

Republicanism in Kentucky.

The Newport News of Thursday has a long report of a Republican Mass Meeting held a few days since at the county seat of Madison County, Kentucky.

Sec. 2. This Society disclaims any right to interfere, except by moral influence, with Slavery in the local sovereignties of South Carolina, or Mississippi, or Missouri, or any other State, North or South; but avows the right and intention of using all political and moral means for the overthrow of Slavery in Kentucky and the Union.

The following officers of the Association were then elected:

President—William Stepp. Vice-Presidents—Jonathan Heathman, John B. Bogle, John Burnham, T. J. Renfro, Recording Secretary—Wm. H. Bronston, Corresponding Secretary—The Rev. John G. Fee, Berea, P. O., Madison County, Ky. Treasurer—Jno. H. Rawling.

Resolutions were passed, among which was the following:

Resolved, That since the oligarchy has overthrown the Missouri Compromise by the most flagrant breach of faith and violation of the wishes and interests of the laboring freemen of these States, that, therefore, we are in favor of the total prohibition of Slavery in any Territory of the United States now existing or hereafter to be acquired.

Cassius M. Clay, after the business had thus far progressed, made a long speech which was listened to with the closest attention.

The Rev. J. G. Fee was called on for a speech, and declined. Then the Rev. Mr. Johns of the Methodist Episcopal Church made a pro-slavery speech.

According to the report of the News, when it appeared that he was opposed to the Republicans, he was not allowed to proceed until Clay interposed. The News reporter says:

"He made a very elaborate defense of the American party against the assaults of Mr. Clay, and among other denunciations of Republicanism, boasted of the mob by which Mr. Brady was driven from Lexington. The highest excitement prevailed amid 'That's right,' 'pitch into him by John's friends, and the suppressed murmurs of his opponents."

"When he closed, Mr. Clay arose and pressed the reverend gentleman so closely upon the avowal of mob law that he disavowed any interposition of that act, but said he merely mentioned the facts."

The Rev. Mr. Fee then took his brother Johns in hand and seated him. While this was in progress, another preacher handed Johns a copy of the New York Herald, in which Clay was denounced for being coupled through his assignee to sell his life estate in trust slaves, and Johns read it. Great excitement followed. All parties sprang to their feet.

The report of Clay's remarks, given by the News, and the conclusion of business by the meeting, we quote:

"Mr. Clay calmly rose. He regretted that gentlemen had felt compelled to show so little magnanimity as to allude to his personal misfortunes. He considered it a poor cause which descended from reason and facts to personal insinuation. This people knew him. Such arguments might be used in Charleston or New Orleans, but not here! Not by pecuniary interests, certainly, was he influenced. His father, next to R. Wickliffe, had been the largest slaveholder in Kentucky; his interests were on that side. Not by political election certainly. He had beaten all his political opponents, both in that and the Fayette district. The road to fame and office was open to him. When he returned from the Mexican war, he was asked to give up his opposition to Slavery, and he was told no post in the nation was too high for him. Now, after he had sacrificed ALL in this cause—time, and money, and family, and friends, and fame, almost life itself—here, in his own home, these ungenerous taunts were brought against him. He had liberated all the slaves he held in his own right. Had he carried those trust slaves to Ohio and liberated them, he would have violated the right of his heirs and been denounced as a violator of law and a 'negro thief.' Now, since his misfortunes had caused them to be sold by assignees, he was calumniated for the efficacy of laws which he had so much struggled to overthrow, and which his accusers had, against his will, kept upon the statute book."

"Here the sympathy and indignation of the crowd seemed so great that even Mr. Johns shrunk under it. He arose and said he did not intend to cast any imputation upon Mr. Clay's motives. Mr. Clay quickly retorted: 'Yes I understand the gentleman. A priest is never wanted in indirection! The gentleman induces in a malignant personal attack, and then shrinks from the odium of it by disdaining personalities. The man's a fool who says anything else but personality in that article. Against the reader of it—against the man who handed it to him—against the party who indulge in such warfare—I hurl back defiance and indignant contempt!'"

The effect was electric—their batteries were silenced. Mr. Clay turned quickly to the President, and said: I move the election of delegates.

With pigeons taken in nets, in Ohio, Michigan, &c., are daily brought to New York, in great abundance, and sell at moderate prices.

The cradle prepared for the child of the Emperor of France alone cost 25,000 francs, (\$5,000.)

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR.

"All Business, and other Communications must be addressed to the Editor to insure attention."

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, April 24, 1856.

Republican Nominations.

For President in 1856: Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio.

For Vice-President: Hon. DAVID WILMOT, of Penn'a.

The following named gentlemen are authorized to collect dues and receive subscriptions for the Agitator. Their receipts will be regarded as payments.

- Wm. GARRETTON.....Tioiga. J. B. POTTER.....Middlebury Center. W. W. STANTON.....Lawrenceville. Dr. J. C. WHITTAKER.....Elkland. JOHN SEEBING.....Liberty. O. F. TAYLOR.....Covington. VICTOR CASE.....Knoxville. W. W. McDUGALL.....Shippen. ISAAC PLANK.....Brookfield. JNO. JAMES.....Blossburg. F. C. CURRY.....Cassock. O. H. BISHOP.....Nelson. E. A. FISH.....Mainsburg. SAMUEL PHILLIPS.....Westfield. Wm. M. JOHNSON.....Daggett's Mills. A. BARKER.....Ogdensburg. O. M. STEPHENS.....Crooked Creek. ISAAC SPENCER.....Maple Ridge.

Republican State Convention.

In fulfillment of the duties imposed upon the undersigned, as members of the National Executive Committee for Pennsylvania, (appointed by the Republican Convention held at Pittsburgh on the 22d ult.) and in compliance with the wishes of numerous friends throughout the State, notice is hereby given that a REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION will be held in the City of Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 10th day of JUNE next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of forming a National ticket and the nomination of a State ticket, to be supported at the ensuing Presidential and State Elections, and generally for the transaction of all such business as shall come before said Convention.

The undersigned would recommend that the Convention be composed of delegates, twice in number to that of the Senate and House of Representatives; and that the friends of Freedom in the several counties in the Commonwealth meet at the county seat or other convenient place in their respective counties, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of MAY next, (unless some other day will better accommodate), and elect delegates to represent them in said State Convention; and also, at the same time and place, three delegates from the several Congressional Districts, to represent this State in the National Convention, to be held on the 17th of JUNE next, at Philadelphia.

D. WILMOT, Towanda, Mar. 16, '56. Member of Nat. Ex. Com. for Pa.

The trial of the Wakenites for the murder of Justin Matthews at New Haven, some months ago, has resulted in the confinement of the prophets, Mrs. Hersey and Sly in the Lunatic asylum.

"Where do Fillmore & Donelson stand?"—Philadelphia Daily News.

Where the unfortunate son of Erin stood just before he accidentally slipped and was caught by a "bit of a string."

The Sober, Second Thought.

We clip the following from the Montrose Democrat, published by E. B. Chase, to whose admirers we commend it:

"Judge Wilmot feeling that his official conduct and integrity has been assailed by publications in our paper, we desire to say, in justice to him, to the public and to ourselves, that we did not intend to impugn the integrity of Judge Wilmot as a man, nor to charge upon him corruption, partiality or political bias in the discharge of his responsible public duties. We have seen nothing, nor do we know of anything in the conduct of Judge Wilmot to warrant such a charge."

The publications mentioned are not only inaccurately written, and we regret anything therein contained reflecting upon the official integrity and conduct of Judge Wilmot.

It is not for us to decide in how far a pending suit for libel operated to awake Mr. Chase's conscience. Nor do we feel at all like kicking him at the confessional. It is a full and frank retraction of a gross libel on the integrity of Judge Wilmot, and there we leave it.

The Brand of Cain.

The hateful deformity of public or private sin is not fully exposed until some miracle of hardship takes the field as their apologist or defender. Were we required to suggest a remedy for Intemperance or Slavery, we would fill the pulpit and lecture desk with eloquent men, whose duty it should be to defend those twin monsters, and to endorse them as signal blessings conferred upon society. The brand of Cain burns with a livid glow when man, by specious arguments, endeavors to prove it the seal of Divine approbation.

Mr. S. A. SMITH, of Tennessee, recently made a speech in Congress, in which he held that Slavery is a blessing conferred upon society by a beneficent Creator. As such, he argued that it should be jealously guarded. He did not think that the institution would gain much from the admission of Kansas as a slave State, as experience proved that consolidation rather than expansion, is the true policy of Slavery. This ground is seldom occupied by the advocates of National Democracy, the present synonym of Slavery, but the contrary, rather; for Mr. Smith's theory does not bear reduction to practice.

It is plain that Heaven's blessings are mirrored in the sun and rain. They proceed from an impartial, from a loving hand. A hand which is never stretched forth in anger, but ever to heal and to bless. His sun shines and His rain falls on the unjust as on the just. His earth yields her bounty to the debased and to the exalted, to the whipper of Booth and to the follower of the Everliving—equally. The scope of a blessing is not less boundless than the love of its author. It knows nothing of geographical lines, nothing of accident, nothing of man-made conditions. Blessings overlap all these petty distinctions. They spring from an Almighty hand ready to embrace all lands and peoples.

When Freedom's martyrs declared liberty to be the inalienable right of all, they declared either a truth or a lie. If a truth, then this Republic is a glaring, a world proclaimed lie. If a lie, let some hardy National Democrat stand up boldly and denounce it as a lie. If it be a truth, then no democrat can advocate or apologize for Slavery. If universal liberty be a blessing, then partial slavery is a curse. If partial slavery be, as Mr. Smith declares, a blessing, then universal bondage must be that blessing's sure ultimate. There is no halfway resting place in Heaven's purpose. Slavery is either an evil or a good; and if a good, then we who glory in the performance of the duties or freemen are glorying in the evidence of our certain shame. Nothing can be plainer; it is a truth which even the sophistry of an army of Douglasses cannot obscure.

If Mr. Smith believed his own words when he declared Slavery to be a blessing, why did he argue the necessity of centralization? God's blessings do not perish in extension; they gather strength, so to speak, as they approach remotest bounds and throw their overlying arms around the struggling nations. Why not help Slavery to expand? Why not plant it on every foot of soil? Why not labor to convince free men that their privileges are shadows, their bellows-boxes engines levelled against Heaven, their free schools and churches dens of shame—nameless abominations in the sight of the Infinite!

Because you dare not teach, here at the North. Such doctrine are promulgated in the South—even

Virginia. Thanks to the beneficent influence of Slavery, such doctrines can be preached fearlessly there, and they call up to blush of shame. Bondage and free schools are mortal enemies; we would like to see as much of bondage and our various church organizations, but a decent regard for truth does not permit. The oppressor, with the aid of unchristian ministers, plants himself upon the Bible—as if a perversion of the Word, or even the Word itself, could sustain and sanctify oppression! Let there be a universal church North, protesting against Slavery; as there is an universal church South, upholding that wrong; and then let the one swear enmity to the other, so long as that other cleaves to its wrong. Down with this apparition concocted between good profession and evil possession! Or have Christ and Balaam struck hands together! No! perish the blasphemous insinuation!

We have lately heard men say—"Azz cannot appreciate the blessing of Freedom; therefore let such remain slaves." Will you stick to that text, gentlemen? You hold that the Gospel should be preached to every creature. But is every creature capable of appreciating the sublime truths of the Gospel? You know that whole nations are so debased that they will not be able to appreciate the simplest gospel truth for two generations to come. Therefore, leave them in the mire of degradation! That is another practical application of your doctrine, gentlemen. Then, when urged to contribute to foreign Missions, pluck up courage and say to the solicitor—"Sir, the benighted heathen cannot appreciate the light, and besides, they are contented and happy in their degradation; therefore let them alone."

But you dare not employ that argument in such a case. No, you would not think of such a thing. It is fashionable to remember Burnham and to forget the Anglo-African. It is popular to donate to such objects; it is unpopular to express abhorrence of a system which so debases men that they cannot appreciate that God given right—Freedom. If the angels are permitted to weep, they must weep over such misdirection, such a turning aside of Sympathy's blessed waters.

The brand of Cain is on the forehead of this Republic, and yet some profess to recognize in it the seal of Divine approbation! Charity impels the admission that human faculties may be so perverted that they cannot distinguish between darkness and light. These men, with a Calhoun at their head, are not all demagogues, no, not all. Calhoun was certainly honest in his ultramism. He taught that master and slave were not only natural, but necessary relations in every stage of society. He took that stand and stood by it to the last gasp. Nor was he strengthened and sustained by any considerable portion of the South; and thus the imputation of riding a hobby for the sake of place, may not be cast upon him. He was considered an ultraist by pro-slavery men; a factionist, subsisting on the remains of the nullification spirit in his native State.

But the South has outstripped even the wildest vagaries of its greatest modern statesman. Its position before the country is now still more ultra than that occupied by the faction referred to. Yet the North does not lack for demagogues who readily endorse even the most ultra-pro-slavery measures offered by such men as Atchinson, Stringfellow & Co. The North has no lack of traitors who pretend to recognize the seal of divine approbation in the BRAND OF CAIN.

A NEW WINKLE.—In these perilous times it is not wise to be surprised at anything. Therefore, when we opened the *Militionian* of the 11th instant, and found the Fillmore ticket flying at its masthead, and the Union State ticket, minus Mr. Laporte's name, we were surprised. Nor did our astonishment measurably increase when, in the leading article below, we found the editor's reasons for splitting the Union ticket. Mr. Laporte holds the "hot-bed of abolitionism," gasps the editor, "is repudiated by the leading American papers (how unfortunate!) throughout the State, and is endorsed by none but a few radical abolitionist Journals." The editor then proceeds to say that, as a matter of course, he will be ignored by the great American party, when, (shouting "No Popery!") they cast their vote next October.

The *Militionian* is published at the home of Gov. Pollock; and dialing as we do the custom of making public men responsible for the tone and temper of their home organs, it is reluctantly that we express our convictions that Gov. Pollock was not ignorant of the course which his home paper has elected to pursue in the State campaign. We have too much reason to fear that that course was adopted by, or with the consent of the Governor himself; and we shall be slow to believe the contrary until a square denial appears in the right quarter.

The course of the *Militionian* in this matter seems premature and ruinously unwise. Its treatment of Mr. Laporte, were it not contemptible would be insulting. In view of all the circumstances it must be looked upon as a premeditated insult, by that gentleman and his friends. We have all along predicted that the Know Nothing movement boded no good to the contemplated Union of freemen, and we shall only be too happy if at last convinced of the falsity of those predictions.

It is of no possible consequence that Mr. Laporte is repudiated "by a majority of the leading American papers in the State," as, since the defection of the *Pittsburg Commercial Journal*, there has been no leading paper in this State attached to the American cause. The *Daily News* has tried to crawl up to the position of a leader, but has never yet been able to surmount the cotton mountains which overshadow every living Philadelphia paper. We repeat, that this fearful repudiation of Mr. Laporte by the American press, is no more to be feared in its influence upon the result next October, than is the angry patter of the April sleet upon our window.

If Gov. Pollock, either by himself, or through his home organ, chooses to cast a bone of contention in the way of the contemplated Union, he will certainly have cause to regret the experiment. His soundness on the great question is beginning to be doubted by many of his most ardent admirers; and it is because we hear his probable position in relation to that issue, made the subject of serious doubt and mingling among men whose opinions are of worth and weight, that we have said our say so plainly and unreservedly.

RUM.—Our exchanges from the eastern, central and southern counties of the State came to us with long lists of the names of aspirants for the honor of "putting the cap to their neighbor's tips," the ensuing year. As yet, our county presents a clear record—not one notice of application for the dear privilege of boozing community having appeared. We almost dare to glory in this, but defer it for the present, or until we are fairly "out of the woods."

There are those who would, lie down contentedly and cheerfully, could they see this world shake off the fetters of Rum, Slavery and Superstition, and stand erect in all the vigorous freedom of a sublime Manhood. But alas! how few shall look upon the matchless beauty of such a sunset! Were it not for a deathless faith in the final triumph of Infinite Good over Finite Evil, they could neither live nor labor. The car of Reform rolls slowly but surely forward, and every attempt to block its wheels will surely fail.

Inadequate as the recently enacted liquor law may seem to the eradication of the evil of Intemperance, and inadequate it certainly is, we do not despair. In this, as in every seeming retrogression, there is evidence of Almighty design. Viewing it from the proper standpoint, we apprehend that temperance men will not long regret the law. The movement was yielding itself into the arms of Torpor. Now, since the enemy has stolen a march upon them, the friends are waking up. And for this reason, we cannot join in the unavailing regrets of the Temperance editor of the *Mansfield Express*. He is now experiencing, as we are, the revivifying influence of the new law; and it may be that both, in concert with our temperance brethren, are better prepared to do our whole duty in the field of labor spread out before us.

At the risk of being misapprehended by our friends, we wish to submit an opinion relative to the efficiency of temperance organization as it exists. We hold it as a rule, that the employment of secret societies for the advancement of political, or reformist interests, inevitably retard, if they do not ultimately defeat those interests. We hold that secret Orders, established for the best of objects, have no power to leaven the mass. If the mission of Charity can be better fulfilled through secret societies, why not the same of the whole Gospel? What manner of argument can we employ against the disciples of Loyola?

We would like to see a calm and dispassionate discussion of this matter, and cheerfully offer space in the *Agitator* for that purpose.

Republican Declaration of Principles, adopted by the Pittsburg Convention.

1. We demand and shall attempt to secure the repeal of all laws which allow the introduction of slavery into territories once consecrated to Freedom and will resist by every constitutional means, the existence of Slavery in any of the territories of the United States.

2. We will support by every lawful means our brethren in Kansas in their manly and constitutional resistance to the usurped authority of their lawless invaders, and will give the full weight of our political power in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas to the Union as a free, sovereign, independent State.

3. Believing that the present national Administration has shown itself to be weak and faithless, and that its continuance in power is identified with the progress of the slave power to national supremacy, with the exclusion of Freedom from the territory, and with increasing civil discord, it is a leading purpose of our organization to oppose and overthrow it.

Gov. Chase.

Among the names mentioned as acceptable to the Republican party, to be put in nomination for the Presidency, is that of SALMON P. CHASE, the present Governor of Ohio, The Portage County, Ohio, Democrat places his name at the head of its columns, and remarks:

"In the nomination of Mr. Chase we shall have a candidate, without compromise and without concealment—a man whose administration would illustrate the public virtues, the incorruptible honesty, and the patriotic, self-sacrificing devotion to the public weal of the early Administration."

Mr. Chase, it is also said, would be entirely acceptable to the Anti-Nebraska voters of Ohio, and would carry the State most triumphantly.

Mr. Chase is a man of mark, is in the prime of his days, is possessed of powers of a high order, which have been well cultivated, has statesmanlike capacities as well as views, and would be a candidate of which any party might be proud, and who, if elected, would not disappoint his friends. Among superficial persons, of dough-face proclivities, Mr. Chase is considered an agitator and a fanatic. In their minds he is identified with the Garrisonians, the Fosters and the Abby Kelleys of the country. By such wisecracks he is misunderstood altogether. Elect Mr. Chase President and he will prove eminently just, politic and conservative. The Union and the peace of the Union, would be a thousand times safer in his hands, than in those of such arch-agitator as Pierce and Douglas. The South would find him firm, but just.—No Southern right would be assailed, no compact of the constitution would be annulled. The government would be brought back to its original objects, which were kept in view by the early Presidents, by Washington and Jefferson. The "security of the blessings of liberty," would be the object instead of the extension and aggrandizement of Slavery, as is now unhappily the case. Under his firm and just rule, the ambitious and dangerous designs of Southern politicians for strengthening and spreading Slavery, would be frustrated and relinquished, and thus the agitation which now endangers the peace of the country would be put to rest—not in the way in which the pro-slavery Democratic party and trucking Dough-Faces desire to quiet it, by crushing out the spirit of liberty, and by rendering the slave oligarchy triumphant; but by rendering the spirit of freedom victorious. Agitation must be quelled in one of these ways, and for our part we like the last mentioned way best.

Mr. Chase would be a very acceptable candidate to us, and we believe to the great majority of our readers. We should rejoice to enter the conflict with such a leader, and whatever the result, we should feel we had no cause to regret that our candidate was not one with whom it was equally honorable to succeed or to fail. Among the many good, and noble, and honorable men, belonging to the Republican party whose names have been mentioned in connection with the Presidency, we represent, however, the claims of no particular man. We leave the selection to the Republican Convention, trusting that a body representing such manly and honorable principles, and comprehending among its members so many able and distinguished men, will present the name of a citizen for whom any lover of liberty may feel it an honor to vote.—*Pittsburg Gazette*.

FOWL APETITE.—The West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter publishes the following from Red River as authentic: "About a fortnight since, a bird about the size of a large turkey and the color of a guinea-fowl was killed in this neighborhood by Mr. Francis Gasel, who extracted from the gizzard and drew of the same upward of nine hundred diamonds, twenty-seven of the smallest of which he disposed of in New Orleans for \$300. The remainder, now in his possession, are estimated at \$15,000. This was evidently a foreign-fowl, and is supposed to have been blown from its native shore by a storm, and was wending its way across our continent to the Gulf of Mexico when dispatched."

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Destructive Tornado at Philadelphia.

150 Houses Unroofed—Great Loss of Property.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday 13.

About 10 o'clock last evening our City was visited by a most violent gale of wind purloining an immense number of buildings demolishing fences, &c. In the Northeast section of the city, comprising the former district of Kensington, the damage was most serious.

The large Presbyterian church on Frankford-road above Franklin-street, has been partially destroyed. The entire roof was shipped off, and carried to a great distance. The main damage to the interior was, however, caused by the falling of the gable wall, the bricks from which falling inside, crushed the pulpit and the floor of the audience-room down into the session room occupying the basement. The damage to the building cannot be less than \$4,000. The congregation held religious services yesterday in the Kensington Hall. The principle portion of the roof and rafters fell into the yard on the south side. One large piece of roof struck the roof and front of an old brick house on the opposite of the street, cutting a narrow gash in the roof, caused by striking it edge-ways. The brick wall between two of the front windows was demolished. Another large fragment of the roof was carried about one hundred feet from the church, and completely demolished a frame building, two stories high, attached to the dwelling of James May, and fronting on Shackamaxon street. In the lower story there were three grown persons and six children who escaped by the ceiling resting upon a table and some chairs. The children were afterwards taken out from beneath them.

The brick church at Queen and Marlborough streets has its roof torn off. Damage about \$3,000.

The Webster public school house was also unroofed. Damage \$2,000.

The Kensington depot of the Trenton Railroad, had about one-fourth of the roof torn off.

The most complete scene of destruction is that presented at the Franklin Iron Works of Messrs. Sutton & Co., on the wharf. The boiler shop, a frame structure, 150 feet long by 50 feet wide, has been leveled to the ground. During Saturday not less than a hundred men were employed beneath it. The building cost about \$5,000, exclusive of the machinery, which is supposed to be not much damaged.

Not less than 50 dwellings in this section were unroofed, but throughout the disaster, wide spread as it had been, the cases of personal injury inflicted have been very few indeed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sun. 9 P. M.

The tornado last night unroofed 150 houses in different sections of the city, but there was no loss of life as far as heard from.—Two large brick churches and three factories in Kensington were unroofed. The large boiler house of the Franklin iron works, 160 feet long, was totally demolished. The Trenton railroad depot at Kensington was partially unroofed.

The Western telegraph lines are all down, and it will require two or three days to get them again in working order.

SOMETHING LIKE A PROPHECY.—In looking over some of the earlier "Debates in Congress" a friend has stumbled upon the following passage, which certainly seems as if the eloquent speaker had the eye of his mind fixed upon the embryo-city of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah. It occurred in a speech delivered by Mr. Harrison Gray Otis, in the Senate, in 1820, on the Missouri bill:

"Mr. Otis said he would suppose another case, not likely to happen, but yet, as he trusted, not outrageously improbable. There were, as was well known, in many parts of this country, societies of persons called Shakers, of good moral characters and exemplary habits of industry, whose fundamental doctrines were founded on the duty of celibacy. They are also a rich people, and in some of the States experience interruptions in their endeavors to augment their numbers, and inconveniences from laws which press upon their consciences, especially in military concerns. Imagine, sir, (said he) all these sects combined, and determined to make a pilgrimage and become sojourners in this new country of promise. Figure to yourself four or five adults of both sexes, with their children, in separate and dismal processions, marching beyond the Mississippi until they should find a spot suited to their occasions; then halting and sending you a missionary with the intelligence of their demand to be admitted as a State. Are you bound to admit them without a stipulation that they will make no laws prohibiting marriage, at the moment you know this to be the main design of their emigration, and thus secure to a sect of those peculiar and anti-social tenets a monopoly of the entire State, and a power of virtually excluding from its jurisdiction the great mass of your citizens? There is no end to the instances which might be multiplied wherein your interference would be indispensable for the protection of your citizens and the prevention of contagious customs and institutions adverse to the policy and nature of our Government."

REPUBLICANISM IN VIRGINIA.—The call for a National Convention which we publish is-payed is signed by George Rye, a substantial citizen of eastern Virginia. We learn, also, that at a meeting held in Loudoun county, on the borders of Maryland, ostensibly to ratify the nomination of Fillmore, several gentlemen made bold anti-slavery speeches, denouncing Fillmore for having signed the Fugitive law, and were sustained in their boldness by the meeting, the sympathies of which were opposed both to Fillmore and the extension of slavery. The London and Richmond papers are in a terrible hurry about it. There are actually men on the soil of Virginia who agree with Washington, Jefferson and Madison, in condemning slavery! and what will the chivalry do!

During the month of January and February of the present year, more than four thousand emigrants sailed from Liverpool to the United States, five hundred for Sidney, and four hundred for Melbourne.

LEGISLATIVE.—We clip the following from the Elk Co. Reporter:

GOOD FOR HANK.—On the 29th ult. Hon. H. Souther called up Senate bill no. 551, to incorporate the Tioga County Bank. His way of making the "thing take well" is very visibly shown in the unique manner in which he "said his say" upon this subject, and we venture to give it place in our paper.

Mr. SOUTHER said he had nothing to say on this subject, but what was generally said, and that was they needed a bank. He represented, he said, the only district in the State in which there was not a single bank.

Mr. PIATT interrupted—there was no bank in his district.

Mr. CRESSWELL also said there was none in his district.

Well, continued the Senator, he represented the largest district in the State—no Senator could contradict that—(laughter)—and they had not a single bank. His district was literally overflowed with foreign currency, and suffering from it incalculable evils.—He hoped that his bank bill would pass unanimously—he would take it as a great compliment to