

THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. Weaver, Proprietor.

Truth and Right—God and our Country.

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THE STAR OF THE NORTH

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Choice Poetry.

THE HOME ANGEL.

She dwelt apart from early youth,
In gentle household ways;
Contented with her mother's smile,
And with her father's praise.
Hers was "the grace of quiet born,"
Of fancy gay and pure;
Of trusting love that could obey,
And strength that could endure.

Beauty from simplest actions rose,
And harmony from strife;
So did her kindly spirit fuse
The elements of life.
Hers was the hand that freely gave,
The ready smile or sigh,
The cheek that true to feeling flushed,
The bright and upward eye.

A stranger came, he look'd and loved,
He whispered at her side;
There fell a shadow on her home
The day he claim'd his bride.
And well she kept her vows, she turn'd
Her face to heaven's light;
But all to high that strain earth—
And it was hushed ere long.

She died, ere love was fully told,
As dies a flower in Spring;
Earth never lost, nor heaven gained
A fairer, sweeter thing.
Ay, hundreds like her live and die,
In England's household bowers;
And blessed are the hearts that feel
"Such angels yet are ours."

HOME WITHOUT A MOTHER.

What is home without a mother?
What are all the joys we meet,
When her loving smile no longer
Greets the coming of our feet?
The days seem long, the nights are dreary,
And time flows slowly on;
And O, how low are childhood's pleasures,
When her gentle care is gone.

Things we prize are first to vanish;
Earth never lost, nor heaven gained
A fairer, sweeter thing.
Ay, hundreds like her live and die,
In England's household bowers;
And blessed are the hearts that feel
"Such angels yet are ours."

Oh! hearts may have their sorrows,
Griefs that quickly die away;
But a mother lost in childhood
Grieves the heart from day to day.
We miss her kind and willing hand,
Her fond and earnest care;
And O, how dear is life around her,
What's home without a mother there?

EXCESSIVE DRESS.

The consideration of dress as a mirror in which it may be said to reflect the moral condition of the individual or the community, has never had two serious considerations. More than two-thirds of our race are like floating cork, the blind creatures of all conflicting social currents, with little or no consciousness of action as it should be regulated by moral principles. A plethoric influx of money, from commercial and other sources, is sure to breed the rankest kind of luxury, which carries with it a vicious propensity to excessive dressing, and this assumes so many morbid variations, and is not only to insult art, to parody nature, but even to expose that sacredness of personality in woman which has been spiritually purchased for her by the religious growth of ages. Out of brutal idleness to fashion, or a degrading concession to the carnal ties of the time, women but too frequently poison our social atmosphere by immoderately robbing their persons of that elegance and becoming drapery, which is as ennobling to the wearer as it is beneficial to the beholder. The person of every woman has a moral dignity, a religious import, which can only be vindicated and maintained by being becomingly and modestly attired. Whether in the street or the boudoir this solemn truth should not be forgotten. Men but little dream that, in wickedly stimulating a love of dress by their overflowing pockets, and out of an insane vanity for display, they are busily engaged in infusing poison into the moral roots of society, which must shoot forth sooner or later into a forest of the most terrible and blasting evils and obscenities. Sensuality and vanity are in every community interlinked like two vines, and are not only born out of, but are perpetuated by a misapprehension of wealth.—Crago.

SUCCESS OF SENATOR RUSK.—The dreadful intelligence communicated by the telegraph, that Gen. Thomas J. Rusk, the distinguished Senator from Texas, has committed suicide, will carry a painful shock over the entire country. No particulars are given, but as his health has recently been very bad, it is probable that it was under depression of spirits, if not in a moment of temporary insanity. Gen. Rusk is identified with the history of the State he represented. When Texas was warring for her independence, his sword aided her battles, and when it was achieved, his counsel was called into requisition, and he was a member of President Houston's first Cabinet.

Why are good husbands like dough? Women knead them.

THE WIDOW LEEDOM'S LAST LOAF.

From the Knickerbocker.
BY MARY E. THROFF, OF VALLEY FORGE, PA.
"Calm and deep peace is this wide air,
These leaves that rattle to the fall;
And in one heart if calm at all,
If any calm, a calm despair."
"Calm on the seas, and silver sleep
And waves that sway themselves in rest,
And deep calm in that noble breast,
Which heaves but with the heaving deep."
Tempsen.

It was evening,—a beautiful autumn evening. The red leaves yet danced, rejoicing in the mid air; the yellow sunshine yet gilded the hill tops, and the soft shadows were creeping slowly up the valley, as the gentle widow Leedom, with her child in her arms, wended her way homeward. She was tired, for she had toiled all day in Farmer Wood's kitchen, and though it was Saturday evening, she had not been paid for her labor.—The kind hearted house maid at Farmer Wood's had urged her to wait for her supper, but she thought of her little hungry ones at home, and she could not stay. She had no eye for the glory of that superb October sunset as she walked wearily on, her tired arms scarcely able to hold the little joyous creature that laughed and crowed, and ever and anon peered into her bonnet, liping his sweet toned "mamma, mamma." She thought only of her expectant little ones, and the means of obtaining bread for them to last over Sunday. As she neared the village, she seemed irresolute whether to enter it or pass on; but a vision of her lonely, fasting children, rose up before her in imagination, and she stopped, her lips moved a moment or two as if in prayer, and then quickening her step, and hurrying on like one who has nerved herself to a sudden resolution, she turned into the main street, and was soon standing before the counter of the baker's shop. The baker was an austere man, but it was not in human nature to resist the Widow's pleading tone and touching expression as she fawningly asked him to trust her to a loaf of bread for a day or two. The man handed the loaf reluctantly, and was about to insist on prompt payment, when a glance at the widow's painfully flushed face and embarrassed manner deterred him. With scarcely audible thanks, she concealed the loaf under her tattered shawl, and drawing her babe closer to her bosom, hastened home.

"Mother's come! mother's come!" cried a couple of young, eager voices, as she entered the gate, and her two children, her little and his little sister came running to meet her. They were pretty children. The little Mary inherited her mother's mild blue eyes and delicate complexion, and the boy his father's handsome face and honest brown eyes. Poor children, they were accustomed to being left alone, for the widow went out to work daily, and the night was always welcome that brought their mother's loved return. They had a thousand things to ask and tell which fell unheeded this time on the ear of the sad mother, though she instinctively answered them yes and no as occasion required. She gave the loaf to Robert, and taking little Mary's hand, they entered the house together. The table was already set out by the little expectant housekeepers, but there was nothing on it that could be construed into anything eatable save a cup of molasses and some salt. The mother cut a slice of bread for each of her half famished children, and sat quietly by nursing the youngest while they ate it, for she had no heart to eat herself. She was very sorrowful as she looked at those little dependent beings and thought of failing strength, and shading her eyes with her hand, the tears stole silently down her pale, patient face, and fell among the bright curls of the little unconscious head pillowed so peacefully on her bosom. She had been sorely afflicted. The husband of her youth had been stricken down by a falling beam, while attempting to save a sick child, that had been overlooked in the hurry and panic from a burning building. The child was saved, but he who perilled his life for it, the strong, brave hearted man had perished. The fruit of this union, her eldest born, the pride of her heart, the noble boy whose every movement and expression had been so many smiles of his buried father, was a wanderer she new not wither.

Years after the boy had left her, when Robert Leedom came often to see her in her loneliness, and ventured to tell her at length how he had loved her from the time they had played together at school, and how he had remained single for her sake, and came back always to the same old port that he might breathe again the same air that she breathed, and besought her to let him sustain and shield her, to comfort her in sickness and sorrow, she gladdened the honest sailor's faithful heart by consenting to become his wife. No wonder the young sailor loved her, she was so new in her habits, so gentle and industrious; and her calm, sweet face and holy eyes shone with "the beauty that dwelt in her soul." She had learned to love her second husband, and had borne him three fair children, when the sad news came that the gallant vessel in which he had sailed, was wrecked on the dangerous coast near Abasco, and in his generous efforts to save others, Robert Leedom was lost. She had been a widow the second time only six months, and now, as she thought of her utter inability to support her fatherless children, even in the summer time, and saw no other prospect before her whichever way she looked, and knew that the cold, dreary winter was coming gradually on, her heart failed her utterly, and she could only weep. The wondering little ones tried every endeavor

that they could think of, to attract her attention, but in vain. Impressed by their mother's mood, they ate their bread almost in silence; and when they had finished, she arose mechanically, and laying her babe in its cradle, put them to bed. She heard them say their prayers, and bade good night, and God bless them, carefully and tenderly as usual, but with that subdued, spiritless tone that emanates from a heart without hope. She continued kneeling by their bedside long after she had prayed with them, and wept.—Bitterly she wept, but there was no pitying eye to see now, no tender hand to caress, no loving voice to soothe, as the cry from her overburdened, despairing heart, "My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me?" was up over the unconscious heads of the sleepers in the hour of agony. No pitying eye did I see? The eyes that never slumbers nor sleeps was there; the loving kindness that said: "I will be a Father to the fatherless," was about her ever, though she knew it not. In the power of the Spirit came the blessed assurance in answer to her despairing cry, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee," and her soul grew calm, all her old trusting faith returned, and she arose from her knees tranquilly, feeling that "the Lord is a very pleasant help in time of trouble." She took down the little worn bible from the mantle, and as she read on through the closing chapters of St. John, an expression of peace ineffable, "the peace that passeth understanding," settled serenely on her sweet face. Putting the bible reverently back, and took some mending from her basket, and soon the clear tones of a hymn sounded through the stillness of the little cottage; and "How firm a foundation, etc." when pealed from lordly organ, and echoed through vaulted dome, never ascended more acceptable to "Him who sitteth on the great white throne."

But other eyes beside the All-seeing had been looking in through the low casement at the lonely sufferer, and now the sweet tones of the holy hymn were interrupted by a knock at the door. The widow opened it and saw before her a travel-stained man, who asked only for a crust of bread and a cup of water. The widow glanced at the loaf which still lay on the table, and then at the sleeping children, and hesitated but only for a moment; there was something in the tone of the stranger's voice that came gratefully to her soul as the breath of spring over violets, and she thought of her own beloved boy asking for charity in some distant land, and she hastened to place a chair and reach him the loaf, trusting in Him "who educest us to raise on the earth where no man is, to satisfy the desolate and waste ground, for her orphans."

FEDERATION OF NEW GRENADA.

A law was passed at Bogota, June 15th, 1857, which completes the division of New Grenada into Sovereign and Federal States, after the form of the United States. The integral States are Cauca, composed of the provinces of Buenaventura, Cauca, Chocó, Pasto and Popayan, and of the territory of Laquetá; Cundinamarca, of the provinces of Bogota, Maricao and Neiva; Boyacá, of the provinces of Casanara, Tunandia, Jorja and Velez, with exception of the old canon of Santander; Bolívar, of the provinces of Carthagena and Sabaniilla and the part of that of Mompos which lies west of the Magdalena; and Magdalena, of the provinces of Riohacha and Sania Martha, of the territory of Guadaria, and of part of the provinces of Mompos that is east of the Magdalena, with the exception of the districts of Aspasico, Brotare, Cupavisin, Caremen, Convencion, La Cruz Ocaña, Palma, Pueblo Nuevo, San Antonio, San Calisto, San Pedro, and Teorana, which are appointed to the State of Santander. These five States are dependent upon New Grenada in everything relating to Foreign affairs; in the organization and service of the standing army and the navy; in the National credit; in the Naturalization of foreigners; in the National revenues and expenditures; in the use of the standard and escutcheon with the arms of the Republic; in whatever pertains to the unoccupied lands *tierras baldias* that are reserved to the nation, and all other matter of legislation and administration, the States may independently ordain anything that is in conformity with the regulations of its own Constitution.

In the individual Constitution of the States, the guarantees contained in Article 5th of the Constitution of May 21st, 1853, (except the eleventh paragraph,) shall be declared fundamental and irrevocable. The States shall send to the Congress of New Grenada the representatives, which according to the general basis of population adopted by the general Constitution of the Republic, which have belonged to these territories considered as one province alone, and while the Constitution and laws of the republic do not establish some other arrangement, the number of Senators for each will be three. The joint arrangements for the election of one and another's functionaries shall be within the States. The elections of President and Vice President of the Republic, Attorney General of the Nation, and Magistrates of the Supreme Court

of Justice that are held in these States, are within the province of the General Government. For the public service of the affairs that the nation reserves to itself, the necessary posts of employment shall be established; until such establishment, or whenever thereafter, these posts that are to be established are vacant, the despatch of national affairs shall be in charge of the employees of the State, who are to be considered in this charge as agents of the national government, and thus being responsible for their conduct in said charge according to the laws of the Republic. Whatever be the changes the present law may suffer, and however the constituent legislatures of the States may alter the dispositions of the constitution, in no case shall the rights which the Republic has reserved to itself over the way of retrogressive communication be altered. The products and benefits that the Republic should obtain in virtue of such right, are hereby irrevocably appropriated to the security of the national debt. All New Grenadians shall enjoy in these States all the rights, guarantees and benefits that, by the constitution and laws of the said States are granted to those born within their respective territories; and in case of the adoption of a reform of the constitution in the federal sense, these States are hereby included in all the dispositions of the confederation, with respect to the affairs of general jurisdiction, provided that they do not restrict the powers conceded to the States by the present law.

The national Executive power will convene for the 15th of September next in every one of the State constituent assemblies, composed of thirty-five deputies for each one of the States of Boyacá, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Pasto and Popayan, and twenty for that of Magdalena. The Executive power will divide the States into electoral districts, taking care that the population of each State by the number of deputies assigned it in the former temporary regulation. The cities whose population presents obstacles to the formation of a district of this class, shall be enabled to compose (with the adjoining districts that shall be necessary) electoral districts that give as many as three deputies, according to the population basis established. The election of the deputies for the Constituent Assembly, shall be held on the 15th of August next, according to regulations established for the election of representatives to the Congress of the Republic. It belongs to the first jury (or Board of Inspectors) of the chief town of the electoral district (which the Executive power shall designate) to make the election of the juries to the Constituent Assemblies, explaining the powers that belong to the juries and to the provincial legislatures, set forth in the law of elections, in all thereof that may be compatible with the present law. The Constituent Assemblies, as soon as organized, can examine and decide the reclamations that are made respecting the election of their members, qualify them, declare the nullity of the elections that are illegal, and hold new examinations with valid registers, declaring the election in favor of the deputies legally elected, and in conclusion naming them. The National Executive power in the decree of convocation will designate in each State the point at which the constituent assembly should be installed, seeking to select the place most central and best fitted for the purpose. The Assembly once organized, can transfer its sessions to the place they may deem the most convenient.

When the Assembly is organized, it will designate a citizen who may exercise provisionally the Executive power of the State, until the Constitution is promulgated, and the chief officer (Jefe Superior) is elected and installed. In the present year, the election of Governors, Magistrates and Attorneys of the tribunal of the district, will be deferred until the assemblies of the States appoint the time and mode of holding the elections. The provincial Legislatures shall cease the exercise of their functions from the 15th day of September next. The provincial ordinances shall continue in force in their respective territories, and the municipal authorities shall continue exercising their functions until the constitutional assemblies ordain and establish such as they deem best for each State. From the sanction of the present law, the following appointments may be considered to be for election proceedings, the captain of Chiquinquirá and Monquirá to that of Tunja, and these towns set apart from the province of Mompos to that of Pamplona and Santa Martha respectively. The State of Santander will be constituted on the 15th of September next, and the election of members to the constituent assembly of said State, will be held the same day on which the elections for members of the other assemblies are held; the legislative act of the 13th of May last, which creates that State, being hereby reformed on these points. From this outline of the new Constitution, it will be seen that the influences of our government are exerting their "manifest destiny" upon our neighbors, and will go on extending themselves like a circle in the waters until the entire continent becomes studded with federated constitutions of sovereign States.

The following toast was drunk at Lynchburg, Va., by the "Hyem" Club on the Fourth of July:

"Hoops and the Equator—Crino-line and the Equinoctial line—God bless 'em! The one encircles the earth and the other the heavens!"

A young girl recently committed suicide because her mother refused to give her a new bonnet. Coroner's Verdict: "Came to her death through excessive spunk."

THE BURDELL MURDER.

From the N. Y. Post of Tuesday.
THE BURDELL MURDER.
THE FIFTH ACT IN THE TRAGEDY.—MRS. CUNNINGHAM ATTEMPTING TO PALM OFF A CHILD.—SHE IS ARRESTED.
The general report that Mrs. Cunningham whom everybody has supposed to have been pregnant for months, was safely delivered of a child this morning, would claim as heir to the Burdell estate, created a good deal of excitement throughout the city, which was increased by the announcement that Mrs. Cunningham was under arrest, for what crime was unknown.

The following statement of the facts in the case, which were procured at the District Attorney's office this morning, and entered. The were met by two women at the door, who informed them that Mrs. Cunningham was very sick and could not be seen. They found her in bed with the baby by her side—one of the "nurses" giving her warm drink, from a dish over a lamp, from time to time.

Dr. Uhl has been in attendance with Dr. Catlin, of Brooklyn, upon Mrs. Cunningham. Dr. Uhl has been led to believe that Mrs. C. was a mother—as he expressed it, "growing larger and larger every week." But Dr. Uhl remarked about a month ago, that as yet there was no positive evidence of pregnancy, and told her that under the circumstances he thought it his duty to make a medical examination. Mrs. Cunningham was very reticent, and put the matter off from time to time. Finally she told him plainly that she was not pregnant at all; that she had been playing a game, and he (Dr. Uhl) must help her out with it.

Dr. Uhl, previously to this time, had had confidence in the lady, but this bold proposition took him completely aback. He immediately consulted counsel, and upon legal advice stated the whole matter to District Attorney Hall. Mr. Hall told him it was his duty to carry out the matter in order to detect the great crime, and supply the proof of the criminal conviction. Dr. Uhl finally acquiesced.

Dr. Uhl told Mrs. Cunningham that he was acquainted with a California widow, who was, he feared, about to be confined, and it would be necessary to dispose of the child altogether, as the lady was going to join her husband in California.

Mrs. Cunningham was delighted. It was arranged that neither party was to know anything of the other. The "widow" was to be confined at a house in Elm Street, and the infant to be taken thence to No. 31 Bond Street.

Mr. Hall then imparted the matter to Dr. De la Montagnie, and engaged him to assist in the counterplot, whenever the critical time should arrive. Yesterday morning Dr. De la Montagnie went to Bellevue Hospital, and with the consent of Governor Day, selected a babe of Elizabeth Anderson, a beautiful little blue-eyed girl, born on Saturday last. The mother kissed the baby, and consented to part with it on condition that it should be well taken care of and returned within 24 hours.

Dr. Uhl visited Mrs. Cunningham by appointment at half past three o'clock in the afternoon, and told her he was prepared to carry out the thing at once; that the California widow was about to be confined at 190 Elm street, and she must be prepared to receive the little stranger with proper ceremonies. Then she said she would be confined that night, if he would produce the child by nine o'clock. He was to come over and let her know a quarter before nine and she would send a woman to bring the child in a basket.

No time was to be lost. Mr. Uhl hired a room of a respectable lager beer-seller at No. 190 Elm street, and immediately set down suitable furniture from his own house, including the basket for the baby. Dr. Uhl took possession of the premises, and he hardly got possession when Mrs. Cunningham was seen passing the house and eyeing it closely.

Policemen were now judiciously posted, and everything was arranged. The greatest difficulty was to procure an "after-birth."—Dr. Montagnie immediately posted to Bellevue Hospital, and succeeded in getting what

he wanted, as well as the assistance of an intelligent Irish girl, named Mary Ragan, who was to act as nurse to the fictitious widow. A physician was also engaged to lie in bed with a night cap on, and do the groaning for the "widow." This party arrived at 190 Elm street just in season.

Officer Wm. B. Walsh, of the Quarter Sessions, was posted in the street opposite, and Inspectors Speight and Diikes in Bond street. The physician who was to personate the "widow," assisted Dr. Montagnie in certain operations necessary to give the child the appearance of a new-born babe, and then went to bed. Some private marks were also made upon the child's head, with nitrate of silver. A messenger was sent to 31 Bond street.

Shortly after, Capt. Speight saw Mrs. Cunningham leave her home; followed her into a Fourth Avenue car, where she was recognized by the conductor and some passengers, who spoke to Capt. Speight about her. She was disguised in a *guasa* nun's dress.—The Captain followed her to Elm street, until she disappeared in the larger beer saloon. He then returned to his post. In a few moments Dr. Uhl came out and asked the officers opposite whether they had seen the woman leave the house. She had passed out so quietly that they had failed to perceive her.

The officers next repaired to No. 31 Bond street, where they learned that Mrs. Cunningham had gone out, but had not returned, and that a man with a white hat had gone in. [This was Dr. Cutler, of Brooklyn, who was assisting Mrs. C. in good faith.]

Dr. Montagnie at once went to the corner of the Bowery and Bond street, where he met Mrs. Cunningham, in the nun's dress, with a large basket in her hands, in which he had placed the baby. She went into her house.

It had been arranged between her and Dr. Uhl that she should send in urgent haste to his house. Accordingly he had appeared and went.

He soon came out and walked down the street. The officers then went up, by the District Attorney's directions, rung the bell, and entered. The were met by two women at the door, who informed them that Mrs. Cunningham was very sick and could not be seen. They found her in bed with the baby by her side—one of the "nurses" giving her warm drink, from a dish over a lamp, from time to time.

Dr. Montagnie asked if that was Dr. Burdell's baby. Mrs. Cunningham replied, "Certainly, whose else could it be?" The officers at once arrested her, and she was apparently under the influence of opium, in order to create artificial paleness, One of the nurses was taken to the station house, and the other remained at 31 Bond street with Mrs. Cunningham in charge of the officers.

To-day affidavits were submitted before Justice Flandreau, and warrants were issued for the arrest of Mrs. Cunningham, her nurses, Dr. Cutler and others.

STUMPING THE STATE.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.
JUDGE WILMOT TO GEN. PACKER.
Towarda, July 14, 1857.

Dear Sir:—I propose to spend some time during the Summer and Fall, in canvassing before the people of the State, the principles and issues involved in the pending State election.

Party meetings bring out only that portion of the people to whom the call is made, and the addresses are necessarily all on one side; whereas it is desirable that the whole people, so far as may be, should hear both sides fairly presented before them at the same time.

If it should meet your views, I propose that we canvass so much of the State as is practicable, in company, addressing alternately the same meetings. Should this meet your assent, please so inform me at your earliest convenience, so that we may arrange the times and places of meetings, order of speaking, &c., &c.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. WILMOT.
GENERAL PACKER TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.
Wilmington, July 18, 1857.

Hon. C. R. BUCKALEW,
Chairman of State Committee.

Dear Sir:—I have received the enclosed letter from one of the opposing candidates for the gubernatorial office, and inasmuch as it proposes a plan for the conduct of the campaign which has never before been practiced in Pennsylvania, and as the success of other candidates, besides myself is involved in the election, I have thought it my duty to submit the communication to the judgment of the State Committee representing the Democratic party. If it is thought to be a proper mode of conducting the canvass, I shall cheerfully accede to the proposition.

Respectfully yours,
WM. F. PACKER.
REPLY OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.
Philadelphia, July 25, 1857.

Hon. Wm. F. PACKER:

Dear Sir:—I have laid before the State Committee the letter signed D. Wilmot, dated the 14th instant, and am authorized to say to you that in the opinion of the Committee you ought not to accede to the proposition it contains. The reasons for this opinion I will proceed briefly to state:—The slavery question, which it is proba-

ble your opponent proposes to discuss, has very recently been thoroughly considered and passed upon by the people of the Commonwealth. The late Presidential canvass involved the whole subject so far as it was proper for consideration by our people, and we can perceive no utility in its re-discussion at this time; nor any other good reason for reopening debate upon it. The position of our party is well understood and requires no vindication, at least by any extraordinary proceeding like that proposed.

A joint canvass by candidates for the gubernatorial office has never been conducted in this State, nor, I believe, in any other Northern one, and may well be questioned on the grounds of public policy. If the practice be once adopted, it will doubtless continue, and party nominations be uniformly made with reference to it. No party will venture to select a candidate for this office who is not qualified for the stump; and aptitude for debate will hence come to be preferred to administrative ability. In short the result will be to confine nominations to the class of talkers, and to exclude all others. A rule of party action which would prevent such men as Benjamin Franklin, Simon Snyder and Francis R. Shunk from filling the Executive chair of this State, must be a bad one, and to be denounced rather than adopted.

We believe there is a considerable public opinion against the propriety of executive candidates appearing at all before popular meetings to solicit votes. This was first practiced by Wm. F. Johnson in 1848, and has been to some extent followed by candidates since. The good results of it are not obvious. It did not originate with the Democratic party, nor has it ever received any formal, popular or party sanction. It may therefore be considered an open question in future practice, and at all events, as forming no part of the duty of a candidate imposed upon him by his nomination.

While your opponent holds the office of President Judge, there is a special objection to the acceptance of his project. The propriety of law judges taking part in political meetings is denied by our party, and is opposed by sound public opinion. By no act whatever ought we to sanction, or become participants in, a prostitution of the judicial character. Nor will a resignation now made altogether remove this objection. Your opponent has intentionally held his office until within three months of the election, (rendering it impossible to elect a successor during the present year) and if a resignation should be made, it would obviously be with the intention of retaining the office after a defeat for the post which he aspires.

The proposed mode of conducting campaigns may possibly be suited to some of the Southern and South-western States, where it has been practiced, and where population and political conditions differ from ours; its introduction here would be against solid objections, and without any conceivable good. It is, therefore, a proposed "Southern aggression" upon the practices and politics of parties in Pennsylvania, which cannot be at all accepted or permitted.

It is well that the question has arisen when we have a candidate capable and fit for any discussion before the people, and when the decision can be placed, without embarrassment, upon public grounds which control it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. R. BUCKALEW, Chairman.
Wilmington, July 27, 1857.

Hon. D. WILMOT:

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 14th instant was duly received, and as it proposed a plan for conducting the gubernatorial campaign which had never hitherto been adopted in Pennsylvania, and as the interests of other candidates were involved in the result, I did not feel at liberty to accede to your proposition without first consulting the State Committee to which the Democratic Convention has on its part specially confided the control and management of the canvass.

You will receive herewith a copy of my letter to the Committee, as also their reply, by which you will perceive that your suggestion does not meet their approval, and that, for reasons stated at length, I ought not to accede to your proposition. It is therefore respectfully declined.

I am, yours, truly,
WM. F. PACKER.
The way they get Rich on West.

The Newburyport Herald relates the experience of a friend, just returned from the West. He says:

"Here is the whole story. We complain of hard times, and go West to better our condition. If we would live in a log or mud house with one room and no floor, sleep on straw, go barefooted, wear the cheapest and coarsest clothes, and deprive ourselves of all the comforts of life, anybody might squat upon two acres of common pasture, and with the same labor, as he is rich in seven years as upon any half section of land in Kansas; and if there were hundreds thus squatting, they could get up a land fever, speculate in lots, and have the prices go up as they do in the West.

What people save in the new States, they crush out of themselves, and that they do anywhere. All the advantages they have, is the privilege of living as mean, and having their children as mean as human nature will bear, with nobody to find fault with it; while here, living in the same manner, they would separate from the masses, as much as the gypsies do. Many of our people wish to learn practically about this matter; let them take a view of the basket makers who drive into market from New Hampshire, and then go home and live with them a month in the back part of Barrington, and they will be saved the trouble of going to Kansas."