

HEAR GOV. WISE.

We ask the attention of those of our Democratic friends, who are opposed to the present administration, but who still intend to throw their influence and their votes for Mr. Buchanan, on the ground that he is less committed to slavery propagandism than the miserable hireling who now sits in the Presidential chair, to read the testimony of Governor Wise, of Virginia, in relation to the orthodoxy of Mr. Buchanan and the slavery question. Gov. Wise asks the support of the South, of all parties, on the ground that he goes quite as far South, and all his antecedents are quite as strongly in favor of slavery as Mr. Calhoun himself. Speaking of Mr. Buchanan, he says:

"He has been especially faithful on the subject of slavery. I undertake to say that not only no man North, but no man South, can show a better record than that of James Buchanan on that vexed and dangerous question. He has been arraigned for the impudent offence when he was a mere boy—a very youth—of having presided at or attended a meeting in Pennsylvania which denounced slavery, and resolved in favor of the Missouri Compromise. This charge had been actively circulated against him in 1832 and it so happened that then Mr. Buchanan had with his own hands, furnished him—(Mr. Wise) with the irrefragable evidence to show not only that the imputation was false, but that it was next to impossible for it to be true. He did not support the Missouri Compromise."

It seems as if this of itself might be enough to show the entire subservency of Mr. Buchanan to the slave power. But not so. It is not sufficient in these days of violence, to show that a man has favored slavery by fair words. It must be shown that he has sanctioned the use of violent means to promote the extension, and defend the interest of slavery, else he cannot receive the Southern vote. And even in this, we are sorry to say, he succeeds in making out his case. He says:

"When the issue of incendiary publications arose, he voted to violate the very mails, rather than permit the agitators of a Nat Turner insurrection to light the fires of incendiarism by the Post Office."

He voted to give Post Masters authority to rob the mails and to destroy all publications containing anti-slavery sentiments. If the "chivalry" are not satisfied with such a man they will search the country in vain for an acceptable candidate. If they still doubt his fidelity to their interests, let them give him a chance and he will show them fresh exhibitions of servility.

Gov. Wise, claims, and we presume no one will dispute him, that Mr. Buchanan was opposed from first to last, to the Wilmot Provision,—that he was true to the South on this issue "when others faltered, and others fell." And he proceeds to say:

"When the issue of the annexation of Texas arose, he contented not himself by going for a measure which would admit a State with or without slavery about her, but he went undeviatingly and unspared for a measure which admitted a State, a new State, not with or without but with slavery already established as her regular institution." In 1846, when the issues were coming to an issue of internal strife, or separation, he went for an extension of the line of the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific, and every Southern man went with him. On that point Mr. Calhoun went himself further North than Mr. Buchanan went."

Now see how the Governor estimates the advantage which would have accrued to Virginia, had that measure been adopted:

"The cost of not running that line into the Pacific may be valued thus to Virginia:—We now get a thousand dollars for a sound slave; we would then have gotten from three to five thousand dollars for an operative in the gold mines of California; four hundred thousand multiplied by five thousand, or even three thousand, will show an immense loss. One billion of dollars would not compensate Virginia for her loss in not running the line on to the Pacific. The North had fixed the line. They had the advantage of it until annexation. It was then our turn, and we did not take it. That was not Mr. Buchanan's fault."

But to come down to the great question of "squatter sovereignty." How does Mr. Buchanan stand upon this question? Let Mr. Wise bear witness:

"His friends, of Pennsylvania, in nominating him at Harrisburg, had, excluding the idea of squatter sovereignty, adopted the principle of non-intervention by Congress to prevent or to exclude slavery; and of States equality in the Territories, leaving the rights of all to be guarded by the Constitution; and immediately upon his return home, he adopted their nomination of him, placed on this platform."

Since the democrats have nominated for President the author of the Ostend circular, in which it is proposed to steal Cuba if Spain will not sell it, it is suggested as appropriate that they change their name, and no longer call themselves democrats; but Buchaners.

"FREMONT AND FREEDOM" is the inscription on the banner under which the Republicans take the field.

"Buchanan and Border-Ruffianism," is inscribed on the flag of our pro-slavery opponents.

The nomination of Fremont & Dayton is received with acclamations of joy everywhere in the North. Nothing like the enthusiasm created by this nomination has been seen since 1840. The whole North is awake. The cry is, "FREMONT & DAYTON—we can, we will elect them."

The N. Y. Herald of Monday comes out with a long string of figures to prove that Buchanan is destined to be defeated.

OFF FOR KANSAS.—The Chicago Press says that a company of seventy young, active men, left that city on Thursday, for a home in Kansas. Such are the settlers that every new country demands.

The Providence Post energetically calls Col. Fremont a bear hunter. The Boston Atlas responds that they will find before next November he is a "Buck" hunter also.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. Cobb, Editor.

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

WELLSBOROUGH, PA.

Thursday Morning, July 10, '56.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

COL. JOHN C. FREMONT, OF CALIFORNIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, OF NEW JERSEY.

State Ticket.

Concl. Commissioner,

THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York.

Auditor General,

DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong.

Surveyor General,

BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, of Bradford.

Republican Club No. 1.—Middlebury.

No stated place of meeting. President—D. G. Stearns; Vice President—Calvin Hammond; Treasurer—J. B. Potter; Secretary—J. B. Niles.

Republican Club No. 2.—Roundtop.

Meets Saturday evening of each week. President—John Morgan; Recording Secretary—D. D. Kelsey; Cor. Secretary—Charles Coolidge; Treasurer—George Rand.

Republican Club No. 3.—Stony Fork.

Pres.—W. J. Handley; Vice—George Hildreth; Secy.—E. H. Hastings. Meet weekly at stated places.

Republican Club No. 4.—Shippen.

Pres.—Chas. Herrington; Secy.—Wm. W. McDougall. Meets every Friday evening.

Republican Club No. 5.—Charleston.

Meets Wednesday evenings at Catlin Hollow and Dart Settlement, alternately. President—James Kelly; Secretary—Lyman H. Potter; Treasurer—Geo. Parker.

No. 6.—Charleston. Meets fortnightly at the Calvin School House, Friday evenings.

President—Lazel Kimball; Secy.—John Lewis; Treasurer—Abram Hart.

Fremont Club, No. 7.—Tioga. Meets every Saturday evening in Temperance Hall.

President—C. H. Seymour; Vice President—J. T. Averill; E. T. Bentley; Cor. H. S. Johnston; Ira Wells; J. M. Keeney; Seth Daggett. Rec. Secy.—No. V. Guernsey, Henry R. Fish. Cor. Secy.—F. E. Smith. Treas.—B. C. Wickham. Ex. Committee—O. B. Wells, Vice Deputy, Abel Humphrey, H. H. Burden, Wm. Garretson, James Devey, Royal Wheeler.

THANKS.—A generously heaped dish of strawberries, magnificent in size and unapproachable in lusciousness, were placed upon our table (editorial) on the memorable 4th. The giver has our warmest thanks for the favor. Unlike nearly every cup which mortals put to their lips, there was not a bitter drop therein. The berries were from the garden of J. F. DONALDSON, Esq.

At last the lower House of Congress has redeemed its reputation, damaged by a defeat of the Kansas Free State bill on Tuesday week. On motion of Mr. Barclay the vote was reconsidered on Thursday and passed by a majority of three.

We have received from several valued contributors, articles on various topics, which, although highly meritorious, do not relate to the wants of today. We will gladly give them place when this battle shall have been fought. What do our friends say? We abridge some public proceedings to be found in another place because we are overrun. We will accommodate to the best of our ability, but let our friends remember the injunction—"Let your communications be, yea, yea, and nay, nay," to which we would add: Let your resolves be—Fremont & Dayton! we can, we will elect them!

Then, and Now.

In another column will be found an extract from the Journal of the Legislature of this State in 1819, relative to the great question now agitating the public mind. We intended to have published it last week, but a quantity of deferred matter prevented.

These proceedings grow out of the application of the Territory of Missouri for admission into the Union as a State, with a Constitution recognizing Slavery. It should be remembered that Missouri was the first State in whose organic law provision was made for the sustenance of Slavery. It was not deemed sufficient that she should be admitted as a sovereign State, but it was determined that she must be admitted as a Slave State, and thus force upon Congress an endorsement of the illegitimacy of the institution. It must be evident to every candid individual that in admitting Missouri with a Slave Constitution, it did directly legislate for slavery, in the face of precedent and in contempt of Right. We offer no apology for the Congress which so overlooked the good of mankind as to endorse a system of bondage which crushes out the manhood of a race, and makes honest labor a badge of degradation. Let posterity remember it but to execrate it, and to protest against the wicked principle sought to be established, as unanimously did the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1819.

The preamble and resolutions referred to were written by Hon. Wm. J. Duane, Secretary of the Treasury during the administration of General Jackson. Among those who voted for the resolutions will be seen the names of Brewster and Ryan, the former, as we are informed, Judge Brewster, of Delmar, and the latter Judge Lyon, of Lawrence—both now residents of this county. We make particular mention of this because both these gentlemen are now ardent admirers of the Cincinnati platform, alias Duchaquan, which expressly condemns their votes in 1819. It is not any part of our duty to reconcile their present declarations with those made by them 37 years ago. Slavery is just as abhorrent now, and its extension as much to be deprecated now, as then. Men and opinions change, but principles are immutable. The mutations to which men and parties are subject do not disturb principles. When the proposition to recognize Slavery in the organic law of Missouri came before Congress, it started the whole North. Even Pennsylvania, by an unanimous vote in its Legislature declared it to be a measure,

"which, if adopted, would impede the march of Freedom through the world; and would transfer from a misguided ancestry, an odious stain and fix it upon the present race—a measure, in brief, which proposes to spread the crimes and cruelties of Slavery, from the banks of the Mississippi to the shores of the Pacific."

And they go on to say, that

"When a measure of this character is seriously advocated in the Republican Congress of America, in the nineteenth century, the several States are invoked by the duty which they owe to the Deity, by the veneration which they entertain for the memory of the founders of this Republic and by a tender regard for posterity, to protest against its adoption, to refuse to consent with crime and to limit an evil that already hangs in awful boding over so large a portion of the Union."

What was so terrible 37 years ago, by repeated and alarming strides, has become tenfold more terrible to-day. Then, it was apparently but the promise of hopeless servitude to the black race; now, it threatens to subvert all races, without distinction

of color or condition. We have men here in Tioga county, who are, in all but name, slaves. They applaud Border ruffian outrages and praise bully Brooks; and to crown all, they are the leading Buchanan men in the county. We do not say that these men are hypocrites; we do not believe that to be hypocrites; for hypocrisy never affects a robe of darkness but of light, rather. We do not charge them with being dishonest; dishonesty never publicly boasts of its crimes. We will not say that no man thus believing can think himself a Christian; but we do say that the best and worthiest Christians the world ever saw were not as these men. And we do know that he who reads his Bible through the spectacles of Common Sense, will get very gray before he lights upon any justification of Oppression there. He may find that doctrine in a revised edition of the Scriptures. Such illusions do not evade the dishonesty of the man. We read, that Satan shall transform himself into an angel of light, and may deceive some, even "the very elect." We are not theologian enough to affirm whether these are the angelic days of Satan, or not. Let it suffice that democratic principles as enunciated in the Buchanan platform, and as promulgated by the Buchanan leaders hereabout, do not honor One who came "to break the bonds of the oppressed," and whose advent was declared to be "glad tidings of great joy which shall be to ALL people."

By what process the democracy have retrogressed from the noble stand taken in '19, it is difficult to say. That its retrogression has not been gradual, at once evident to the familiar with Pennsylvania politics. Tracing the course of the party down to the Pittsburg Democratic Convention of 1849, no discover no departure from the principles above republished; for, by reference to the proceedings of that Convention we find the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Democratic party adhere now as it ever has done, to the Constitution of the country.

Its letter and spirit they will neither weaken nor destroy, and they re-declare that slavery is a local, domestic institution of the South, subject to State alone, and with which the General Government has nothing to do. Wherever the State law extends its jurisdiction the local institution can continue to exist. Extending it a violation of State rights to carry it beyond State limits, we deny the power of any citizen to extend the area of bondage beyond its present dominion; nor do we consider it a part of the compromise of the Constitution, that slavery should forever travel with the advancing column of our territorial progress.

Now read the following Resolution adopted in the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention of 1856:

Resolved, That in the repeal of the act known as the Missouri Compromise act, and the passage of the act organizing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, free from unconstitutional restrictions, the SACRIFICE performed a work of PATRIOTIC SACRIFICE in meeting the demands of sectional excitement by unshaken adherence to the fundamental law.

Look at this summer's calmly and dispassionately. Mark how what was deemed a patriotic duty in '49 came to be considered an unconstitutional proceeding in '56. How the treason of Arald Douglass in '54, came to be designated as a work of "patriotic sacrifice" in '56. Look at this calmly, and then prattle about the immutability of Democratic principles! One Convention spitting upon the platform adopted by its predecessor! We get sick in contemplating such changes for the worse. And here we leave the subject for the present.

A word about the Celebration. There was not a remarkable turnout, and with reason. There were picnics on every side but one, and on that, there was a Grand Celebration, at Middlebury. Altogether, it was rather dull in this place. Mr. Willison made a good 30 minutes' oration, all of which we did not hear, but which we hear well spoken of by everybody. The Charleston Band played admirably; the anvil boomed satisfactorily, crackers popped incessantly and—then came dinner. At three o'clock afternoon, Mr. R. Willard delivered an anti-slavery speech from the Speaker's stand, to a full audience, which is highly spoken of. We were unavoidably detained from being present. Mr. W. is certainly a young man of promise, and may, if he chooses, become a useful man.

The Ballon ascension was a very fine affair. The display of fire-works was a failure, and the throwing of fireballs an outrage. This latter display was conducted shamefully, and at the risk of firing buildings.

We promised to speak of the morale of the affair this week; and in order that we may be fully understood, now and for the future, we say, that we are personally responsible for any and every article touching moral, political and other matters in this department of the paper. Here we labor, not to be moulded by an unhealthy public sentiment, but to face every public wrong boldly and fearlessly, asking never—"will this, or that man be offended?" but rather to seek out wrong, and finding, to denounce it. This has been our endeavor for the two years past; it will be our endeavor so long as we control these columns. Our friends who feel to kick at any strictures we may see fit to make here, can do so. We are always accessible at proper hours, and always ready to give any one who may feel aggrieved a candid hearing. This is fair.

To begin. Not more than four drunken men were visible at one time in the street; but that was four too many. We saw one poor fellow beset by a crowd of thoughtless men and boys, who seemed to take solid comfort in rolling the poor fellow down hotel steps and off the side-walk. This may have been funny, but we could not see anything manly about it.

Now a drunken man is suggestive of liquor, liquor of traffickers, and traffickers of law. We saw a host of temperance men, with a strict prohibitory law in existence, not in force, men sell the stuff in open day. There is very little concealment practised in the sale or imbibition. It is not for comparative strangers to take up this matter; but if any one ambitions of the public good wishes to investigate the matter, the proper persona la subpoena can be designated.

Friends of wholesome law and of morality; can we shut our eyes and ignore the open disregard of law in our midst! Let us not become laughing-stocks of our enemies. Have we a law, let us try to enforce it. A prohibitory law would not benefit us a whit if we cannot enforce what we have.

DARING OUTRAGE.—We learn from reliable sources the particulars of a daring burglary perpetrated in Middlebury, about 1½ miles above Keeneyville, on the night of the 3d instant.

The house entered was that of Mr. Ira Bartholomew. The family had retired for the night, when the door was violently burst in and four men entered. Two or three of the number threw themselves upon the bed, striking Mr. B. a stunning blow upon the head, and threatening both him and Mrs. B. with instant death if resistance should be offered. They then demanded all the money in the house, and were informed that they were a day too late, as he had paid out all funds on hand, (some \$1,500,) shillings in his pocket. During this party one of the villains broke open all the trunks and boxes in the house, passing by a bureau in which there was about \$50. Finding nothing valuable, the ruffians left, forbidding them to follow, or to reveal anything on pain of death. Mrs. B.'s earrings were torn from her ears in the struggle.

It is said that over one thousand Old Line Whigs of Lancaster called on Mr. Buchanan in one day and pledged him their support.—Ez.

It is said that the moon is made of "green cheese."

It is said that Judas sold his Master for 30 pieces of silver.

It is said that when the sky falls we shall catch larks.

It is said that Mr. Buchanan has been rejected four times because he could not carry his own State.

The philosophy of betting is not thoroughly understood. When men undertake to show their confidence in the success of their candidate by offering to stake money, it only shows that they are afraid of defeat, and like a boy who whistles to keep his courage up in a dark night, offer to bet in order to conceal their trepidation. And another thing; a man whose knowledge of human nature is more than skin deep, will observe that when men are unable to calculate their chances of success calmly, and without resorting to bluster and bluffing, they are trembling and fearful. We do not here include those who sometimes bluster for the sake of a laugh, but those who hold "bluff money" furnished by the puppy dogs of candidates for office. As for us, we shall rest content to do our best to make Mr. Buchanan's friends lose their bets. While his friends are staking their money, we will stake our energies, and if need be, our life, for Freedom of Speech, of the Press, of the Soil and of Men. As to the sinfulness of betting—we class it with gambling at dice, cards, roulette, in stocks, lands and in various other quasi business operations. Thus endeth our chapter on betting.

The subscriptions of some of our patrons expire during this month. We do not wish to part company with any of them; but under the cash system there will doubtless be some withdrawals. Now if the friends of Freedom will take a little pains, they can double our list, and by concerted action it can be done in one week. We do not ask it for ourselves; indeed, a circulation double our present can not materially benefit us as we are situated; but we ask it for the cause of Freedom, for the sake of humanity. Increase the circulation of every Republican paper and thus open the way for the diffusion of intelligence. The Agitator has spent hundreds of dollars for which no return has yet been made, all for the wider diffusion of information among the people. We say nothing of personal sacrifice, of brain labor performed with aching bones and feverish pulses; and we would not have said this much but to show that we ask not a reward, but the meed of labor. Will it do you good?

Money enclosed in the presence of the Postmaster may be sent without risk to the sender.

Communications.

Celebration at Knoxville.

The morning of the Fourth here, as in this section of the County generally, was quite unpromising for grove speeches and picnics. But who ever knew a Fourth of July that did not clear up long enough for a good celebration. So it proved this time.—The sky smiled upon us beautifully after 11 o'clock, and the children and citizens began to rally at the church, though they had been invisible before; yet when the band, which had been engaged from Addison, began to play, the streets of this quiet village were alive with happy children, proud parents, and patriotic citizens. The procession was formed at the church and marched to cheerful music to a grove in the vicinity, where seats, staging, &c., had been duly prepared. Here, with the band and singing children, led by S. B. Dickenson, and devotional exercises conducted by Rev. M. Nichols, and an address by Rev. J. F. Calkins of Wellsboro, an hour or more was very agreeably and profitably spent. We were then marched to two long and richly loaded tables, which the ladies of Knoxville had spread in an orchard, and though we have stood by many such tables, we have rarely seen better order observed by children, large or small, than we here witnessed. There was food enough for all, and lemonade as good as any village in the country can produce. To the truth of this 250 children and about as many adults can bear witness. Several Sabbath schools with their teachers from Westfield, Brookfield and Chatham united with the Knoxville school in this celebration. After dinner, the audience marched back to the grove and listened to a Patriotic Oration by C. O. Bowman, Esq. After briefly reviewing the events of our early history the speaker came down with merited severity on the impudent encroachments of the slave power of the present day, and gave the Administration and the Cincinnati platform, as Mrs. Partington would say, "a piece of his mind." Your readers will understand that the propriety of the occasion was not disturbed by such an oration, when they are told that it is difficult to find a Buchanan man in Knoxville or on the hills and valleys around it. We have not heard of a more profitable 4th in the county. With the exception of some swaggering boys of large growth, broken loose from some unknown regions and fired up with whiskey, when they ought to live on milk for some years yet, we saw no evidence of rowdiness and riot. Religion, intelligence and refinement and public spirit will yet make Knoxville as notorious for good order and temperance. Cox.

The 4th in Middlebury.

Mr. Cobb: The "4th of July" came to Middlebury and made a very pleasant visit. The day, the grove, the speaking, and music all conspired to render the day interesting to all present. A more quiet, orderly assemblage I never saw together, from 600 to 1000 persons being present. Neither drunkenness nor rowdiness showed their deformed heads.

The Sabbath schools were addressed in the forenoon by Revs. T. B. Barker and H. B. Turk. At 1 P. M. dinner was announced. The table was bountifully supplied by the Sabbath schools, a la pic-nic. At two P. M. Mr. J. B. Cassoday delivered a splendid oration, a fine production, far exceeding the expectations of his friends. L. P. Williston, Esq., appeared "on time," and gave us an excellent speech. Free Kansas and Fremont was the text, and he preached us a sound, "Black Republican" sermon an hour in length. Were Washington and Jefferson on earth, they would affirm this doctrine; yet to preach it in the shadow of Mr. Vernon Monticello or Ashland, to-day, or anywhere south of Mason & Dixon, is to be introduced to Judge Hemp.

At the conclusion of the speech, nine

hearty cheers went up for Fremont & Dayton and victory, in which every voice seemed to join.

The Tioga Choir, by request, were present, and added much to the interest of the occasion.

Yours, P.

PROTEST OF PENNSYLVANIA IN 1819 AGAINST THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY.

Extracts from the Journal of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

SATURDAY, December 11, 1819.

"A motion was made by Mr. Duane and Mr. Thackara, and read as follows, viz.: The Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, while they cherish the right of the individual States to express their opinion upon all public measures proposed in the Congress of the Union, are aware that its usefulness must in a great degree depend upon the discretion with which it is exercised; they believe that the right ought not to be resorted to upon trivial subjects or unimportant occasions; but they are also persuaded that there are moments when the neglect to exercise it would be a dereliction of public duty."

"Such an occasion as in their judgment demands the frank expression of the sentiments of Pennsylvania is now presented.—A measure was ardently supported in the last Congress of the United States, and will probably be as earnestly urged during the existing session of that body, which has a palpable tendency to impair the political relations of the several States; which is calculated to mar the social happiness of the present and future generations; which if adopted would impede the march of humanity and Freedom through the world; and would transfer from a misguided ancestry an odious stain and fix it indelibly upon the present race—a measure, in brief, which proposes to spread the crimes and cruelties of Slavery from the banks of the Mississippi to the shores of the Pacific. When a measure of this character is seriously advocated in the republican Congress of America, in the nineteenth century, the several States are invoked by the duty which they owe to the Deity, by the veneration which they entertain for the memory of the founders of the Republic, and by a tender regard for posterity, to protest against its adoption, to refuse to covenant with crime and to limit the range of an evil that already hangs in awful boding over so large a portion of the Union."

"Nor can such a protest be entered by any State with greater propriety than by Pennsylvania; this commonwealth has as sacredly respected the rights of other States as it has been careful of its own; it has been the invariable aim of the people of Pennsylvania to extend to the universe by their example the unadulterated blessings of civil and religious freedom; and it is their pride that they have been at all times the practical advocates of those improvements and charities among men which are so well calculated to enable them to answer the purposes of their Creator; and above all, they may boast that they were foremost in removing the pollution of Slavery from among them."

"If, indeed, the measure, against which Pennsylvania considers it her duty to raise her voice, were calculated to abridge any of the rights guaranteed to the several States; if, odious as Slavery is, it was proposed to hasten its extinction by means injurious to the States upon which it was unhappily entailed, Pennsylvania would be among the first to insist upon a sacred observance of the constitutional compact. But it cannot be pretended that the rights of any of the States are at all to be affected by refusing to extend the mischiefs of human bondage over the boundless regions of the West, a territory which formed no part of the Union at the adoption of the Constitution; which has been but lately purchased from a European Power by the people of the Union at large; which may or may not be admitted as a State into the Union at the discretion of Congress; which must establish a republican form of Government, and no other; and whose climate affords none of the pretexts urged for restoring to the labor of natives of the torrid zone; such a territory has no right, inherent or acquired, such as those States possessed which established the existing Constitution.—When that Constitution was framed in September, 1787, the concession that three-fifths of the slaves in the States then existing should be represented in Congress, could not have been intended to embrace regions at that time held by a foreign power. On the contrary, so anxious were the Congress of that day to confine human bondage within its ancient home, that on the 13th of July, 1787, that body unanimously declared that Slavery or involuntary servitude should not exist in the extensive territories bounded by the Ohio, the Mississippi, Canada and the Lakes; and in the ninth article of the Constitution itself, the power of Congress to prohibit the emigration of servile persons after 1808, is expressly recognized; nor is there to be found in the statute-book a single instance of the admission of a Territory to the rank of a State in which Congress have not adhered to the right, vested in them by the Constitution, to stipulate with the Territory upon the conditions of the boon."

"The Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, therefore, cannot but deprecate any departure from the humane and enlightened policy pursued not only by the illustrious Congress which framed the Constitution, but by their successors without exception. They are persuaded that, to open the fertile regions of the West to a servile race, would tend to increase their numbers beyond all past example, would open a new and steady market for the lawless vendors of human flesh, and would render all schemes for obliterating this most foul blot upon the American character useless and unavailing."

"Under these convictions, and in the full persuasion that upon this topic there is but one opinion in Pennsylvania—

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That the Senators of this State in the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby instructed, and that the Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby requested, to vote against the admission of any Territory as a State into the Union, unless said Territory shall stipulate

and agree that the further introduction of Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be prohibited; and that all children born within the said Territory, after its admission into the Union as a State, shall be free, but may be held to service until the age of twenty-five years."

"Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to be transmitted to each of the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States."

"Laid on the table."

THURSDAY, December 16, 1819.

"Agreeably to the order of the day the House resumed the consideration of the resolution postponed on the 14th inst., relative to preventing the introduction of Slavery into States hereafter to be admitted into the Union. And on the question, 'Will the House agree to the resolution?' the Yeas and Nays were required by Mr. Randall and Mr. Souder, and are as follows, namely:

Yeas: Alexander, Ashbridge, Blackfin, Anderson, Bailey, Bower, Breckenridge, Jones, Ritchie, Brewster, Kelton, A. Robeson, Caldwell, Keyser, S. Robinson, Cochran, Rohrer, B. Robinson, Connelly, Kohler, Rosenberry, Coulter, Kyle, Rutherford, Craig, Lehman, Rutter, Crisman, Lightner, Ryan, Cummin, Logan, Sallade, Devor, McClure, Scott, Dewart, McFee, Wilson Smith, Dinnick, Mann, William Smith, Doll, Middleswarth, Souder, Dorrance, P. Miller, Stockman, Duane, W. Miller, Sturgeon, Estep, Mirebell, Swartzwelder, Fenstermecher, Morrison, Thackara, Garnant, Newhard, Thompson, Gilmore, Noble, Todd, Hanrick, Ogle, "revor, Haas, Orr, Miller, Hays, Po'ter, Wallace, Heck, Fovall, Webster, Hill, Randall, Wilkins, Hindman, Ramsay, Wm. Con. Hunt, Ray, Lawrence, Jarret, Reed, Speaker—34, Jenks, Ryder.

74 Democrats, 20 Federalists. Nays, none. Josiah Soudal, esq., of Philadelphia City, and Wm. Jacob Souder of Philadelphia County.

"So the question was determined in the affirmative. The second resolution and preamble were considered and adopted; and

"Ordered, that the Clerk present the said resolutions to the Senate for concurrence."

"The preamble and resolutions passed the Senate unanimously after amendments which were not set out in their journal. They were brought back to the House on the 21st of December, 1819, the amendments concurred in and the Clerk ordered to inform the Senate thereof. The Governor, William Findlay, a Democrat, signed them.

From Kansas. LEAVENWORTH, June 25, 1856. At Kansas City, a company of 300 Southerners came on board the Star of the West, headed by David R. Atchison and B. F. Stringfellow, as an escort for the Chicago prisoners. Atchison and Stringfellow, as a Committee, informed the prisoners that it would be useless for them to attempt to land; they could command three or four hundred men at any point, and as sure as any of them should attempt to land they would be slaughtered. Still the emigrants, I am assured, would have attempted it had they met with any encouragement from on shore. Mr. Grover, who was agent for the company, told Atchison upon their arrival here that he was a citizen of the Territory, and that he had a Colt's revolver which he should certainly use if he was hindered from coming off—and he came off. I think it to be regretted that others did not follow his example.

The goods of the prisoners, a rare amount, were landed here, and are in custody of the Carolinians.

It is clear that the condition of the Free-State men of Kansas is that of a conquered and subjugated people—conquered by the Slave Power of the country. David R. Atchison stands on our border commanding us to subjection to the most infamous code of laws in existence; and under pretense of compelling us to obey the enactments of that bloody code, he pillages our property, burns our houses, and drives us from our homes. And yesterday, with bloody dagger in hand, he stood on our wharf threatening death to our friends, who, in answer to our appeals for deliverance from our oppressors, had come to our succor—had come to plant their homes beside our own, and to share with us the effort to rescue Kansas from its thralldom. Atchison stood there, and he stood there, executing the will of the Senate of the United States, and the will of its Chief Magistrate!

A committee of our citizens applied last evening to Col. Sumner, requesting him to disband the company of Carolinians quartered here. He refused. He relied upon a statement made to him heretofore by the Mayor that there was no armed organization in Leavenworth, and no organization for the purpose of keeping out, or driving out, Free-State men. It is most notorious that there is a company of Buford's men quartered together with no occupation but that of war.

M-A-R-R-E-D.

Title—McCullum—in Blossburg, 3d inst., by J. James, Esq., Mr. Marcus A. Tuttle of Cumming, Lyncum county, and Miss Mary Ann McCullum, of Liberty.

Childs—Comstock—in Nauvoo, 18th ultimo, by C. L.