great Etement of strength into an implacable
eefrifye
Never, in the history of pattisau warfare, effimy. in the history of partisan warfare,
Never, in the more unjusty and perssveringly
were men mos were men more unjusily and perseveringly
misrepresented than are the opponenents of the
extension of slavery. This arises in part exlension of slavery. This arises in part
from the intolerant nature of slavery, and the from the intolerant nature of slavery, and the
weapons it is necessitated fo employ, and part-
Iy from the fact-so omnipoent has the Slave ly from the fact-sa omnipolent has the Slave
Power become in our goverament-hat sup port of its every demand is made the siggle
testo porty fidelity, and the only roin to
oficial preferment. The citizen who dissents test of party fidelity, and the only rond to
official prefermenty The citizen who dissents
in terms of earnest and manly protest against in terms of earnest and manly protest against
whatever exactions Slavery makes, becomes
thereby-in so far as the National Govern. ment can impose disabilities-almoss as much
an alien and oulaw as is the slave himself



 is allowed to monopolize t the virgin soil of this
continent. It is the inevitable reta ageen on any people that have not the cour
It is not true that to maintain their rights. It is not true that the defenders of the righ
of reee labor seek the elevation of the blac
race to an equality with the white they not propose the emancipntion of the slave
but leave that question, both as to time and
the mode of its accomplishment with the mode of its accomplishment, with th
States in which slavery exists. They wis
to deal with this great and embarrassing ev 1o deal with this great and embarrassing ev
in a spirit of friendly forbearance toward
those Spates ; but they cannot carry their lor
bearance so bearance so far as to virtually become slave
themselves-as to surrender the soil and gov
ernment of the nation into the hands of a Free white labor has rights in the sail su slaveholding capialisis claims that his.
ly, being laper
angely invested in slaves, will depreciate, unless the field whereon he can em
ploy it be enlarged. The white laborer, also
has a property in his labor, quite as sacre mid as worihy of the care of the Govern.
ment; and where is hie field upon wwich be
is to make that labor profitable to him
family, if slavery family, if slavery shall monopolize the ferile
and irgin lands of he West? Labor is de
pressed almost to the starving point in densely populated countrias of the old world
because of the narrow in the mprisoned. The demand for labor ich ithal
compared with the thousauds who how hay in publin domain as a sess we keep our vas the toiling masses have the only sure guar
antee for their fulure prosperity and indepen
dence take from them; and here lies she real issue
that the Slave Power has forced puon the
country. It is a struggle for land property, demanding a field on which to em ploy bis, servile labor-upon the other sid
stands free labor, claiming the soil os an in
heritance for a feee posterity. Central an Western Europe, teeming with its millions on
population, is not as Sarge ns the domain
the American slaveholder. He and his bond men already occupy by far the most fe
and geaial poition of this conitinent. ond power. We do not seek to disturb him.
We neither assail nor Wight to hord assail nor deeculiar kind his asserted
We seperry.
We simply affirm that we have nothing Wih it, and propose to les him and his slaves
alone where they are. We make, hherefore
no question abou: the abolition of Slavery the South. We but sland in defence
Preedom in the Norh. Kansas is in the lat
tude of Philadelphia. ude of Philadelphia. In geographical posi-
tion it is a Northern Terrilory. It was dedi cated by a solemn compact in 1820
Freedom corever. We claim the fulfime of the bond. We defend the inlegrity of
free Northern soil against the cupidity tha
would subjugat Would subjugate it by violence into a plapta
tion for slaves.
Much has been said of the dangers involved in this controversy. We are counseled to
submission and acquiescence in the wrong,
because the wrong.doer threatens greater calamilics if we shall dare to defend our righis. Such threats are unbecoming those who
make them; and an insult to those upon whose fears they are expected to operate. Grea
questions of governmental policy involving questions of governmental policy, involvin
the yery subusiance of our liberries, and th
happiness of remole generations, are not be settled $\phi, y$ nppeais 10 the fears of any pa of the American people: Reason, and th
calm judgment of an enlightened publia opinion, must decide belween freemen-
uhreats are a terror to slaves. Imaginary
dangers beccome reatios lo corageous they vanish on a nearer approach
So, here the only danger lies in becoming
alarmed

## The danger is overcome the day it is me

 The right must prevail, and the wrong musgive way. Upon no other basis can the give way. Upon no other basis can the ques-
iions at issue ever be permanently setled.
It is of our Southern friends to say that qualitie
and must submit to they wit right, must submit to that which is just and legisiation of the government. Let the free
men ol the North anounce, in langunge firm
and unmistakeable and unmistakeable, their purpose to resist then serve the integrity of the Union, and we shall having is foundation in wrong, can eve
$\qquad$ The position laken by the Convention, in imposed upon those who seek adoptiog into
our great American family of freemen, must
$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{S}_{\text {on }}^{\text {no }}}$
 the native born, so oughs he to render the contry of his adoption. He should Constitution an the sovereignty of the
an people. There is no danger y, and in the cultivation, of an intense
merican Nationality
I have not time to speak or the I have not time to speak of the other topics
mbraced in the platform ol principles adopted the Canvention, in the manner their im:
Ortance deserves.
Opportuniuies will be fiorded me hereafier ta make ny views
nown on sme matters of domestic prlicy
osely conected in my judgment with the growth and prosperity of our great Commone
wealth. While the utmosi care should be
Wbeved not to disturb the vast business in lerests of a commonwealth so rich, and of
such diversified porssuiss as our own, yel it
cannot be denied that ours, the richest Com-
mon weald of of is ext nonwealth of its extent in the worla,
not kept.pace in the development of her re-
sources and in productive industry wilh some her sister States.
We maty, therefore, without the charge of
rashness, inquire if our policy could not, in some respects, be made more conformable to
the spirt of the age, and more in harmony
with the wants of an ever. active business terprise.
In conclusion, geatemen, permit me to
tender my thanks for the very kind and ac. the duty assigned you.
Very respectifuly, your obedient servant
D. WLMOT.
To J. S. Bowen, W. s. D. Keluev, Joun R. To J. S. Bower, Why. D. Krlaey, Joun
Edre, G. Rusi Syirth and Ruserif E
Eritt, Commillee.








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## D. P. AND W. R. RBERTS:





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