

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1857.

ESTABLISHED IN 1843...WHOLE NO., 694.

AT \$1.50 PER YEAR, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Prospectus of the Republic,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

GEORGE M. WESTON, Editor and Proprietor.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE, Assistant Editor.

A sufficient time has elapsed since the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan, to dispel the hopes entertained by many who did not support his election to the Presidency, that his administration would be so moderate and conservative as to give promise to a country so long agitated by exciting collisions of opinion and interest. On the contrary, it has been so far marked by a violence of measures which is without precedent, even in the administration of Mr. Pierce.

In Kansas, it has given all its patronage not merely to a faction, detested by the people of that Territory, but to the most odious men of that faction, some of whom have participated directly in scenes of violence and bloodshed; while it has concentrated the entire disposable army of the United States at Fort Leavenworth, under the command of a man of known violence of character, for the manifest purpose of intimidating our fellow-citizens there into submission to a foreign usurpation, and consummation of the schemes with which he and his sword.

In foreign affairs, it does not disguise its purpose to take immense sums from the Treasury, to be expended in the purchase of new armaments, which threatens us with complications and wars fatal to commerce, in the interest of an institution, deemed temporary and exceptional by the founders of our Government, but which now aspires to an eternity of duration, and to universal dominion.

The purpose of Mr. Buchanan's administration clearly is, to keep up agitation of the Slavery Question, which was deliberately entered upon as a matter of political calculation in 1851, as the basis of a new party then formed to control the destinies of the country; that agitation to which Mr. Buchanan owes his own election, and to which those who surround him now look confidently for the perpetuation of their own power.

There are large bodies of our countrymen, in all parts of the Union, who deplore this organization of a sectional party at the South, hatched upon the revolutionary proceedings of 1851, and still maintained by violent acts, appealing to sectional passions; who perceive that ostracizing the moderate and conservative portion of the citizens of the slaveholding States from participation and influence in public affairs; and who see in this geographical arrangement of parties the greatest danger of the Union, including danger to the peculiar institution, the sensitiveness of which is so recklessly appealed to by political gamblers.

It is proposed by the undersigned to establish a Newspaper at the City of Washington, in which the views of these portions of our countrymen may be reflected. This newspaper will be styled *The Republic*, and will endeavor to maintain a nationality and comprehensiveness of views worthy of its name.

Esteeming as the most imminent and pressing danger, the attempt to maintain a geographical party by pandering to the passions of the slavery propagandists, *The Republic* will resolutely oppose an Administration which has determined to perpetuate itself by keeping a form of party so dangerous and so odious.

A faithful attachment to the Union, a reverence for the Constitution of the United States, as the highest achievement of human wisdom; a general conformity, as to doubtful constructions of the Constitution and as to principles of public administration, to the sound policies illustrated by the genius of Mr. Jefferson; peace and justice in our foreign relations; the consolidation of our civilization at home, rather than needless, premature, or dangerous enlargements of territory; the dedication of our present public domain as a theatre for the prosperous industry of freemen, and, with that view, the prohibition of its transfer except in moderate quantities to actual settlers; such, briefly, are the principles, feelings, and objects, which will give tone to *The Republic*.

It will be one of the aims of *The Republic* to cooperate in reducing the expenditures of the Government, which have been swollen to seventy millions per annum by the extravagance and corruption of the party in power. The resources of the country are mainly contributed by its free laborers, while its disbursements, for many years, have been made with very little reference to their interests. Public employments, military, naval, and civil, have become more and more engrossed by a peculiar class, which bears little of the public burdens, and which has thus had a double motive to augment salaries and expenditures.

The publication of *The Republic* will be commenced in the first week of next September. The prices and terms of subscription are given below. It is expected that a daily publication will be added, to commence with the next session of Congress. The Weekly Republic will be printed on a mammoth sheet, 27 by 42 inches. The Semi-Weekly will be printed on a sheet 22 by 34 inches.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE, of North Carolina, has been engaged to assist in the editorial management of *The Republic*, and other additions will be made to its corps of political and literary contributors.

GEORGE M. WESTON,
Editor and Proprietor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1857.

TERMS OF THE REPUBLIC.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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GEORGE M. WESTON,
Washington, D. C.

The Montrose Republican says that there is a child now living in Rush, Susquehanna county, aged five months, whose paternal and maternal relatives for four generations (with the exception of the grandfather) are now living—father, mother, grand mother, great-grand father, great-grand mother, great-grand great father, and great-grand great mother.

42 The Yankee Comic Post, in the following contribution to *Zodiac's* Abolition for July, really makes out quite a case for the sluggard's side of the question of EARLY RISING.

BY JOHN S. SAGE.

"God bless the man who first invented sleep!"

So Saicho Panza said, and so you say.

And bless him, also, that he didn't keep

The great discovery to himself, or try

To make it—his lucky fellow might—

A close monopoly by "patent right!"

You—most the man who first invented sleep—

It really can't avoid the question!

But bless the man with curses, loud and deep,

Who first invented, and went round advising

That artificial rest—Early rising!

"Give with the lark, and with the lark to bed,"

Whom some solemn, sentimental owl;

Maxims like these are very loudly said;

But, ere you make yourself a fool or fowl,

Pray just inquire about the rise and fall,

And whether larks have any beds at all!

The "time for honest, folk to be a-bed,"

Is in the morning, if I reason right;

And how can one not keep his previous head

Upon his morning nap till early night,

And so enjoy his five or six or eight,

Is up to luncheon; or else he drinks!

Thomson, who sings about the "Seasons," said

It was a glorious thing to rise in season,

But then he said it—*laying*—in his bed!

At ten o'clock A. M.—*laying*—very round!

He wrote on eloquently; the simple fact is,

His preaching wasn't sanctioned by his practice.

"The dullest, woe he'd sometimes awake—

Awake to duty, and awake to truth—

But when, alas! a nice review we take

Of our best days and days, we find, in sooth,

The hours that have the slightest cause to weep

Are those we've passed in idleness—or *adagio!*

"Be beautiful to leave the world awake!"

For the soft visions of the early night;

And free, at last, from mortal care or guile,

To live, as only in the angelic sight,

In sleep's sweet realm as easily shut in,

Where, at the worst, we only dream of sin!

So, let us sleep, and give the Maker praise,

Like the lad who, when his father thought

That the morning nap he'd backed up

Of vacant worms by early sunlight caught,

Cried, "swear him right!—it's not at all surprising

The worm was punished, sir, for early rising!"

THE CHRONICLE.

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1857.

The decision at length of Judge Tancy and Curtis in the Dred Scott case, with abstracts of the opinions of the other Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court, are published in a volume by Greeley & M'Elrath, N. Y., at 25 cents single copy, \$2 per dozen, \$15 per hundred.

The Lock Haven Watchman states that Gen. Packer declared at the Democratic State Convention, when he was nominated, that "he would challenge the opposing candidate, whom he might be, to take the stump with him during the gubernatorial canvass." But, Gen. Packer has not only not challenged, but he has refused to notice a challenge sent him by Judge Wilmot, a "freeman worthy of his steel."

There are other papers also which say Judge Wilmot has, after waiting two months for the promised challenge, "made a pass" himself.

AMERICANISM "DOWN SOUTH."—While in the North the Ishmaelites attempt to make the people believe that they are opposed to Slavery extension, in the South the Americans are the most ultra slavery propagandists. Witness the following "plank" in the "Georgia American Platform," adopted July 8, 1857:

5 The territories of the United States we regard as the common property of all the States as co-equal sovereignties, and as such open to settlement by the citizens of the States with their property as matter of right; and that no power resides either in Congress or the territorial Legislature, or the people of the territories white a territory, to exclude from settlement in any territory any portion of the citizens of this Republic with their property legally held in the States from which they emigrate.

We repudiate therefore the doctrine commonly called squatter sovereignty in the territories.

The following section relative to Fishing with Nets, we publish for the benefit of fishermen:

SECTION I. Be it enacted, &c., That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to fish in Middleberry, within the county of Snyder, with seines, brush or seep nets, (except from the dam known as Richter's dam to the Susquehanna river) nor in Penns creek, within the county of Union, with seines, seep nets or any other kind, with meshes less than one and a half inch, under a penalty of not less than two nor more than thirty dollars for every such offence, against any and every person so offending; which fine and penalty shall be recoverable by and for the use of any person suing for the same, before any justice of the peace of said counties, as debts of like amount are recoverable, with costs of suit: Provided, That no suit shall be sustained under this act unless commenced within forty days after the commission of the offence: And provided further, That persons in company so offending shall be jointly and severally liable.

The following rule of Court, in regard to notice, is important to Executors and Administrators, where the widow claims \$300 worth of property, under the Act of Assembly exempting property to that amount for her use:

"It is ordered by the Court, That in future when the widow claims \$300 worth of personal property of her husband, it shall be the duty of the Executor or Administrator of the deceased to cause notice to be inserted in one of the newspapers published in the County Town, three weeks, that the widow has made her selection, and that it will be presented to the Orphans' Court for approval, on a day certain, to be designated in the notice. The expenses to be paid out of the estate. Adopted in Northumberland county, January 5, 1857.

THE STATE ELECTION.

The contest in Pennsylvania is narrowed down to a struggle between the friends of Slavery extension and its opponents. PACKER represents one principle, and WILMOT the other, and all efforts to direct the public mind from the real and vital issue of the campaign by the presentation of a third ticket will signify fail, as the result on the second Tuesday of October will prove. Pennsylvania must take her position on this great question; and to her addition the friends of Free Labor, Free Speech and Free Soil, in every part of the Union, are looking with the most intense anxiety. The influence which the voice of the "Old Keystone" would have on her sisters of this great confederacy—if that voice be fairly expressed—cannot be estimated at this time.

Pennsylvania should array herself with the great Northern phalanx in this contest for the eradication of the heaviest curse that ever blighted the prospects of an otherwise prosperous nation. Our good old State, whose early history is a standing rebuke to slavery, should shake off the thralldom of Southern influences in which she has been entangled by the course of her own unworthy sons, who would barter the fair fame of the Commonwealth for the "loaves and fishes" dispersed by power. Pennsylvania should no longer maintain the character of the blind giant, ignorant of her own power and resources, and subject to the control of weaker and insignificant rivals.

The great party which is represented in this political contest by DAVID WILMOT, is the only opposing party to the pernicious and destructive doctrines of the misnamed Democracy, now before the people of Pennsylvania. The effort to place a third ticket in the field is one of the shallowest schemes of Loco-focoism, although ostensibly introduced by "Americans," for the alleged purpose of maintaining a separate and distinct organization. These "Straight-out" disorganizers have their warmest sympathizers in the ranks of the bogus Democracy; and the voter who would be deceived by such paltry maneuvering must indeed be stupid beyond redemption.

In the mean time, the friends of Free Labor should not waste their time in idle discussion, but proceed with the work of thorough and effective organization in every election district in the State. This is the right way to go to work if a final triumph is the object of our earnest hopes. Let it be known, then, and remembered too, that to elect WILMOT and the Union State Ticket, WE MUST WORK FOR IT, with a heart and a will worthy of the candidates, the occasion, and the great cause in which we are enlisted. We must work for it as men and Christians—as Americans and as Republicans—in every county and every township, from the Delaware to Lake Erie—from the head waters of the noble Susquehanna to Mason and Dixon's line. Organize, NOW! Organize as if you felt the great truth that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Organize closely and thoroughly, and with a view to secure a large turn out to the polls; for, after all, if our friends do not vote, they are of very little service to the cause.

Among the most effective means to conduct a political campaign to a successful termination, is the free circulation of newspapers and documents. Give the people light—spread among them sound and convincing facts—and the battle is more than half won. We trust our editorial brethren—the ever reliable sentinels on the watch-towers of Freedom—will sound the bugle notes of preparation—or, in other words, will recommend prompt organization and decisive action, in regard to the approaching State election. Should we go into the contest, determined to hang together, and if need be fall together, we have no fears for the final result. WILMOT will be the next Governor, and Pennsylvania, by the expressed voice of her own sons, will be where she should have been years ago—on the side of Free Labor, and in opposition to the dark spirit of slavery, and the train of evils that spring from it.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

REMEDY FOR DRUNKENNESS.—Dr. Jao. Higginbotham, surgeon in Nottingham, England, says: "When the mania comes on, the intense desire for alcoholic stimulus is so strong as to render the drunkard subject to no control, and from the sensation of depression, or sinking, he looks upon alcoholic stimulus as his only remedy. When a person is in this state, it will be always found that his stomach is in fault, and that the unnatural appetite arises from that cause alone; if half a drachm of the powder of *ipeacuanha* be taken, so as to produce full vomiting, the desire for intoxicating stimulants is immediately removed. From the experience I have had of the effects of *ipeacuanha*, I am of the opinion, if a patient can be persuaded to follow up the emetic plan for a few times when the periodical attack comes on, that he will be effectually cured, and that the habit, (for such I look upon it) will be broken."

Always keep cool and you will never sweat.

Politics in Minnesota.

Yesterday was a "crisis" in the political history of Minnesota. At seven o'clock on Sunday evening, the Democratic members of the Convention assembled in the Council Chamber at the Capitol in private caucus—adjourned at eleven. At twelve o'clock the Republicans met in caucus at the Capitol, organized, and cleared the decks for action. No desiring to take any unfair advantage, they dispatched a committee of five to make overtures to the Democratic committee at the Fuller House. Arriving there, a verbal agreement was made that neither should attempt to organize the Convention until 12 o'clock, M. The papers were drafted to that effect, and signed in good faith by the Republican committee, when the Democratic committee quickly pocketed the documents. They then drew upon one to suit themselves, making a pledge (very definitely!) not to meet "until the usual time!" This not satisfying the Republican members, they remained in session all night, ready at any moment to check-mate the games of their wily, slippery, dishonest foes.

At a quarter before 12 o'clock yesterday, C. L. Chase, Secretary of the Territory, took the Speaker's desk, and, simultaneously with Mr. North, called the Convention to order.

Mr. Gorman moved that the Convention adjourn until 12 o'clock to-day, which motion was put to vote by Mr. Chase, amid the most tumultuous confusion, and in a deafening thunder storm of "Ayes" and "Noes!" he pronounced the Convention adjourned! Meantime a motion had been put and carried that T. J. Galbraith, (Rep.) be elected chairman *pro tem*, and he promptly took his seat. The Democrats withdrew, in accordance with the motion to adjourn, (adjourn what?) and the remaining members of the Convention proceeded with their temporary organization.

On motion of Mr. Aldrich, a committee of five was appointed on Credentials, consisting of Messrs. Aldrich, North, Sherburn, Foster, and Basson.

The Committee received credentials, and reported fifty-six members as having presented certificates, and being entitled to seats in the Convention.

On motion, P. P. Farber, Justice of the Peace, then came forward and administered the oath of office to the members who had been qualified.

Mr. Bolcombe received 55 votes, and was declared President. The Convention then voted for Permanent Secretary, with the following result: L. A. Babcock, 56. Having received the unanimous votes of the Convention, he was elected elected.

J. Q. A. Ward was also elected, unanimously, to the office of Assistant Clerk. The other officers were filled as follows: Chaplain, Rev. E. D. Neill; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. Foster; Messenger, D. F. Sellers; Fireman, Gustave Lene.

On motion of Mr. Galbraith, a committee of three was appointed to compile and report a code of rules for the government of the Convention. The Chair appointed Messrs. Galbraith, Foster, and McCune.

Mr. Galbraith then read the "Enabling Act," in a clear and distinct voice, for the benefit of the members of the Convention, after which he offered the following:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the convention, it is the wish of the people of Minnesota to be admitted into the Union at this time, in accordance with the act of Congress authorizing the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a State Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

A resolution was finally passed accepting the provisions of the Enabling Act, and expressing the wish of the people of Minnesota to come into the Union upon a footing with the original States.

A resolution was also adopted instructing Wm. B. Gere as Marshal of Minnesota Territory, to proceed immediately to take a census of the citizens.

The Republican members remained, "on guard" against last night, every member sticking up to his seat with an invincible firmness worthy of Old Hickory. This morning they are there, ready to expose and defeat any trick that villainy can devise. We begin to have new faith in humanity—new hope in the Republican party. It no longer lacks back-bone, but with the stamina and vine that the right always needs to ensure success, its members walk up like men, and do their whole duty without faltering.—*St. Paul Times, July 14.*

CRIME AND MARRIAGE.—The chaplain of the Surrey County Jail communicates to the London Times statistics, which show that of 3,357 prisoners, only 370 were married, and these had an average of less than three children each, showing at once the humanizing tendency of the marriage relation, and also that its responsibilities deter, far more than its burdens and difficulties provoke, criminal inclinations.

A legal decision has just been rendered in Minnesota, to the effect that the recent removal of the seat of government from St. Paul to St. Peter was null and void, because after the Governor and Legislature had once formally located the capital under the organic act, their powers were exhausted.

FROM SNYDER COUNTY.—We have received a letter from an intelligent friend in West Beaver, Tp. who writes, that he has been "on a visit through the upper end of Snyder county, and from present indications David Wilmot will 'go it with a rush'; that his majority will be greater than ever given before for any gubernatorial candidate; that the Whigs and Americans are firmly united on him; and as for Packer and Hazlehurst, they know nothing about them, and care less."

Another letter from an esteemed friend in Perry township, says: "All's right here for Wilmot; we will give him a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether." This we call cheering news, and indicates our triumphant success at the next election.—*Middlebury Tribune.*

LOOK TO YOUR PREMISES.—Be careful to keep nothing on your premises that will taint the atmosphere, or cause annoyance to your neighbors. No decaying animal or vegetable matter should be permitted to remain an instant in any building or yard in densely inhabited localities. Warm weather is upon us, and health is easily affected in Summer by vitiated atmosphere. Keep your premises clear and well purified, and you keep infectious diseases at a distance.

A Kentucky slavecatcher, in pursuit of a fugitive, rather than suffer him to escape out of his clutches, shot him dead. The murderer's name is William Mead. The Governor of Ohio will make requisition for him upon the Governor of Kentucky to answer the crime of murder—but will he be given up? Free States must yield the escaping slave. Will Kentucky surrender a murderer? We shall see how far the surrender of fugitives is an item in the creed of that chivalrous State.

GRADUALLY PAYING THEM OFF.—B. T. C. Morgan, of Pittsburg, one of those "in tense Americans" who could not vote for anybody but Fillmore; and who as a member of the "Straightout" State Committee, along with John P. Sanderson, sold the State to Buchanan last fall, has been appointed by Buchanan to a position as Post Master in Omaha Nebraska, said to be worth \$2000. This was his reward.—*Phila. Times.*

SERVED RIGHT.—In the New York Court of Sessions, FOUR OF THE DEPOSED PARTY, charged with participating in the riots in the Sixth Ward, on the 4th of July, were sentenced to six months each in the Penitentiary. Their names are Patrick Mooney, John Reiley, Barney Callagher, and Edward Dyer. All of them natives of Ireland.

Baltimore has the following "straight American" organizations within its limits: Blood Tubs, Rip Raps, Thunderbolts, Rough Skins, Plug Uglies, Wampagoes, Tigers, Cut Throats, Swann's Babies, Little Fellows, Stay Lates, Hard Times, Ashlanders, Lone Star, Hushers, Bull Necks, Corn Cobs, and Mug Smashers. Whew!

One of our exchanges says that "competition may be the life of business, but it is not true in trout fishing." He went to a brook for trout, and found that the two most eminent fishermen of his village had just passed over its whole length. He went home and ate salt mackerel for breakfast.

A lady in Carlisle, Ind., left her infant about a month old, in its cradle, while she went out in the field where her husband was at work. When she returned what was her horror to find that the child had been stolen and a negro baby left in its place! No clue, whatever, can be found to the kidnapper.

SALE OF HUMAN BEINGS.—The Norfolk (Va.) American says it is estimated that 30,000 slaves were sold and removed from Virginia last year, and 2000 more escaped." The election of Buchanan gave a good impetus to the slave trade and to prices.

By the last foreign arrival we learn that three Republican candidates in Paris have been elected to the French Assembly, notwithstanding all the efforts of government to defeat them. At the first election they had not a clear majority, and a new election was ordered, with the result just stated.

The Pro-Slavery Presbyterian General Assembly—alias the Devil's Own Hypocrites—does not seem to be a popular movement, perhaps owing to the fact that the projector of it is a son of a slave woman: the good pro-slavery Christians smell wool!

The fact that a young man, a student of the Episcopal Theological Seminary in Fairfax, Va., shot and killed with a revolver another young man on Sunday in self-defence at a fricas at a Sunday school, is a sad commentary upon the morals and civilization of the young men of Virginia.

Four of our distinguished statesmen have died on the 4th of July. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died on the 4th of July, 1826; James Monroe on the 4th of July, 1831; and lastly, Wm. L. Marcy on the 4th of July, 1857.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Robert Farham, the oldest bookseller and stationer in this city, and universally esteemed, was killed this forenoon at the Stanton station of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, while standing on the track as the Philadelphia train approached.

Wilmot on Americanism.

[At the session of the "American State Council" of Pennsylvania held at Altoona, 15th April last, Messrs. BROADBENT, COLBURN, M'NEIL, FORD and PATTON were appointed a Committee, who propounded the following interrogatories, as "embracing the principles of the American party," viz: First. Do you hold that in the election or appointment of all officers native-born Americans should be preferred? Second. Are you in favor of the protection of American labor, American rights, and American interests? Third. Are you in favor of the purification of the ballot-box, a reform in the naturalization laws, the enactment of a registry law, and the prohibition of foreign papers and convicts landing upon our shores? Fourth. Are you opposed to any interference of Church hierarchies in Politics? Fifth. Are you in favor of Free Schools for the education of all classes, with the Bible as a text-book used therein?]

JUDGE WILMOT'S REPLY.

TOWANDA, July 10, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 5th of May came to hand during the sitting of my Courts, immediately on the close of which I left home, and returned only a few days since. This must be my apology for not earlier having responded to your communication.

I am requested to answer certain interrogatories propounded to me in pursuance of a resolution of the late Convention held at Altoona.

The history of our State establishes a wise and safe policy in respect to the point embraced in your first interrogatory. It will be found rare, indeed, that any except native born citizens, have held high official station, either in the Executive or Judicial departments of our State Government; and the same class, with comparatively few exceptions, have filled the seats of our Legislative Halls. The naturalized citizen can not reasonably complain that this traditional policy should be preserved. There is nothing intolerant or proscriptive; nor will the enlightened and patriotic citizen of foreign birth so regard it. It imposes no legal disqualification. It takes from him no right. Official station of *right* belongs to no man. While I would adhere to this policy as one of wisdom and patriotism, no American who properly appreciates his responsibilities, would neglect an inquiry into the character and fitness of candidates presented for the suffrage; nor could he, without betrayal of the best interest of his country, disregard the claims of principle involved in his choice. Thus, occasions may arise, when an enlightened and faithful discharge of duty, would demand our suffrages for the naturalized citizen, in preference to one born on our soil. Understanding the spirit of your first proposition as not inconsistent with the views here expressed, I yield it my cordial assent.

"Are you in favor of the protection of American labor, American rights, and American interests?" To this, your second interrogatory, I shall content myself with a simple affirmative answer.

The matters embraced in your third interrogatory are of the first importance, and demand the most serious consideration of the patriot and statesman. The boldness and success with which frauds are perpetrated upon the Ballot Box, have become alarming, and unless promptly and effectually checked, must end in the subversion of our system of free government. The forms of Liberty may remain, but only as a cheat and mockery, glossing over as cruel a despotism as ever cursed a people. I would sustain, with my whole strength, any and every measure, wisely devised, to preserve the purity of our popular elections. Willful fraud upon the Ballot Box, is moral treason against Republican Government; and all duly convicted of being concerned therein, in addition to other penalties, should be forever disqualified from holding office or exercising the elective franchise.

Doubtless our naturalization laws could be so amended as to aid in securing purity and fairness in our elections; but we should not weaken our State sovereignty by looking to the general government as the great source of reform in this matter. It belongs exclusively to the States to regulate this whole question of suffrage; to prescribe the qualifications of electors—to provide safeguards against frauds, and inflict punishment for assaults upon the integrity of the ballot-box. Our own State can not too early or vigorously exert its constitutional power in respect to these matters, vital as they are to liberty and the existence of free government.