

Clearfield, Pa., Weineslay, S pt. 19, 1855.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR SENATE. B. F. LUCAS. Of Jefferson County. [Subject to the action of the other Counties.]

FOR ASSEMBLY. DR. C. R. ERLY, Of Elk County. [Subject to the action of Elk and M'Kean.]

> POR SHERIFF. R. F. WARD. Of Clearfield Borough.

TREASURER. PHILIP ANTES, Of Lawrence Township.

COMMISSIONER. ROBERT MICHAEL, Of Burnside Township. AUDITOR. VALENTINE HEVENER, Of Huston Township.

THE WHIG CANDIDATE .- The Whig State Convention which met in Harrisburg last week, nominated JOSEPH HENDERSON, of Washington County, as the candidate for Canal Commissioner. He is a good man, and would make an honest and faithful officer.

BACK AGAIN .- After a much shorter absence than we expected, we have again returned to our post, and this week take up the cudgels as usual. We are glad to find the prospects for the success of the American party so favorable, and feel assured, notwithstanding the gigantic effort of Gov. Bigler last night, that our whole ticket will be triumphantly elected.

Our business in Court, &c., has prevented us from giving much attention to this week's paper, but it will be all right again by our next

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

PASSNORE WILLAMSON CASE .- Four out of petition in due form asserts what, if true,

were it not rather calculated to inspire disdain, to note the change that has come o'er the spirit Pennsylvania have decided to refuse the writ to note the change that has come o'er the spirit of Habeas Corpus prayed for in this case. Our der of a Judge or court without jurisdiction, those whom they now term Old Line Whigs .- | readers will remember that Mr. Williamson is | shows such probable cause as to leave it no Up to the period of the election in 1854, the now lying in Moyamensing Prison, restrained longer discretionary with the court or judge dozen or twenty negroes to steal away the word whig was the locofoco synonyme of every of his liberty by virtue of a commitment for abomination in the eyes of the patent democ- an alledged contempt of Court, directed by racy. The proposition, "A whig can do no JOHN K. KANE, the U. S. District Judge, for right," had attained with them a credit almost the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

THE OLIVE-BRANCH .- It would be amusing, (

ed by, or for them.

our land.

equal to that of its English converse, "The The prisoner presented his petition to the King can do no wrong"-both being, in fact, Supreme Court, asking that a Habeas Corpus District Court had no authority to issue the liamson will be able to endure even this taunt, founded upon the same species of facefious | be awarded. The Court, in an opinion read by fiction. Locofoco organs and organ-grinders Black, J., refused the prayer of the petitioner. have, for years past, vilified whig statesmen We shall say nothing, save that it travels out with the rancor of undying hate : have decried | of the record, to insult and wound, in the most whig measures with the blind bigotry of party | wanton manner, the feelings and motives of a fury ; have denounced the rank and file of the man who only sought to exercise what we have Whig party, with all the slang of that peculiar until now deemed one of the most sacred vocabulary which seems to have been invent- RIGHTS of every freeman of Pennsylvania,

Fortunately for the cause of freedom, there Suddenly, in the twinkling of an eye, the was read, at the same time, an opinion of an-

scene is shifted. The same actors stalk upon other Judge. To our readers, the name of the boards as before, but a new prompter is Judge KNOX is familiar, for it is remembered. furnishing the cue. The black looks, the frown- and honored in the remembrance, as that of ing brows, the scornful lips have disappeared, one of the ablest jurists that ever sat upon the and smiles, as "sweet as summer," take their Bench of this judicial district. Judge KNOX place. In the language, too, of thsee Janus- dissented from the judgment of the majority the case. faced performers, is an alteration quite as of the Court, and stated his reasons for his marked. The threat, the gibe, the insult are dissent, in an opinion, lucid, masterly, and in wanting, but instead, honeyed words, and stu- our humble view, conclusive of the law. This died compliments. Unasked even, they swal- document, besides, breathes a noble spirit of to be considered as true, unless they contra- simply absurd. low their long-defended slanders, and with a humanity, and manifests a patriotic devotion better grace, too, than that of ancient Pistol, to the Constitutions, both of his native State, when devouring his leek. The names they | and of the Federal Union.

have tried to cover with shame and obloquy, We regret exceedingly that the want of they now profess to hold in reverence and in | space forbids our publication of this most able love. The men whom they so vainly strove opinion, the more, that its transparent reasonto drive unhonored to the grave, have now be- ing, and irrefragable conclusions are not encome, in their esteem, the pride and glory of cumbered with the special pleadings, nor marred by the professional mannerism too much

Had the locofoco party the faintest claim to affected by lawyers and judges of the present consistency; had it ever relied for success up- day. We have not been able to refrain, howon the intrinsic worth of its principles, or up- ever, from laying before our readers, some exon the integrity of its organization, it might tracts, which will serve to show the positions be difficult to comprehend this change of front. taken by Judge Knox, and the mode in which But when we remember, how in 1844 this ve- he sustains them:

ry party courted the Abolitionists for the pur-I have not had either time or opportunity to pose of defeating Henry Clay: how in 1848, it examine all of the cases cited, but, as far as I have examined them, they decide this and supplicated Gen. Taylor to suffer it to fight unnothing more-that where a Court of comder his ever-victorious flag ; how in 1851, it petent jurisdiction convicts one of a conmade a +bargain and sale' with the Native tempt, another Court, without appellate power, Americans, and profited thereby; and how, in will not re-examine the case to determine whether a contempt was really committed or 1854, it abandoned the Natives, and took to the not. The history of punishments for con-Catholics and foreign population, not profiting tempts of Court, and the legislative action greatly thereby,-when we recall these facts, it thereon, both in our State and Union, in an uncan scarcely be matter for wonder, to find it in mistakeable manner teaches, first, the liability of this power to be abused; and second, the 1855, imploring the Whigs to save it from impending annihilation, to lend some aid in its been followed by legislative restrictions. It is

five of the Justices of the Supreme Court of would entitle the party to relief. 2d. That an allegation in a petition that the whom application is made, whether the writ

shall or shall not issue. 3d. That where a person is imprisoned by an order of a Judge of the District Court of the United States for refusing to answer a writ of habeas corpus, he is entitled to be discharged from such imprisonment if the Judge of the writ

4th That the power to issue writs of habeas corpus by the Judges of the Federal Courts is a mere auxiliary power, and that no such writ can be issued by such Judges where the cause of complaint intended to be remedied by it is beyond their jurisdiction.

5th. That the Courts of the Federal government are Courts of limited jurisdiction, derition, and that where the jurisdiction is not given by the Constitution, or by Congress in purstance of the Constitution, it does not exist. 6th. That when it does not appear by the record that the Court had jurisdiction in a proceeding under our habeas corpus act to relieve from an illegal imprisonment, want of jurisdiction may be shown by proving the facts of

7th. That where the inquiry as to the jurisliction of a Court arises upon a rule for a habeas corpus, all the facts set forth in the petition tending to show want of jurisdiction are dict the record.

Sth. That when the owner of a slave voluntarily brings his slave from a slave to a free depends upon the law of the State into whica e is htus brought.

9th. That if a slave so brought into a free State escapes from the custody of his master Wheeler. while in said State, the right of the master to reclaim him is not a question arising under the Constitution of the United States or the laws thereof, and therefore a Judge of the United States cannot issue a writ of habeas corpus directed to one who, it is alleged, withholds the our neighbor thinks fit to fling at Mr. Williampossession of the slave from the master, commanding him to produce the body of the slave before the said Judge.

States for the Eestern District of Pennsylvania | red. has no jurisdiction, 'ecause a controversy is between citizens of different States, and that a proceeding by habeas corpus is, in no legal ense, a controversy between private parties. 11th. That the power of the several Courts of the United States to inflict summary punshment for contempt of Coart in disobeying a writ of the Court is expressly confined to

cases of disobedience to lawful writs. 12th. That where it appears from the record that the conviction was for disobeying a writ of habeas corpus, which writ the Court had no promptness with which its unguarded use has jurisdiction to issue, the conviction is coram nonjudice, and void.

For these reasons I do most respectfully but floundering struggles through the slough of no longer an undefined, unlimited power of a most earnestly dissent from the judgement of star chamber character, to be used for the oppression of the citizen at the mere caprice of the majority of my brethren, refusing the writ the Judge, or Court, but it has its boundaries applied for. parts from the solicited alliance of the Whigs, so distinctly defined that there is no mistaking In the meantime, PASSMORE WILLIAMSON lies are equal to its certain necessities, we are sor- the extent to which our tribunals of law may in prison, at the mercy of that tyrannical and notorious. Judge, Jons K. KANE. According I say the Constitution gives those who own prop-In the words of the act of Congress of 3d to the intimation of Kane from the bench March, 1831, "The power of the several Courts of the United States to issue attachments and which he disgraces, Williamson must be there inflict summary punishment for contempts of until he dies, or until his spirit shall be so bro-Court, shall not be constructed to extend to accord to any man from any other State the ken, that he will condescend to lie-perhaps any cases except the misbehavior of any persame right.' to swear to a lie, for the gratification of the son or persons in the presence of said Courts. or so near thereto as to obstruct the adminisof the mean and paltry official, who has been clare, what we deem but the simple truth, that tration of justice, the misbehavior of any of the his accuser, judge, and jury. officers of the said Courts in their official trans-There is one hope, yet, for Williamson, and actions, and the disobedience or resistance by for those who care for their liberties. This any officer of the said Courts, party, jurer, wit ness, or any other person or persons, to any hope rests in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. It may be only courteous to our locofo- lawful writ, process, order, rule decree, or ommand of said Courts." OATH-BOUND TRAITORS -For the last year Now, Passmore Williamson was convicted very locofoco orator, and every locofoco f a contempt for disobeying a writ of habeas sheet in the land, have been rabidly denouucorpus commanding him to procure before the District Court certain persons claimed by Mr. cing, with all the eloquence of their billings-Wheeler as slaves. Was it a lawful writ !gate, the American party. Traitors, conspi-Clearly not, if the Court had no jurisdiction rators, dark-lantern plotters, underground unto issue it; and that it had not, I think is derminers of the constitution, and words like very plain. If it was unlawful, the person to whom it was directed was not bound to obey these, feebly express the virtilence, which a it; and, in the very words of the statute, the defeated oligarchy, in the last convulsive power to punish for contempt "shall not b throes of despair and menaced oblivion, exconstrued to extend to it." But, says the opinion of the majority, he was hibited towards its victorious foe. So far as convicted of a contempt of Court, and we will its interdict had virtue, Americans were ban- entitled to a voice in deciding this momentous not look into the record to see how the conned. So far as is pretences had scope, in it question; so vitally affecting them as well as tempt was committed. I answer this by asalone existed political virtue and honor. serting that you cannot see the conviction utterly perfidious, and certain to violate, the without seeing the cause, for it is a part of What was the gulf which thus parted patrithe same record which consists 1st, of the peotism from treason? Simply, wholly, exclutition; 2d. the writ and alias writ of habeas sively an oath ! Because the American swore corpus ; 5d. the return, and 4th, the judgement. he would keep inviolate the secrets of his or-"It is ordered and adjudged by the Court that Because the Whigs look with horror upon the said Passmore Williamson be committed der, he was a traitor. Because the American to the custody of the Marshal without bail or swore to maintain his political creed, he was a mainprize, as for a contempt in refusing to conspirator. Because the American sware to make return to the writ of habeas corpus hereprevent, so far as his voice and influence lofore issued against him at the instance of Mr. John H. Wheeler." As I understand the could go, the peril at foreign hands he dreadopinion of a majority of my brethren as soon ed for his country, he was an infidel to the Territory as slaves, in definice of any act or as we get to the word contempt the book must constitution. AN OATH-THE TAKING OF AN be closed, and it becomes instantly sealed as OATH, comprised the sole distinction 'twixt to the residue of the record. To sustain this commitment we must, it seems, first presume, honesty and treachery. in the very teeh of the admitted fact, that these This has been for a year or more, locofoco were runaway slaves; and second, we must preaching. The proceedings of the Democrabe carefal to read only portions of the record lic (!) Convention of the Delegates of oLD lest we should find that the prisoner was committed for refusing to over an unlawful writ. BERKS. the Gibralter of Democracy, which will I cannot forbear the expression of the opin be found in another column, show what is loion that the rule laid down in this case, by the cofoco practice. We commend the extract to majority, is fraught with great danger to the most cherished rights of the citizens of the our readers. State. Whilst in contests involving the right Deluded locofocos ! they saw just far enough of property merely, I presume we may still into a mill-stone to catch the idea that in the treat the judgements of the United States oath lay the secret of the American triumphs. Courts, in cases not within their jurisdiction, as nullities, yet, if a single Judge thinks prop-Visions of fat offices, happy dreams of sineer to determine that one of our citizens has cures, laurels, honors and profits, glancing bebeen guilty of contempt, even if such determifore their eyes, they forgot their Spartan nation had its foundation in a case upon which "aid and comfort," in the time of its decay the Judge had no power to pronounce judgefirmness, lapsed from their Roman virtue .--They have become OATH-BOUND democrats, ment, and was most manifestly in direct violation of a solemn act of the very legislative and qualified patriots. How are the mighty Union is destined to form new Slave States, and in that way put a hook in the jaws of the authority that created the Court over which fallen ! the Judge presides, it seems that such determination is to have all the force and effect of SPROUTED WHEAT .- The New York Tribune, a judgement pronounced by a Court of compe-MR. FILLMORE AT THE FRENCH COURT .- teat jurisdiction, acting within the admitted thus discourses of sprouted Wheat. When wheat is sprouted a good winnowing sphere of its constitutional power. Nay more. We confess ourselves powerless to protect our machine will remove most of the injured kergether with nineteen other Americans. Mr. | citizens from the aggressions of a Court, as nals which make excellent feed for animals .-FILLMORE was to have been favored with a pri- foreign from our Sta e government in matters If there be a predominence of sprouted grain citizens, shall take an oath to support the convate presentation, and in consequence went in not committed to its jurisdiction as the Court in the grist that goes to the mill, it is only a black cost, but by some unexplained acci- of Queens Bench in England, and this upon the spoiled for light bread. The dough, instead dent was thrown among his countrymen, who authority of decisions pronounced in cases of rising by the ordinary process, has a ten- conditions of naturalization, and it does not were in uniform, and he thus presented in not at all analogous to the one under consider- dency to liquify and spread out and form a enact that an alien shall support the Fugitive more than one respect the most noticeable ation. I believe this to be the first recorded sticking mass that will not be kneaded into | Slave Law. case where the Supreme Court of a State has loaves. It makes good unleavened bread, and refused the prayer of a citizen for the writ of is quite nutritious, with a sweetish taste. By millers even contend that one per cent. of

THE FACTS !- The "Orgin," in noticing the nomination of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON for Canal Commissioner, by the Republican State Convention, says : "WILLIAMSON, we believe, was never heard of before he assisted some servants of Col. Wheeler, &c."

It is usually deemed the part of generosity not to strike a fallen foe, but the political ethics of our neighbors know no such weakness. We suppose, however, that Mr. Wilin addition to the injuries he has sustained at the hands of a judge, who must be in the eyes of our neighbor, a very Solon.

The facts of the case are so well known by this time, as to leave no doubt that such ignorance of them as the sentence we have quoted infers, is wilful. The ... servants of Col. ved from the Constitution of the United States Wheeler," were FREE. Judge Kelly Charged and the Acts of Congress under the Constitu- the jury who tried the "dozen or twenty negrocs,"-preisely six, as the record shows-"that when Wheeler brought Jane Johnson and her two children into the state they became as free as he was." Moreover, when some of the jackals of the Distret Court of the United States had concocted a charge of highway robbery against these "dozen or twenty," for "stealing the servants of Wheeler," the District Attorney of Philadephia publicly abandoned the charge, and pronounced it

These dozen or twenty, (in the 1 nguage of anadulterated truth, these six n groes) were in-State, without any intention of remaining dicted for riot, and assault and battery. All therein, the right of the slave to his freedom of them were acquitted on the charge of riot; two of them were found guilty on the charge of assault and battery upon the person of

This is a statement of the facts of the case, so far as they are pertinent to the matter in hand. And the simple statement of them is all that is needed to disarm the sneer which son, because a convention of the freemen of Pennsylvania, had dared to nominate him for 10th. That the District Court of the United an office, which he neither solicited nor desi-

> SENATOR BRODHEAD ON A NEW HOBBY. Hon, Richard Brodhead made a speech at Easton on Monday, having gone there to prevent an explosion agtinst the administration in tavor of Gov. Reeder. He spoke of everything but the great question of the day, and was careful to assert the most ultra proslavery doctrines; and, indeed, went a little further than any other doughface yet in his servility. One part of his speech deserves particular no tice, and is thus reported in the Tribune : "Now you will all agree to one proposition ;

> Are not all the States of this Union coequal. and are they not equal partners? Undoubtedreat question of power

[For the Rafiaman's Journal. LINES TO

Fair are the dreams of other years. But ah ! as fleet as fair ; A meteor's transitory gleam Not sooner melts in air-And as, when the brief spark is quenched Deeper the darkness falls So, from those dreams, the wakening, Saddens, if not appals. While yet the spring of buoyant life Sparkles within the breast. And faith, and hope, too credulous, In their wild dreams are blest, A magic spell, a wizard charm Seem o'er all nature cast : Only the brighter, that they are Too beautiful to last. They rise, they shine, they fade, they die Leave they no trace behind ? Is there no power to seize the joy, And fix it in the mind ? The flowret droops-the sweet song ends-The subshine leaves the lea-Their present charm is gone-but still It lives in memory. O'er pleasant fields-thro' proud, old woods, Our earliest footsteps stray -. Perchance the path we tread but leads To deeper shades, the way; Forward we gaze-the searching eye No gleam of light can find-Happy 'tis then, to pause and turn, A lingering look behind. So with the dreams of other days-They never all depart: Unsullied, pure, and bright is left Their image in the heart; And often when the lurid sky Portends but wee and wrath These, unregarded, shrink before The nower dear memory hath

Well have I known her witching power To soothe, when hope is gone. Some solace, from my darkest hour, Hath her enchantment drawn Me hath she often helped, dear girl.

From grief and pain to flee-

To dream again long-vanished dreams Of hope, of love, of THEE. Clearfield, Sept 19, 1855.

PROSCRIPTION-is defined by Webster to be first, "dooming to death;" second, "putting out of the protection of the law," or "condemning to exile ;" and third, as "censure and condemnation. To persecute is to wafflict, iarass, or destroy.'

In what sense can these terms be applied to the act of declining to place in office men whose opinions you believe to be such as render their elevation to public station injurious to the community? Have not deniocrats and whigs voted against their political opponents for many years-and does not each new administration. on its accession to power. remove from office those who disagree with i in opinion ? May the Postmaster General dismiss a Protestant Democrat and appoint a Catholic Whig, or a Whig who bitterly denonnces Knownothingism, without remark from these "prosect ption" brawling patriotsand yet men who honestly belive a Brownson should not hold power to betray us, be accused of "Proscription" and "Persecution ("

These are questions to be pondered by those likely to be misled by the clap-trap of latter day politicians.

We hold that a man's acts and a man's opinons are proper subjects for consideration by voters, when he is a candidate for public station, so far as those acts and those opinions are likely to influence his official conduct .--Since we have had no opinion on the subject, we have held that the natives of a civifized country should rule it-that a minority had natural rights that no majority should trample on-and that no one who acknowledged the right of another to control his opinions in a safe depository of political power in a republic. Honestly holding these opinions, since we have had a vote we have publicly proclaimed them-and for them we have (in the sense those words are used by a portion of the press,) been 'proscribed' and 'persecuted' by those who held the contrary opinion upon those points. We have never held an office of profit in our native state, and, with the consent of those who disagree with us, we probably never shall. Of this we do not-and we have no right to complain. They doubtless consider us a dangerous man, holding opinons at war with their interests and adverse to their views-and however incorrect we may consider their judgment in these respects, we must, as a republican and a democrat, bow to the decision of the people. Having always acted with political organiations largely in the minority, our fate when placed on a party ticket has ever been that of those who don't get votes enough'-to suffer defeat. Yet we never felt that we had been "proscribed' or "persecuted'---and, having been born in this neighborhood, never believed that we had a 'right' to some good fat office. What folly it is for men who go to the polls and vote for those who agree with them in sentiment, to raise the cry of 'proscription' and "persecution,' when others are merely doing the same thing .- Pillsburg Dispatch.

issue.

THE HARVEST HOME .- The sensibilities of some' people seem to be keenly touched by the call for an "American Harvest Home," which has been published in our paper for some weeks.

This is not to be wondered at. "Coming events cast their shadows before." The unterrified are losing their title to the epithet, and are beginning to realize how bitter it is to see power that had almost seemed prescriptive, passing rapidly from their hands.

Little as they like the project of an "Amercan Harvest Home" in September, there will be one in October the relarns from which they will like still less.

FATAL ACCIDENT .--- We regret to learn that JOSEPH MORROW, an old and well-known citizen of this county, was kicked to death by one of his own horses, in the stable of Andrew Cross, of Boggs township, on Tuesday, the 11th inst.

Deceased was passing through the stable with some deer-skins on his arm, and it is supposed that the horse, scenting the skins, became frightened, and struck out with both heels, striking his master in the abdomen .-Mr. Morrow contrived to crawl to the house, where such relief as was accessible, was vainly administered. He died at midnight.

The unfortunate man is said to have left considerable property, and it is not known that he had a single relative in the country. His age is supposed to have been upwards of sixty.

LOCOFOCO MEETING LAST NIGHT .- The announcement having been made sometime ago that "his mightiness," Ex-Gov. BIGLER, would address his fellow Democrats and . Anti-Knownothings,' last night, we prepared ourself to hear a mighty burst of eloquence, and wended our way to the Court House. Great was our astonishment to find one of the smallest political meetings we have attended in that building, on court week, since we have been in the county. At least one third of those present were K. N's, and the Locofocos could scarcely muster a corporal's guard, having actually appointed Iwo members of the Orler on one of their committees!

The ball was opened as usual by Judge Barrett, whose speech being stereotyped, it would be a bore again to describe. He was followed by the immortal Bigler, in one of the most up hill, miserable, illogical, heterogeneous, scattering, ill-shaped, and ill-timed political speeches we have ever heard. We were never more disappointed in our life. We expected to hear an able and eloquent spatch, an ingenious, logical argument. But the poor fellow seemed to have got into the 'wrong box.' He admitted that his party, just now, was thard pressed,' but if they are any 'harder pressed' than he was for an idea, we pity them indeed. He couldn't help giving his fellow 'democrats and anti-Know Nothings,' a sly shot in the commencement, very appropriately comparing himself to the man that wore the coat of many colors, who was sold by his brethren ! After a tremendous effort he succeeded in idelivering himself' successfully, but if the mountain in labor did not bring forth a mice,' then-

Despond. If the expectations of this metamorphosed ry for its fate. It must really be painful-for go in punishing for this offence.

the Whigs,-to be compelled to reject overtures so affectionately and so carnestly urged. It is not a pleasant task to thrust back the hand of proffered friendship, even when we know it is tendered in a mercenary spirit. Nor is it especially grateful to our feelings to dethe perfidy which is an innate principle of locofecoism, can never find a resting place in the tents of the Old Line Whige.

co friends, to hint at a very few of the motives which will at present impel the Whigs to decline any connection with them whatsoever. These motives are numerous as the various topics of political discussion in our land, but a small portion will serve to show how widely-drawn are the lines which sever the

roposed "contracting" parties. We assert, therefore, that the Whigs will not unite with the locofocos, – 🥌

Because the Whigs have a lively remembrance of the wrongs they have sustained at the hands of the locofocos:

Because the Whigs hold the locofocos to be moment the occasion demanded it, any compact which their present necessities might induce them to enter into:

the degrading attitude of the locofocos towards their Southren masters, and have no wish to participate in their servitude:

Because the Whigs will never recognize as legal, or just, that monument of locofoco perfidy, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise : Because the Whigs decline to avow themselves confederates, under orders from Washington, of Atchinson, Stringfellow & Co.: Because the Whigs do not wish to share in the glories achieved by locofoco diplomacy, at the Courts of Madrid, Ostend and elsewhere : Because the Whigs want none of the laurels reaped by the locofocos in the celebrated war against Greytown:

Because the Whigs cannot endorse the acts of any locofoco, with whose acts they are unacquainted :

Beccuse the Whigs do not think that the locofoco party, never worthy of respect in its hour of power, has any sort of claim to their and dissolution; and

Because the Whigs can imagine no greater evil to their country, than the restoration of locofoco misrule.

The ex-President was presented to the Emperor of the French on the 10th of August, tofigure in the company.

CLARK MILLS, Esq., the sculptor, has re- habeas corpus, to inquire into the legality of many persons bread made of sprouted wheat is cently sustained the loss of a beautiful elk he an imprisonment by a Judge of a Federal Court preferred, but in market the least appearance Louis Democrat says: had procured at great trouble and expense to for contempt, in refusing obedience to a writ of grown kernals will injure the sale. Some "I warn all capitalists and intending emi- 'good hickory switch.' The unfortunate man, we're a Know Nothing, that's all. be used as a model in some of the works upon | void for want of jurisdiction. grants to Kansas to be suispicious of newspa- is said to have been an old offender, not long all have occasion to refer to this mat- which he is now engaged. The animal, it ap- I will conclude by recapitulating the grounds such kernals will injure the quality on the per descritions of cities and counties in this out of the peniteutiary. ter hereafter, and in the mean time those who pears, escaped from his enclosure at night, upon which I think this writ should be award-whole. It is therefore important to the farmer that he should keep the sprouted sheaves from the should keep the sprouted sheaves from the whipping post has not been veriwish to hear any thing further on the subject and, though wearing a broad collar, was mis-taken by some sagacious sportsmen for a buck 1st. At common law, and by our statute of the sound, and should seperate the sound from estimate as worth \$100 at least if I would give ved' in Virginia. It was never abolished. It can ettend the American meeting this even- deer, and by them killed, quartered, and 1785, the writ of habeas corpus ad subjicien- the unsound grain in winnowing, as far as the city of Lecompton favorable notices in is one of the old 'institutions' of that highly brought to market and sold as venision. the. dam is a writ of right demandable whenever a possible." the Missouri Domoorat. neogransite state.

Then comes the g in the Territories. The Northern people claim the right to go into the Territories with their property. The Southern people claim the same right. Now will you accord it to them ? erty in the Southern States the same power we have. I would not deny a man the same right that I ask for myself. I claim the right to go into the Territories with my property, and I

> Thus we see how the South takes advantage of the treachery of Northern men to the cause of freedom, to proceed, step by step, to convert this Republic from the home of liberty to the basest purposes of slavery extension. The position of Mr. Brodhead, as shown in his speech, is thus defined by the Tribune :

> Here the whole doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty" is pitched over board. That doctrine as origanally promulgated by Gen. Cass, affirms the right of each Territory, as an internally independent political community, to establish or exclude Slavery, as a majority of the people may prefer. It is in vain that we have repeatedly pressed upon the advocates of this doctrine the questions-... Who are the people of Kansas or Nebraska, who have the right to determine that certain of their fellow inhabitants shall be doom id to eternal bondage Are they the whole people ? or only the whites ! Are they the citizens of the United States ! or are the resident emigrants from Europe also others ? And however these questions may be answered, what is the state of the law respecting Slavery prior to any decisive action of the people on the subject ? . Let these questions be trankly answered, and then we shall know what is meant by "Popular Sovereignty" in the Territories.

But Mr. Broadhead adopting the ultra positions of Calhoun, Soule, and Jefferson Davis, ignores "Popular Sovereignty" in the premises altogether. He holds that any single emigrant into Kansas from a Slave State, may take his slaves with him and hold them in the inhibition which the residue of the settlers within the limits of Virginia. Let the law lay may have adopted. All other settlers may be conscienciously and determinedly hostile to in the Commonwealth, and let express provi-Slavery ; but this one slaveholder steps in with his black servitors and over rules them. "Popular Sovereignty" condemns Slavery . but one slaveholder weighs down thousands of freemenand decides that Kansas shal be a slave territory. -For the slaveholder, says Brodhead, has an reprisals with our Yankee brethren. There is indefeasible constitutional right to migrate to Kansas, to take his slaves with him, and hold them there in bondage interminably-because they are his property, and have it respected and secured to him as property, in any terri. reach the whole of it. tory of the Union.

We propose at this time merely to state this doctrine not to refute it. The rum-seller, the faro-dealer, the counterfeiter, will find it as convenient and serviceable as the slaveholder-for all these have 'property' which the laws of some States protect, while others subject it to confiscation. If Mr. Brodhead is right, then all the remaining territory of the and nothing can prevent that consummation.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE .- The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Democral says :--"The latest unconstitutional enactment passed by this body is contained in the Election Bill. It decrees that aliens, desirous of becoming stitution, Organic Act, and Fugilive Slave Law. Congress alone has the right to prescribe the

OF The Kansas correspondent of the St.

RETALIATION THREATENED .- The Richmond Whig is furious because our laws would not condemn the men charged with assault upon Col. WHEELER, without sufficient proof, and lets off its steam after this fashion, the italics belonging to the irracible Whig.

Citizens of Pennsylvania no doubt have a large amount of property-goods, wares, and Merchandise and perhaps some heavy debts hands upon every particle that can be found sion be made that no officer shall be sworn to support the Federal Constitution, where those states are concerned who disregard that instrument. We are against disunion. We much prefer carrying on this sort of system of plenty of Yankee property in the South at this time to reimburse us for all the negroes they have stolen from us. One general, comprehensive sweeping statute in every Southern State will

THE SILVER LAKE SNAKE .- It seems to be an absolute certainty, that a monster of some kind exists in this famous lake. The Perry (N. Y.) Times states that a company has been formed for the purpose of capturing it. with a capital of twelve hundred dollars. They have constructed large hooks, attached to cables, which they intend to bait with live birds. leviathan. An observatory is to be constructed on the shore, and constant watch kept .--Other parties are in pursuit of the nondescript with intent to capture and exhibit him. Several shots have been already fired at the snake by persons watching for it.

It is to be hoped the parties will be successful, in order that both the snake and the community at large may be put out of their misery.

THE "WHIPPING POST," it appears, has been revived in Virginia. A white man, convicted at Parkersburg of stealing several articles of clothing, was sentenced a few days ago by the county court to receive twenty lashes on his back, well laid on,' and the sentence was accordingly executed, we are told, with a