

Here, too, let the monument of this man be built. To carry out its expression and appropriate associations, this is the place for it. The monument of the Swiss who fell at Paris defending the King in 1790, is in the very heart of the land whose children they were, and in which their faithfulness was sought and cherished. It is out in their native air, in the midst of their beloved mountains. The same law of associations locates Shunk's monument here. While its shadows fall softly on his grave, let it mark also the place of his nativity, and where he imbibed those noble sentiments and affections which so strikingly illustrated and adorned his life.

Undoubtedly Governor Shunk's German blood and language helped his advancement in public favor. Germans, attracted at an early day by the fame of Penn, came in great numbers from the father-land, and settled in Pennsylvania, and have always formed a large and most respectable portion of our population. Though mixed with people of different habits of thought and action, who have displayed in Pennsylvania all the activity, energy and enterprise that belong to the Scotch-Irish and Yankees, yet the Germans have maintained their ascendancy both in wealth and in social and political influence. Love of country—patient industry—sound judgment, and inflexible integrity, are characteristics of this people, and how these qualities have impressed the people of other extractions in Pennsylvania, may be seen in the fact that our chief executive office has been entrusted to a German for more than half the time since the adoption of the Constitution of 1790. Snyder, Hiester, Shultz, Wolf, Ritner and Shunk were all Germans, and so is that estimable man recently nominated by acclamation, Col. William Bigler. In our Legislative halls and in government departments, the Germans have always had a large representation. In the development of the agricultural resources of Pennsylvania, they have led the way, and done more to demonstrate the wisdom and profitability of good farming than any other class of our people. They love good land, and they know how to make good use of it. Where on our continent—where in our world, will you find more independence, contentment and solid comfort than in the German families of our limestone valleys? It is a pleasing thought that a race of Governors has been nurtured amid the rich luxuriance and the exemplary virtues of these valleys—a pleasing thought it is too, that we have come, at length, to erect in the bosom of one of the loveliest of these valleys a monument to one of the noblest of these German Governors. That people may well love Shunk and honor his memory, for he was an exponent—an embodied expression of the characteristics of his race—and they may look on this monument as peculiarly theirs—as a memorial of what they have done for Pennsylvania—a concrete tribute to the virtues, the manly independence, and the stern republicanism of Pennsylvania Germans.

In the death of Governor Shunk, there was the same conscientious regard for the public interests that marked his life. In the hour of his mortal agony, he forgot not the people whom he had long served, and who had confided important trusts to him; but, in a beautiful and touching letter of resignation, he said, "I restore to you the trust with which your suffrages have clothed me, in order that you may avail yourselves of the provision of the Constitution to choose a successor at the next General Election." He must have resigned then—July 9, 1848—or his successor could not have been elected until a year and a quarter after his death; and to have left the people so long without a Governor of their own choosing, would, in his judgment, have been unjust and inexpedient. Had the dying patriot forgotten this last duty, or neglected to perform it, whose heart is so callous that it could not have forgiven him? But since he neither forgot nor neglected it, but performed it as the last act of his mortal life, whose heart is so insensible as not to honor his devotion to duty and country?

Some strange misapprehensions grow out of this transaction, the motives for which are plainly expressed on his face; and the upright man with whom Governor Shunk had surrounded himself as Constitutional or political allies, has like his Great Chief, paid the debt of nature—were charged with impropriety to obtain a resignation at that particular hour; but they were unjustly charged. The Rev. Dr. De Witt has abundantly vindicated them and Governor Shunk, from all sinister motives and impropriety. Let calumny and reproach be hushed in the silence of the grave!

Governor Shunk died, as he had lived, a firm believer in the great doctrines of Christianity. He was a Lutheran by education, and remained through life strongly attached to the doctrines, the polity, and the discipline of the Lutheran Church. He read Luther's Bible, in the German, daily, and he learned from its sacred pages how to live and how to die.

And now we sum up the properties of this character—a character as solid as this granite base, and as pure as this white marble—in the words that this beautiful structure is to bear down to posterity: "Erected by the citizens of Pennsylvania, July 4th, 1851, as a testimonial of high regard for the public character and services of Francis R. Shunk, Governor of Pennsylvania. Born at Trappo, Pa., 7th August, A. D. 1788. An affectionate son, brother, husband, parent—a sincere and constant friend—a virtuous, humane, and upright man; who exhibited the beauty of the Christian character in his life, and the triumph of the Christian's faith in death."

Fellow-citizens, before we part from this hallowed ground, let us revive a few recollections appropriate to the time and place. These trained bands, these martial music, these floating banners, and the Declaration of Independence to which we have just listened, remind us of the Revolutionary struggle of our Fathers. Had ever a people such an ancestry to cherish in proud and grateful remembrance? Their names and their

deeds, written in the chronicles, are recorded for our instruction and that of our children. We claim no descent from the fabulous deities of antiquity; but we blush not to contrast the founders of our Republic with those of any kingdom, realm or nation, ancient or modern. We challenge Karli, and say: "None but ourselves can be their parallels!"

And is not that Eagle, with outspread wings, suggestive of memories which we should delight to cherish? Over every battle-field, from Lexington to Chapultepec, that king of birds has presided as the genius of the place. Towering in his pride of height, he has witnessed, undismayed, the clash of arms, and heard the roar of battle. Proudly has he soared in the frequent hour of victory, and bravely has he borne the calamities of occasional defeat. Mousing to his place in mid-air, on the Fourth day of July, 1776, he has seen our country rise from prostration and poverty, to giant strength and affluence. Our people increase from three millions to twenty-three millions; our revenues grow up from nothing to forty millions of dollars annually; our Thirteen States multiply into thirty, and our territory expanding from the Atlantic, westward, over mountains, and rivers, and valleys, and prairies, to the shores of the Pacific, and then pitching into majestic flight, he has borne the Banner of Freedom over every sea and into every clime; he has unrolled the charter of human rights, and taught the oppressed of all nations to conquer freedom, or, failing, to come to the land of the free. And now, he spreads his wings peacefully over us—a shelter from the heat, and a refuge from the storm. The Stars and the Stripes are many; but that glorious bird is one—They speak of States, sovereign, self-existing, independent; he is the emblem of Union—the unity of a multitude—*Ephraim Union*.

These States are glorious in their individuality, but their collected glories are in the Union. By all means, at all hazards, are they to be maintained in their integrity and the full measure of their constitutional rights—for only so is the Union to be preserved—only so is it to be worth preserving. It is the perfectness of the prismatic colors, which blended, produce the ray of light—it is the completeness of these assembled sovereignties, lacking nothing which they have not lent for a purpose, that makes the Union precious. This word Union is a word of gracious omen. It implies confidence and affection—mutual support and protection against external dangers. It is the chosen expression of the strongest passion of young hearts. It is the charmed circle within which the family dwells. It is a man helping his fellow man in this rugged world. It is States, perfect in themselves, confederated for mutual advantage. It is the people of States, separated by lines, and interests, and institutions; and usages, and laws, all forming one glorious nation—all moving onward to the same sublime destiny, and all insistent with a common life. Our fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors, to form this Union—let ours be pledged to maintain it. Here, in the shadows of this venerable temple, amidst the graves of the Mulenbergs, and over that of Shunk, let us renew our vows of allegiance and devotion—let us look forward to Valley Forge, and yonder to Germantown, and yonder to the Brandywine—let us recall the blood poured out on all the other battle-fields—let us think of the treasures due to our heroes, and patriots, and martyrs—let us remember the achievements of our arms, by land and sea, and the growth and prosperity of our country; and then, looking forward to the exalted position among the nations of the earth to which we are hastening, let us swear, one to another, by all the memories of the past, by all the glories of the present, by all the hopes of the future, that the States as they are, and the Union as it is, MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED.

FIRST IMPRESSION.—Mr. Gooley, writing from Civita Vecchia, says: "Aside from those engaged in fleeing us, I saw but three sorts of men in Civita Vecchia, or rather men pursuing three several vocations: those of priests, soldiers and beggars. Some united two of these callings. A number of brown, bare-headed, wretched looking women were washing clothes in the hot sun of the sea-side, but I saw no trace of masculine industry other than what I have described, and the place contains 7000 inhabitants."

The Geographical Centre of the United States, at the present time, is in the Indian Territory, 120 miles west of Missouri. The present centre of our representative population, which is constantly moving westward, is ascertained, by actual calculation, to be just about at the city of Columbus, Ohio.

A number of gentlemen of Reading city, are about forming an association for the purpose of emigrating to one of the Territories. Their object is to start a settlement for farming purposes. Within the last year a number of mechanics have left Reading and taken up their residence in the northern part of Pennsylvania. Others, including merchants, mechanics and business men generally, talk of "pulling up stakes" before long, unless the business of the town improves.

The New Company of Associated Labor and Capital, for making nails, at Phoenixville, are packing upwards of 100 kegs of nails and spikes per day. An unusual degree of energy, harmony and cheerfulness pervades the whole establishment; which would give employment to fifty-five men and seventeen boys, and turn out 1000 kegs of nails per week, if the market would justify the working of the machinery to its capacity.

We are glad when good luck befalls our friends so fast that we can not keep the record of it booked up to proper time. Last week we should have noticed that F. B. Stewart Esq., has been appointed Aid-de-camp to Governor Johnson with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomsburg, Thursday, August 7, 1851.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM BIGLER,
OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
SETH CLOVER,
OF CLARION COUNTY.

FOR THE SUPREME BENCH.
JOHN B. GIBSON,
OF CUMBERLAND

ELLIS LEWIS,
OF LANCASTER.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK,
OF SOMERSET.

WALTER H. LOWRIE,
OF ALLEGHENY.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic electors of Columbia County are requested to meet at the places of holding the general elections for their respective townships, on Saturday the 30th day of August next, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. to elect two persons in each township as Delegates to represent them in a Democratic county convention to be held in the Court House in Bloomsburg on the following Monday, the 1st day of September, to nominate candidates for the several offices of this county, and this representative and Judicial District.

JIRAM R. KLINE,
CHARLES KAHLER,
ISAAC YETTEL,
JOHN H. QUICK,
JOHN KELLER,
ISAAC S. MONROE,
FRANKLIN MURDIE,
Standing Committee.

MASS MEETING

At Bloomsburg.

Col. Wm. Bigler,
The Democratic nominee for Governor, will meet and address his fellow citizens at Bloomsburg on

Next Monday

AUGUST 11th
and on that day there will be a Mass Meeting in this town, to which every voter is invited.

The meeting will be organized at 12 o'clock M.
Bloomsburg, Aug. 6

Wanted

A journeyman printer at this office, to commence work on the 1st of September. A good, steady hand will find a good situation.

Mr. Buckalew's Speech.
In rebuke of Pennsylvania abolitionism comes most appropriately at this time when Wm. F. Johnston is a candidate for Governor, and when the kidnapping act of 1847 and the Fugitive slave law are occupying such a large share of the public attention.

The speech we publish to-day was highly commended by all who heard it, and was spoken of by many as placing the Senator from this district among the first of public speakers in the state. The version now published, though abridged, and an imperfect transcript of the speech delivered, may exert a salutary effect by its correct views, and serve as the basis of many a speech and sound thought in the political campaign now opening.

Judge Woodward's Address
Which we publish to-day from the *Norristown Watchman* will be read by his many admirers with eager interest. It is a production which does honor to his intelligence and finished scholarship of his author, and is just such a tribute to the memory of a great good man as his stern republicanism and trusty virtue merited. The address comes most fully from Judge Woodward, for who better than he could illustrate the life of the illustrious Shunk?

A LARGE DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING was held at the "Eagle" Hotel in Delaware county on last Saturday. Speeches were made by Col. Bigler, Hon. Charles Brown, Col. Jno. W. Farnoy, R. R. Young of Philadelphia, and Hon. John McNear of Montgomery. It is said that 2,000 persons participated in the meeting. The speech of Col. Bigler we shall try to publish next week.

TELEGRAPH.—The Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia Line of Telegraph has opened an office at Beaver Meadow, and Mr. John Hawthorn appointed operator.

The Cry of Disorganization
Is every now and then raised by unscrupulous demagogues whose whole political life consists in a slavish devotion to the men and movements that have broken down regular Democratic nominations. Whenever the ticket does not suit them they slyly dole out bunched tickets including one or more for a volunteer or Whig; but when, in the turn of fortune's wheel, they or their special friends are nominated, they bawl valiantly for "the ticket, the whole ticket and nothing but the ticket."

The into question for the people then—who first opposed the nominations of the party which were regular beyond question? and who is banded and leagued with the guerrillas that do this work? It is done cowardly and in the dark, like every other nefarious act of which even desperate men are ashamed; and hence, as all the active participants are not branded in open day, the people can best judge who are all the actors from the natural character, associations and affinities of men. When these conspiracies are formed no witnesses are called in, and it is only once in a long while that the gabbling of geese on the Capitoline hill gives notice of treason before it is consummated. The men who in 1846 defeated William B. Foster under the auspices of Democracy did it secretly, and Feltz Best's vote for Wm. F. Johnston this fall will not be openly given.

A few facts in the political disorganization of this region may be instructive reminiscences.

In 1843 Charles F. Mann was defeated for Treasurer in Columbia. J. Gillingham Fell was defeated by Chester Butler for Assembly in Luzerne, and General Brindle was defeated by John Cook, a Whig, for Assembly in Lycoming.

In Lycoming also Gen. Wm. Patinkin was twice defeated after being regularly nominated for Congress.

In 1846 the Democratic nominee for Congress was defeated in this district, and the Democratic nominee for Prothonotary in Luzerne.

In 1848 the regular Democratic nominees for members, Register and Treasurer in Luzerne were defeated, and also the regular nominee for Register in Columbia.

In 1849 the Democratic candidate for Member in Columbia was defeated.

In 1850 the Democratic nominee for District Attorney in Columbia and for Sheriff in Luzerne were defeated, and the Democratic nominee for Congress returned by the judges as defeated.

The manner and motives of such an alarming state of disorganization, where nominations were regular and unquestionably fair, and binding because made in accordance with the rules and usages of the party, is well pointed out by Col. Jno. F. Carter of the *Lycoming Democrat* who says:—

Now let us catch hold of one of these calumny-loving, office hunting, job-seeking, donkey-crawling, suborn him to a little wholesome cross-examination. Ah, here is one— "Well, sir, what is your idea of party and undivided democracy?"

"Why, I am for regular nominations, and I go the whole hog for the whole ticket."

"Do you think that nominations are binding when they improper and corrupt means have been employed to procure them?"

"Now, you are talking like a black hearted federalist as I always suspected you to be. You are a wolf in sheep's clothing. There is no such thing as corrupt nominations; and none but a disorganizer would have the impudence to ask how nominations have been made."

"Do you think that the delegate system in this country is as pure and perfect as it can be made?"

"I do."

"You really think, then, that the ticket has always been formed upon fair and square principles?"

"I do."

"And so thinking, you have always supported it, without winking and without scratching?"

"I have."

"How comes it, then, that with all your love for regular nominations, you opposed General Packer for the Senate some ten or twelve years ago?"

"Because he defeated my application for membership on the canal?"

"Why did you help to defeat Gen. Brindle when he was fairly placed on the ticket in conjunction with Major Boal?"

"Because all our friends were opposed to him; and he had not acted fairly towards us some years before."

SPEECH OF C. B. BUCKALEW.

Delivered in the Senate of Pennsylvania, March 25th, 1851, upon the bill to repeal certain sections of the Slave Act of 1847.

MR. SPEAKER.—While listening to the remarks of the Senator from Erie (Mr. Walker), it was natural to recall to mind the celebrated exclamation of Madam Roland before execution:—

"Oh Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name!"—For can a political crime of greater magnitude be conceived than the tearing of those bonds of affection and fraternal kindness which have hitherto bound together the States of the Union, and which have at all times rendered that connection one of harmony and peace? Our states have not been kept together by force, but by inclination and interest. In my judgment, if there is any work in which a public man can be engaged which is peculiarly mischievous, it is that of inflaming the passions of the community against neighboring and independent communities, who bear to us the relation of sister states, and a harmonious connection with which is required both by our interests and our honor. The tendency of the doctrines advocated by the Senator from Erie, is to rupture the harmony and weaken the ties existing between Pennsylvania and other states of the Union, upon a mawkish and sickly pretence of philanthropy. It is with a hollow cry of "liberty" upon our lips, that we are invoked to extend our action beyond our state limits and people, and assail the institutions and people of neighboring and independent states. Our state is to be seduced into aggressive legislation by appeals to that sentiment in favor of freedom which is an eminent characteristic of our people. For or, I refuse to have any part in this work of folly and wrong, and shall steadily resist it, from convictions of public duty as deep and earnest as they are unselfish and sincere.

How long, sir, can our Union exist without mutual kindness and concord among its members? Can united counsels continue in connection with exasperation and enmity? The act of 1847, which it is proposed to repeal, acts harshly upon the citizens of other states; assails rights guaranteed to them by the constitution, and insults them by the studied malignity of its provisions. It is unneighborly, unconstitutional and unkind; and yet the Senator from Erie rises in its defence!

I believe I know what are the sentiments of the people of the 16th Senatorial District upon this subject. A short time before the commencement of the present session, a large meeting held at Danville instructed my colleague of the House and myself to support the repeal of the act of 1847. A previous meeting at Wilkesbarre was to the same purpose, although the proceedings did not take the exact form of instructions. These meetings I believe indicated truly public sentiment in that section of the State to be in favor of striking the act of 1847 from among the Statutes of Pennsylvania; and in accordance therewith, my vote shall be given, both as an act of duty and inclination, in the direction desired by the people.

But, the Senator from Erie asserts that those who vote for the repeal are actuated by a spirit of subserviency to the South. Sir, this sneer has been heard before, and it is as unjust as it is stale. Whence does the Senator derive his right to pronounce such judgment upon the motives of others? His position in this debate is that of a partisan and not of a judge, and he cannot impartially perform the functions of the latter. No one upon this floor has sought to expect or fear from the people of other states, South or North. We owe allegiance to our own people and our conduct is open to their judgment and must conform to their will. Will the Senator from Erie accuse the people we represent of subserviency? They are subservient to the constitution and laws of the Union—to the spirit of the compact formed between the States in 1788—and to those principles of good faith upon which the perpetuity and prosperity of the Republic exist in Pennsylvania, connected as it is with her interests, her welfare and her honor!

Mr. Speaker: It is desired to repeal the act of 1847 from the third to the seventh sections, inclusive. The third section has been already spoken of by others, and the objections to it stated. The fourth section is said to be but a re-enactment of the common law upon the subject covered by it. It is true that no man can exercise or enforce even a legal right, in such a manner as to disturb the public peace. For the public interests must always be superior—to be held superior—to any private interest; and where the alternative is, that a riot be created, or a private right be yielded, the individual must waive his right, or refrain from its immediate enforcement. But obviously the intention of this fourth section, was to cast an insult upon the claimants of fugitives from labor; and to express a feeling of ill will and hostility toward them, as well as to the institution of slavery which exists in, and is sanctioned by the laws of the states in which they reside. If the section imposes obstructions in the way of the reclamation of fugitives from labor, it is of course unconstitutional. If it adds nothing to the law as it previously existed, in relation to the rigorous enforcement of a right, it is useless and insulting. In that case it singles out the claimant of a fugitive from labor, as an object of special suspicion, while no notice is taken of any other person or class of persons, who may cause a riot in the enforcement of a right. For instance, no penalties are levied against persons who, in the arrest of a fugitive from justice, may be the occasion of a disturbance of the public tranquility.

The fifth section will bear a similar course of observation with the fourth. It gravely provides that the writ of *habeas corpus* may issue in all cases of arrest or imprisonment. Why, sir, no one proposes to limit this writ, either as to its operation, or the cases wherein it may issue. It is a

remedial writ, however, only applicable to cases of illegal arrest or imprisonment, and this section of the act of 1847 confers upon it no additional force or effect. The regularity of a warrant of arrest or commitment, is the only thing to be inquired of in a case arising under this section, as it would have been the only thing inquired of, under the law, as it existed before. (1 Watts 67, 4 Dallas 413.) The merits of the case are not involved in the inquiry, but only the formal legality of the proceeding.

It seems conceded, in this chamber, that the sixth section, the repeal of which is the pending question, is one of a highly objectionable and offensive character. But I am disinclined to give a final vote for its repeal, unless such vote be absolutely necessary, so long as all the other sections remain untouched. The refusal of our jails, and the imposition of penalties to enforce such refusal, exhibit a churlish and disloyal spirit upon the part of our State, which is unworthy of her, and against the spirit of the covenant which exists between her and the other States. But in this section more offensive and more deserving of condemnation, than other portions of the same act, and ought they not to be all swept off the statute book together? The repeal of this section is a good work as far as it goes, but it does not completely vindicate our legislation from reproach.

The Senator from Erie has pronounced an eulogium upon the "old abolitionists of Pennsylvania." But, sir, so far as they were connected with the legislation of the state, did they stand where the Senator, and those who act with him, now stand? Look at the seventh section of the act of 1847. It repeals that portion of the act of 1780, drawn up by Dr. Franklin, which provided that persons sojourning in Pennsylvania, might hold their slaves here, for a period not exceeding six months. Such was the provision put upon the statute book by those who passed the act for the abolition—of the gradual abolition—of slavery in Pennsylvania. They were actuated by a very different spirit from that which actuates those who oppose the repeal of the act of 1847. As we had comparatively few slaves in this state and as our soil and situation were not adapted to slave labor, the men of 1780 did wisely to abolish it as a domestic institution among us. But this was done gradually, and under arrangements that were as just to the owner as they were expedient for the public. And they—the men of the era of the Revolution—intended to confine their legislation solely to citizens of the State; and as the test of citizenship, so far as this question was concerned, inserted the six months' provision already mentioned. Persons from Maryland, Virginia, or any other state, might sojourn here a reasonable time, before they became subject to our emancipation act, intended and applicable as that act was, solely to our own people. If they remained longer than six months the presumption of citizenship arose, and the law became operative upon them.

The act of 1847 repeals this provision, and to some extent therefore operates as a prohibition upon intercourse between our own and adjoining states. A citizen of a southern state cannot come to sojourn among us, without a sacrifice of those social arrangements which are sanctioned by law where he resides, and connected with his habits, convenience and interests. A lady of Baltimore cannot even visit in Philadelphia, so far as our legislation is concerned, without leaving behind her the servant which she holds, of unquestionable right, under the laws of Maryland.

Now, sir, our fathers—"the old abolitionists of Pennsylvania"—did not legislate in this fashion. They did not erect a legal barrier against visitors and travellers along Mason and Dixon's line, as is done by the act against which my remarks are directed.

It is gratifying to know that this act of 1847, is not a Pennsylvania production. Its main provisions are copied from an act of Massachusetts; and it was enacted here without a proper consideration of its character. It becomes us now, by its repeal, to manifest our detestation of it, and of the unconstitutional doctrines with which it is allied.

Let us place our Commonwealth where she stood before the importation of Abolitionism from Massachusetts. It is absolutely necessary that Pennsylvania retain immovably her position as a *loyal* state in the Union. If she yield where shall a stand be made against fanaticism! Her position—her central position—among the States, is peculiarly adapted to the exhibition of wise counsel and a patriotic spirit. Her voice should always go out, full toned, in favor of those principles upon which the Union was founded, and by the rigid maintenance of which, alone, it can be preserved. And her blows should fall heavily upon all such as labor to undermine or injure that fabric of government, which is essential to her welfare, and connected with all her hopes of the future.

This has been the misallot of Pennsylvania. In the struggle of the Revolution, she contributed, willingly, her blood and treasure to the common cause. Through her leading patriots she assisted in framing the constitution, and after it was framed, she accepted it, *slave clause and all*, and pledged her devotion and faith, to maintain it inviolate and unbroken. And since, in no national emergency has she been wanting. To the Indian struggles, she contributed troops, and a general to command them, in the person of Anthony Wayne. In 1812, she held up her hand to soothe the soil by Lake Erie and in the solitude of the west. In a more recent struggle, volunteers from her cities and inland districts, were found in the front rank, where the cause of the Union was fought for, upon strange battle-fields and foreign soil. And upon other occasions, in the history of the country, upon peril threatened or communion raged, Pennsylvania has placed herself in a patriotic attitude, and maintained her position with steadfast and unflinching devotion.

In view then of her history, is it not worth while to strike from her statute book the

only act upon it, which impugns her integrity and character as a member of the Union? Shall we not place her where she stood of old; in the position marked out for her, by Franklin and his fellow patriots?

The policy which I, and those who think with me, advocate, is one calculated, in every way, to promote the true interests of the state. In this, as in other cases, the cause of duty, will be found to be the cause of interest also. Independent of other considerations, our legislation should tend to the exclusion of the colored race, from our borders, upon the distinct ground that their presence among us is injurious to ourselves. Their introduction imposes a burden upon our people, which does not justly pertain to them, and to which they ought not to be subjected. Is there any good reason for encouraging the introduction among us of the degradation and pauperism of other communities? Already our poor laws and criminal laws find a considerable part of their subjects among the backs of the state, and it will be so hereafter in a largely increased degree, if the policy of the act of 1847 is adhered to and upheld. The spirit of that act, is to encourage the immigration into the state of the colored race of the south, and to discourage their reclamation and return to the states from which they come. But, our true policy evidently points in a contrary direction, and that policy is recommended to us more strongly, inasmuch as it is in accordance with the letter and spirit of the national constitution.

Lackawanna Coal Fields.
A writer in the *Wilkesbarre Farmer*, sets down the following:—

"We have pleasure in stating that the *Grand Transportation Company* have completed their arrangements with the Lehigh and Morris Canal Companies, to continue for ten years. The Company are bound to take over, unavailable accidents excepted, not less than 200,000 tons of coal, the first year, from Wilkes-Barre to New York,—300,000 the next—400,000 the third year, and so on. To the two companies jointly they pay one dollar a ton; ten per cent. deducted on all over 400,000.

A further agreement is understood to have been made, with Mr. Gray, of the Baltimore Company, to furnish 50,000 tons—Capt. Bowman and Mr. Hillard, and Mr. Bowley, 20,000 tons each, the quantity to be increased until 400,000 tons shall be provided for transportation.

The Transportation Company take it in suitable cars at the depot in South Wilkes-Barre, and deliver it in New York, or at the proper points on the Hudson, opposite the city, for two dollars fifty cents a ton. So it is calculated that coal, being estimated in the mine, at

Raising and placing in cars	\$0 50
Transportation and toll	2 50
Cost in New York	\$3 00

Where the general wholesale price is from \$4 to \$5 00.

We learn further that Messrs. Gray, Hillard, Bowman and Mordcau, are forthwith about to extend a branch Railroad, on the principle of the inclined planes, so that the cars will descend by gravity to South Wilkes-Barre, the return cars being elevated so as to return on a lighter track in a like manner. And that Messrs. Hillman and Bowley, are preparing long, wide and flat boats, with a double Railroad track that will hold 20 cars, adapted, of course, to run to the lock and thence to South Wilkes-Barre, by a short Railroad, where the transportation company will receive them, unload them, (as they will the others,) at White Haven, and return them. Everything will be done systematically, in order—without hurry or confusion. An ample supply of boats will be provided, and Iron Ore and Plaster, Lime, with other articles of use or commerce will be brought back in return, and numerous iron works be established.

Judicious men estimate that without interfering a boat-load with the trade down the River, or up the North branch, there will soon, by this new arrangement, be sent from the mine indicated—from the Jameson mine opening by Mr. Hillier, and the rich deposits on Hanover and Newport, 500,000 tons; at a very early day to be increased to a million."

Export of Specie.
The amount of specie exported from New York, remarks the *Updell Union*, from the first of January last to the 20th of July is \$22,000,000, and mostly to England. Large amounts of specie have also gone from Russia, South America, Mexico, and California to the same destination. The amount of specie at New York, December, 1848, was less than six millions, now after the large exports, it is nearly \$11,000,000. The export of specie has been an item of profitable trade to the United States; and the general concentration of specie in England and France has cheapened money, and will inflate prices, and the result will be highly advantageous to American commerce and agriculture, which spur into activity all other branches of industry. These glorious results, the tariff rodders denounce, and prize the tariff of 1842, which admitted free of duty the raw material of the manufacturers, while it taxed imported goods made of the same materials from 60 to 150 per cent. This was double robbery, first depriving the home producer of a sale of raw material, and next, making him pay double price for what he purchased. On this principle rests the tariffies' love for the dear people, as shown during their electioneering campaigns. Their designs are so bare-faced that their deluded supporters are every where leaving them. Johnston stamped this State at his late election, to tell the people the tariff of 1842 had nearly ruined them, and if continued would complete their ruin. All the denounced measure of Polk's administration being still in existence, and the country prosperous in spite of Galphin plunderers. It is more than likely Johnston in his stump speeches will tell his stolid supporters that he has *re-normed* the loco loco policy, and claim a re-election on that ground.