibility. Will any one contend that the present Legislature is bound by the section of its stipulated, is as much due as is the principal. predecessor ?--or, that the last Legislature could prescribe arbitrary rules for the present? We pre- years, and selling out for a sum more than sume not. Local legislation is not so good as general, where

the cause is general. But if not so good, it is better than none. If Intemperance is like the fabled Hydra, let it be hacked and harassed continually, nevertheless. Above all, let some of its thousand arms-rumholes-be cut off forever. Most of the members of the present House, were

elected on the Rrohibitory issue, They are, then, sufficiently instructed to act, without further reference to their constituents. Give us a general law if possible; if not, then a law for those counties where it is asked for. And even in those counties where the vote was against the law, there may be some districts that did not; give them Prohibition too.

Will the Court grant Licenses this coming term We hope not. The applicants are more hopefu than they pretend to be. The decision of the Side Judges is confidently stated in spiritual circles to be all right. Well, perhaps it is all settled-for the present; but there is a day of teckoning.

Lectures .- As announced, Rev ANTOINETTE BROWN Lectured before the Institute on the 25th and 26th, evenings. There was a large and attentive audience both evenings, and we noticed some present from a distance of 17 or 18 miles, notwithstanding the storm. We shall not attempt to sketch these splondid lectures, for nothing less than entirely can preserve their rare beauty and excellence. Miss of citizens were in attendance. The meeting Brown is a woman of extraordinary genins, and ev idently believes that the world does move. Success

to her and to her sentiments. Rev. JOHN PIERFONT will deliver the 10th and 11th Lectures in the regular course on the 8th and 9th insts., evenings. This genticman boars a brilliant reputation as a poet and a scholar, and is in great zier, Secretaries. domand as a lecturer in all parts of the Union. As The Committee appointed at the last meet a satirist he occupies a high place in the world of letters, and in his poem of the 'Golden Calf,' (which he will read on the first evoning here,) he has earned his position well. Let none who would hear one of the best poems in the language lose this opportu-

mity. COMMUNICATED.

The Other Side of the Question. To the Editor of the Agitator :

SIR :- The Valedictory of Mr. Bailey pubisghed in the Agitator of last week, containing, as it does, strong insinuations against | responded in a powerful and effective appeal the Committee of the Whig Press, of unfairsomething in reply; as, if left unanswored, the public might be led to infer that there pose of the affairs of the Whig press :

In the year 1845 a number the v mgs tion of the old fit for use, placed the estabcounty newsnaper. tions of which I here transcribe : establishment." accruing interest, and reduced the amount to same end, but should not therefore quarrel. be naid by Mr. Builey to even less than the

What, will be Done ?--that is, what lating his swelled up the sum to a considera-will the Logislatine do in regard to a Prohibitory ble more than it was at the time estimated, yet of new territory-territory that is, to be Liquor Lagislatine do in regard to a Prohibitory ble more than it is mean time had the use cursed with dary territory that is, to be Mr. Balley has in the mean time had the use cursed with slavery, and, as he now believes, asked to pay till now, nor would he have been done for the cause of human freedom ? Look crowded at all, had he not effected the sale, at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, of and thus enabled himself to meet the pay- a sacred compact kept inviolate for more ment. He has had the privilege of paying in than thirty years, for an answer. How then printinge jobs, blanks, &c., to several of the can the Democracy of Susquehanna; if they committee, and has availed himself of this are for freedom, maintain a connection with privilege to a considerable event; he has had such a party? They may pass Free-Soil every facility extended to him, consistent resolutions at their County Convention, but with the contract and the committee's views; and, as fur as the writer knows and believes, a perfect understanding and cordial good feeling existed between all parties down to the time of the sale of the press to the present proprietors. Mr. Bailey complains of having to pay in-

terest. We see no force in this objection. He having had the use of the press for five fifty per cent. above the original cost, (\$900) could well afford to pay interest.

In conclusion, the committee have not an unkind feeling to vent towards Mr. Bailey, He has made well out of the establishment. which his diligence and industry well entitled him to, and we are glad it is so. The committee are not conscious of having wronged him in the least, but believe they have fulfilled their contract with him both to the letter and spirit. He has retired from the press to enjoy the emoluments of a snug office, conferred upon him by his fellow citizens, in bringing about which the committee claim to. have contributed their full share. We only regrett, for his own sake, that he had not he exhibited in his valedictory, which if the committee do not mistake, will recoil more upon himself than upon them.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

## From the Independent Republican. REPUBLICAN MEETING.

On Monday evening last, January 15th an adjourned meeting of the Republican party of Susquehanna county, was held in the Court House, at Montrose: A large number was organized by the appointment of the following officers :

ROBERT GRIFFIS, President; JAS, W CHAPMAN, JOHN BRADSHAW, ISAAC P. BA-KER, and Hop. CHAS. TINGLEY, Vice Presidents; and O. G. Hemstead and H. H. Fra-

ing, not having finished the preparation of the address to the people of this State, was continued, to report at an adjourned meeting to be held on the first Monday evening of next April Court.

On motion, a Central County Committee was appointed by the President, viz: Chas. F. Read, Peter Decker, Gilbert Warner, B. L. Canfield, Amos Williams, Wm. Foster, Wm. C. Tiffany. On motion of O. Mott, ir., G. Z. Dimock was added to the Committee. Judge WILMOT was then called for. and in bchalf of the cause of freedom, of which

Judge WILMOT commenced by saying he had supposed that this was to be a meeting was truth in the charges insinuated. I regret for the transaction of business pertaining to the the necessity that calls for the following ex- organization of the freemen of Susquehanna county, rather than for speech making, but he was always ready to give his voice for the of the county determined on establishing a cause. The more he examined and considright of trial by Jury and ignores the writ of Habe- Whig press in Wellsborough, which should ered, the more he became convinced of the be worthy of the cause it was to advocate, necessity of organizing a Freedom party at and the patronage of the party, (the old press the North. He would have rejoiced to see and materials having become worn out and the great Democratic party become the chamunfit mostly for further use.) A subscrip- pion of freedom, as by its traditions, by the tion was accordingly set on foot and a com | teachings of its fathers, and the name it mittee appointed to superintend the enterprise. | claims, it ought to have done. All the fath-Subscriptions were obtained to the amount, ers of Democracy were opposed to the inin all, of \$471. About one half of this sum | crease of slavery,-as were all the great men was promptly raised, which enabled the com | and parties in the early days of the Republic. mittee to procure a good cast iron press and But now, a great interest at the South, the some other material. The next year seven South, the Slave power, with its three milmembers of the Whig party, including the lions of slaves, has drawn the Democratic committee, ordered a bill of type from Phila. | party from the principles of Republicanism, delphin, amounting to \$342,45, for which into the support of one of the most infamous they gave their note at six months. The ma- systems of tyranny in the world. The Whig party had a majority in our State Legislature, terial thus furnished, together with that por- party also, though not naturally a pro-slavery party, has been drawn into the same polishment in a condition to afford a first rate sition, by its union with the South. The existence and aggressions of this great Slave In July, 1849, a contract was entered into Power, have rendered it necessary to organwith Mr. Bailey, on the following basis, ize an antagonistic party. He trusted the which was put in writing, the material por- day would come when there will be no party in the Free States, that would support Slave. "Memorandum of Agreement entered into ry-when the friends of freedom will act tobetween the Committee of the Whig Press, gether. But where shall Free-Soil men go of Wellsborough, and Wm. D. Bailey of now ? Some will say, stand by the old Dem. Harrisburg. The Committee agree to give | ocratic party-misscalled Democratic, for no their respective subscriptions to the said party that submits to the domination of the press, type and materials, to said Bailey Slave Power, and aids in slavery extension, and to induce, as far as may be, other sub- is entitled to the name of Democracy. Can scribers to do the same, upon the condi- we consistently maintain a union with such a tion, that the said Bailey shall assume the party? There are very few who claim that payment, at the end of two years from this the Democratic party is the party of freedom. date, the balance for the said press and ma- To say that the Democratic party of to-day terials, which is believed will not exceed is the party of freedom is to belie history, \$275.00,-and establish and keep up a and shut our eyes to the most obvious facts. Whig paper in the village of Weltsborough In Susquehanna county he believed the for the term of six years. The said Com- people to be almost unanimously in favor of mittee, and the Whigs generally, in the Free-Soil principles. The papers of the county, are expected to use their best ex- county both profess those principles. Then "ertions to procure subscriptious for the pa- why jangle and quarrel? In Bradford counper and job and advertising custom for the ty it is not so. All there act together for freedom, except a small body of some three At the time of making this contract with or five hundred. The rest, being united in Mr. Bailey, fifty dollars had been paid on the principle, are united in action. Both papers type note, which to say nothing of interest, see the matter of the old parties having been reduced the amount to \$292.45, exceeding under pro-slavery influences, in the same by only \$17.45 the amount which it was light. If the people of Susquehanna county believed" Mr. Builey would have to pay. are united in the principle, they should be And if the balance of the subscriptions could united in action. He had confidence in the have been collected, or nearly all, as the honesty of the people, and thought they committee anticipated, more than enough should have confidence in each other. Men would have been realized to have paid the may differ in the mode of accomplishing the How stands the question with the old or-\$275. In this, however, the committee were ganizations? If the members of the Demodisappointed. Several, otherwise good Whigs, cratic party of Susquehanna county are for refused to pay. Some paid a part-others freedom, can they desire to keep up their nothing and with all the exertions the com- | connection with a pro-slavery party? Is the mittee could use, less than two-thirds of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania opposed amount subscribed, was ever realized. The to the agressions of slavery ? Has it ever sum which was thus raised was faithfully unfurled the banner of freedom ? . The party applied in the purchase of the press and in this State has been the most servile minother materials, freight, &c., &c., and the ion of slavery-has yielded ready assent to ballot-box. Slavery is always extended by ballot was the amount assumed by Mr. all its requirements. What party gave us violence. And yet, government, instead of Bailey; and, although the interest accumu. Polk? The Democratic party. And his aiding freedom, aids Slavery. A President

in the State Convention, such resolutions will be smothered. Those who hold positions of influence in any party, are, in a great degree, responsible for its action. Have the Democratic leaders, of this county done their duty? Have they taken the position they should, from the principles they profess, in the State Conventions 1. He believ. ed the time would come when nine-tenths of the people of Pennsylvania will belong to the Freedom party. But now, a Democratio State Convention would endorse Pierce, Douglas, slavery and all.

The man who is bound, is a slave-is not he a slave who, when his principles are tram. pled down, has not the moral courage to sustain them ? . The bondage of such a man is worse, infinitely, than that of the African slave, for it is a bondage of mind.

The Whig party has always been proslavery, when in power. The administration of Fillmore is an example of this, Both parties have become pro-slavery, because, as they would tell you, it is necessary to sustain a national organization. As if Slavery was national and Freedom a sectional position -a desire to gain power by uniting with the sectional institution of slavery. Slaveholspared bimself the ebullition of feeling which | ders will unite the men of the North only on a pro-slavery basis, we cannot accept .---Should the Democratic party sever its connection with the South, then he would have confidence in it. So of the Whig party. What is wanted at this day, in his judgment, is a great Freedom party in this country. Any party, no matter by what name it may be called, that unites with the South, must be

pro-slavery. If the people of this district would unite in the cause of freedom, he believed they could exert such an influence as would cause the State to change its old position on this question of human rights. But so long as support of slavery leads to political success and place, ambitious men will support it. The istory of the last few months is instructive. In consequence of the Nebraska outrage, the Republican party was organized in the West, and has uniformly triumphed. That party was there as here organized on Free-Soil principles. The Whig party there is dis-banded. He believed the Republican party of the West to be the hope of the country in 1856. In the organization of the party in this county he had deeply sympathized, and was anxious to see all unite in it. If it should ever happen that the party should be wrested to the support of pro-slavery measures he should oppose it. But he could see no grounds for distrusting those who have joined in it. There may be ambitious and bad men in it. There always have been such in the Democratic and Whig parties. There always will be men in every party who desire to use it 101 selfish purposes. But he believed the great body of men who have united together in the Republican party in this county, are honest and sincere; and earnestly desire the

of the Troy House, Mr. Morse, showed his appreciation of temperance influence by closing his bar during our session, and I trust that our gathering was not without its permanent influence, not only on him, but upon the citizens generally. (The resolutions passed refering to the house are necessarily left out for want of room.)-Ed. T. & W.

In closing, permit me to say that I have high hopes that our organization will prove a great moral lever, and I trust that many hearts and many families will be made glad through our means and that many of us, as we look into the smiling faces of those whose hearts have heretofore been well nigh broken, will be enabled to shed joyful tears on the happiness we have produced. With the best wishes for the prosperity of yourselves and the success of your paper. I subscribe myself,

Truly yours, in F. H. & C., MARY C. EMERY.

WELLSBORO, Pa., Dec, 25th, 1854.

## "Carrying the War into"-Cana da!

We find the following letter in the Balti more American, published without comment. It professes to have been received by the Chief of. Police of Montreal, and is copied from the Montreal Herald. If genuine it manifests much zeal by the said Pope to "extend the area of freedom :"

FREDRRICK, MARYLAND, Jan. 1, 1855. To the Chief of Police, Montreal, Canada :

Dear Sir :- Though the laws of your Province preclude slavery, and you may deem it improper that I should address you relative to that question, which has created so great sectional animosity at home and elicited such disapproval abroad-still, believing that a sense of justice influences every right thinking man in the formation of his judgment and the mode of his conduct, I have taken the liberty, which if it meets not with views alike to mine, will be pardoned.

Vast numbers of slaves, escaping from their masters or owners, succeed in reaching your Provinces, and are, therefore, without the pale of the "Fugitive Slave Law," and can only be restored by cunning together with skill.

Large rewards are offered and will be paid for their return, and could I find any effici. ent person to act with me, a great deal of money could be made, as I would equally divide. Many are willing to come after writing to that effect. The only apprehension we have in approaching too far into Canada is the fear of being arrested; and had I a good assistant in your city who would induce the negroes to the frontier, I would be there to pay the cash. On your answer, I can furnish names and descriptions of negroes, which will fully reward the trouble.

Answer either to accept or decline. Yours, JOHN H. POPR.

victed and sentenced as above stated. It seems that the vindictive Jeffries is not to find a worthy representative in a Grier alone, for Judge Miller appears in the Booth case, to dispute the palm of infamy with him. The deformity of this revolting than that of his predecessors. He aims to deserve as much shame, but his caliber will certainly cheat him ont of it.

principal facts in the case; and we feel confident that, after examining for themselves, the readers will these remarks. In the first place, Judge Miller charged the Jury that tho fact that Mr. Booth drew | if that were treason ? up the following resolutions, was alone, sufficient to convict him. Please read them :

Whereas, A man named Joshua Glover, living in the neighborhood of Racine, had his house broken into, a pistol presented at his head, was knocked down and badly cut and bruised, by Deputy Marshal Charles C. Cotton and B. S. Garland, his pretended owner, before any legal process was served upon him, was fettered and brought by night to this city, | in the State, backed hy Fillmore, Grier, Miller & Co

Whereas, A writ of Habeas Corpus has been is. Whereas, A writ of Habeas Corpus has been is. ued by Judge Jenkins to Sheriff Page and Deputy Marshal Colton, commanding them in the name of the State, to bring the prisoner before him, and show cause why the prisoner should not be released, which Writ has not yet been obeyed : therefore, Rosolved, As citizens of Milwaukie, that every person has an indefeasible right to a fair and impar ial trial by jury, on all questions involving personal

this sacred Writ shall be obeyed.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to stand by this prisoner, and do our utmost to secure for him an impartial Trial by Jury.

Perhaps the reader will fail to discover anything so criminal in the above Resolutions as to merit fine ter one's honest thoughts-so " Trailor," and "han. ment and reform; est man," are synonyms.

Police officer and Constable: to dictate the law to the jury, and would not permit logne.

The Fugitive Slave Law, which tramples on the as Corpus-conceived in darkness and quickened in the womb of corruption-forced into existence by violence and thrust upon the consciences of an unwilling people, has so far been the parent of little but violence and bloodshed. A bad law, like a bad man, should ever be resisted. The sanction of a thousand senates cannot legalize a wrong. It is eveverywhere. Our fathers resisted the oppressive laws of England-they were marked as traitors. In resisting the Fugitive Slave Law their children cannot be more-if worthy of their descent they will not be less. Treason is come to be a child's bauble in these days, and no more the conning plotting of impatient princes. It may be treason to Jeffries No. 3, strikes us as little less hideous and give a cup of cold water to a fainting brother-if he e black, and a fugitive from a bondage worse than death. The children in our streets may be gulity of constructive treason. Let them be traitors in the We shall present no garbled statement, but the cradio, if to resist oppression be treason.

Suppose the Legislature of this State should en act a law suspending the right of trial by Jury excuse whatever strong language they may find in where personal liberty is involved; would it be trea son to resist that law? Who would not be a traitor

But we are all commanded to obey a law no los unjust and oppressive, or submit to fine or imprisonment. Is there one man in this community whe would not prefer the fortune of Booth to the doubtful honor of obedience to such an oppressive law? We doubt if a fugitive could be taken from Wells. borough by all the marshals and assistant marshals if the process was not properly executed. Yet this might be done; for, as a friend remarked to us in speaking of the Booth case-" Some like; outrage

Legislative .--- We see by the Harrisburg pa pers that the bill to incorporate the Wellsboro' Seminary has finally passed. Now let us have the Semliberty. Resolved, That the Writ of Habeas Corpus is the inary, and prove to the skeptical that an institution great defense of Freedom, and that we demand for of learning can be carried on successfully without this prisoner, as well as for our own protection, that sectarian patronage. We know very little about the sectarian patronage. We know very little about the Conference matter, and , care less. Our Mansfield friends will probably not object to a little wholesome competition.

On the 24th, a resolution to print 5000 copies of the Auditor General's Report for the members, was and imprisonment; but Judge Miller did; and so offered by Mr. Williams of Philadelphia. After a did King George smell treason in certain old docu- smart debate it was negatived. Among the 'nays' ments of which the American people feel justly we find Mr. Baldwin's name. We think his constitproud. We may be writing treason at this very mo. | uents will join with us in thanking him for it. The ment when we presume to say that it is no crime, but | public indebtedness is already large enough without a duly rather, to fight, if necessary, for the right of being added to by exorbitant printing bills. We are Trial by Jury. It is getting to be treasonable to ut. glad to find Mr. Baldwin on the side of retranch.

The election of an U.S. Sonator has not yet ta-Judge Miller was vindictive in the extreme. He ken place. We see by the correspondent of the decided that the question whether Glover was a Bradford Argus that Wilmot is a pretty strong man slave or froqman, was not in issue. The palpable there. It is thought that were he right on the prodefect in the indictment; which alleged that Glover | tection question, he would be elected. Wo are un was a slave, he said, made it easier to convict than acquainted with his peculiar views on this subject, otherwise-the contrary of which is generally held true in courts of Jastice. He also cited all the de- by all means-he is the man for the emergency. cisions in favor of the exclasive right of the Court At lusst, let us not have the main of ruffles and Co-Constant of a

some dishonest men in every party. If all the dishonest men had been driven out of the Democratic party, he believed it would have been in the minority for the last twenty years. But the mass of the people, who composed both the old parties are honest.

success of true principles. There will be

If any body thinks the Democratic party is going to fight the battles of freedom, he would say, bring it up to the work quick. On that question, the organization has only helped the South to break down the bulwarks of freedom. If they are going to fight for freedom, let them commence at the next State Convention of Pennsylvania.

Last winter, when all the people of the North were indignant at the outrage threatened in the Nebraska bill, the Democratic vet there was no expression in that body against the iniquity. The resolutions against the act were quietly laid aside; as much as to say to the violators of that solemn compact, go on Pennsylvania is indifferent .---Such was elsewhere understood to be the sentiment of the Democracy of this State. Did the party endorse it? What did they do to express their dissent? The attempt was to keep them moving along in the old track. Maintain your organization; stand to your guns; have nothing to do with the Whigs; such was the language. He would say, stand by the party that carries out your principles. Numes are nothing. Perhaps ho was blinded-mistaken; and, while slavery has been making such gigantic strides over this continent; conquering provinces and subduing empires, the Democratic party has been the party of freedom. If he had separated himself from the party of freedom. ho regretted it. But will the next Baltimore Convention of that party, nominate a friend of freedom for President? When any party whatever unites with the South, there will be no Free-Soil nomination. The name of Democracy will not bind the South to vote for freedom. Those who hope anything from an organization connected with the South, will be disappointed.

Ought human bondage-the slavery interest, to control the action of our Government 1 Was the Revolution fought for that? Far different thoughts were in the mids of our fathers. The Declaration of Independence show the great principles for which they fought and triumphed. The action of the Government on the slavery question then, and the writings and acts of our great men at that day, shows that Slavery was then considered an evil, something to be restrained and not cherished and strengthened. Now the whole thing has been changed. Slavery not only exists in Kansas, where we were told it would never go, but it there receives the sanction and support of Government. In the late election there, Slavery friumphed, not fairly, but by fraud and violence at the