Letter of the Hon. David Wilmot, Accepting the Nomination for Governor.

TOWANDA, APRIL 22d, 1857.

Gentlemen : On my return home after an absence of two weeks, I found your communication informing me of my nomination as a candidate for the office of Governor, by a Convention of the Freemen of Pennsylvania, opposed to the leading measures of the late and present National Administrations, which assembled at the State Capital on the 25th ult., together with a copy of the declaration of principles promulgated by that Convention.

I accept the position to which I am called by the unsolicited suffrage of the body whose organ you are ; profoundly grateful for so distinguished a mark of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, yet painfully sensible of my inability properly to meet its responsible obligations.

The approaching election is one of no ordinary interest. Important questions of State policy, affecting the public welfare and prosperity, are not alone involved in the issues presented. As one of the largest and most powerful of the sovereign States of our confederate Republic, the honor and interests of Pennsylvania are deeply concerned in the principles that animate her National Government. She cannot, with safety to our Independence and the liberties of her people, be indifferent to the momentous questions of National import in progress of settlement—questions touching the constitutional powers of the Federal Government, and vitally affecting the dignity and the rights of free labor. Nor can she, without dishonor, withhold her protest against the wrongs inflicted upon her sons in a distant Territory, under the license of Federal authority.

The dearest rights of freemen, secured by plain constitutional guarantees have been violated on the soil of our national domain, and American citizens are made the victims of a tyranny unknown in the despotisms of the old world. The annals of civilized and Christian nations furnish no examples of cruelty and outrage on the part of a government towards its people, such as had been endured by the people of Kansas ; unless they be found in the persecutions of the Huguenots under Louis the Fourteenth of France, and of the Protestants of the Netherlands, by the Duke of Alva, under Philip Second, King of Spain. Indeed the barbarities to which the people of Kansas have been exposed, were of a character so inhuman as to provoke incredulity in the minds of a large portion of our citizens. Thousands have been deceived into the belief, that for partisan purposes, fictions were substituted for fact; although no events in American history are better authenticated than are the murders, robberies, arsons and lawless rapacity inflicted upon the free settlers of Kansas. These outrages had for their object the subjugation of that Territory to the curse of slavery.

We speak of quiet being restored to Kansas, because armed bands of lawless men do not today infest her highways and plunder her people—because her towns are not sacked and the cabins of her settlers in flames. This peace is deceptive and insecure. It will be broken the moment that the people of Kansas make a vigorous effort to recover those rights of which they have been fraudulently and violently deprived. The purpose of her enslavement is inexhorably pushed forward. A system of ingeniously devised fraud, kindred to that employed in the usurpation under which she now groans, is being carried out for the consummation of this great wrong. To this end, also, the power of the Federal Government is basely prostituted. We are given *words* of fairness, but persistence in *support* of the wrong. Every appointee of the President in Kansas is an active co-worker in the scheme for her enslavement.

Principles of eternal truth and justice which lie at the foundation of a Christian civilization and upon which repose the rights of humanity, are defiantly assailed by the power that controls in our National Government. Those truths, declaratory of the natural and inalienable rights of man, contained in the Great Charter of our liberties, are condemned by our highest judicial authority as unmeaning and false. The sanctuary of our Courts of Justice is closed against an entire race of men. The poor and downtrodden are not allowed to petition for a redress of their wrongs, in those tribunals of human government that should most nearly represent the beneficent attributes of the Creator and final Judge of all men. In view of these incontestible facts—of the wrongs perpetrated against the rights of American citizenship, and the dangers to which our liberties are exposed —thus presented in its true aspect—the contest before us assumes a dignity rarely given to human affairs, and imposes duties upon our citizens as high and solemn as ever appealed to the hearts and consciences of men. The question is before us—from its demands there is no escape. Decide we must, either for the right or for the wrong. Sooner or later the verdict of this great Commonwealth must be pronounced on the issues forced upon the country by the advocates of human bondage. History will record that verdict to her enduring honor, or to her everlasting shame.

The repeal of the Missouri Restriction, and the attempt to force slavery upon Kansas by fraud and violence, precipitated upon the country a conflict between the antagonistic systems of free and servile labor In the issue of this conflict is involved the democratic character of our institutions of government, and the independence, dignity and rights of the free white laboring man and his posterity.

Slavery is the deadly enemy of free labor.—The two cannot co-exist on the same field of enterprise. Either labor will vindicate its right to freedom, or it will sink into dependence and dishonor. Free labor is clothed with intelligence and power. It stands erect in the dignity of a true manhood. It sustains by its energies all the noble institutions of a refined and perfectly developed social life. It is the source of our prosperity and national greatness. Slavery is labor in ignorance and chains—a brutalized humanity, stimulated to industry by the lash of a master. It makes the laborer an article of merchandize, without aim and without hope. In the place of an intelligent citizen, ready to defend with his life the honor and interests of his country, Slavery gives to the State an ignorant savage to be held in subjection.—It endangers the social fabric by converting its great element of strength into an implacable enmity.

Never, in the history of partisan warfare, were men more unjustly and perseveringly misrepresented than are the opponents of the extension of slavery. This arises in part from the intolerant nature of slavery, and the weapons it is necessitated to employ, and partly from the fact—so omnipotent has the Slave Power become in our government—that support of its every demand is made the single test of party fidelity, and the only road to official preferment. The citizen who dissents in terms of earnest and manly protest against whatever exactions slavery makes, becomes thereby—in so far as the National Government can impose disabilities—almost as much an alien and outlaw as is the slave himself. If the freemen of the North consent to occupy such a subordinate position in the government of their country, the spirit of manly independence will be crushed out in their posterity. Our sons will become a submissive and servile race, stripped of manhood and of self-respect. The slaveholder, proprietor of the soil and master of the government, will dominate over them with scarcely less of arrogance and power than he rules over his hereditary bondmen. To this condition are the non-slaveholding whites of the South already reduced. They have to-day, little more of practical power in the formation of public opinion, and in the affairs of government than has the slave. The same fate awaits our posterity, if slavery is allowed to monopolize the virgin soil of this continent. It is the inevitable retribution of Heaven on any people that have not the courage and integrity to maintain their rights. It is not true that the defenders of the rights of free labor seek the elevation of the black race to an equality with the white. They do not propose the emancipation of the slave, but leave that question, both as to time and mode of accomplishment, with the States in which slavery exists. They wish to deal with this great and embarrassing evil in a spirit of friendly forbearance towards those States ; but they cannot carry their forbearance so far as to virtually become slaves themselves—as to surrender the soil and government of the nation into the hands of an aristocracy, founded upon property in slaves.

Free white labor has rights in the soil superior to the pretensions of slavery. The slaveholding capitalist claims that his property, being largely invested in slaves, will depreciate, unless the field whereon he can employ it be enlarged. The white laborer, also, has a property in his labor, quite as sacred and as worthy of the care of the government ; and where is the field upon which he is to make that labor profitable to himself and family, if slavery shall monopolize the fertile and virgin lands of the West ? Labor is depressed almost to the starving point, in the densely populated countries of the old world, because of the narrow field upon which it is imprisoned. The demand for labor is small, compared with the thousands who have labor to sell. So it will be at no distant day in this favored land, unless we keep our vast public domain as a sacred inheritance for the free white laboring man and his posterity forever. In the soil of our extended empire, the toiling masses have the only sure guarantee for their future prosperity and independence. This the cupidity of capital would take from them ; and here lies the real issue that the Slave Power has forced upon the country. It is a struggle for land. On the one side stands the owner of slave property, demanding a field on which to employ his servile labor—upon the other side stands free labor, claiming the soil as an inheritance for a free posterity.

Central and Western Europe, teeming with its millions of population, is not as large as the domain of the American slaveholder. He and his bondmen already occupy by far the most fertile and genial portion of this continent. Let him rest content with his territorial possessions and power. We do not seek to disturb him.—We neither assail or defend his asserted right to hold this peculiar kind of property. We simply affirm that we have nothing to do with it, and propose to let him and his slaves alone where they are. We make, therefore, no question about the abolition of Slavery in the South, We but stand in defence of Freedom in the North. Kansas is in the latitude of Philadelphia. In geographical position it is a Northern Territory. It was dedicated by solemn compact in 1820 to Freedom forever. We claim the fulfilment of the bond. We defend the integrity of the free Northern soil against the cupidity that would subjugate it by violence into a plantation for slaves.

Much has been said of the dangers involved in this controversy. We are counselled to submission and acquiescence in the wrong, because the wrong doer threatens greater calamities if we shall dare to defend our rights. Such threats are unbecoming to those who make them, and an insult to those upon whose fears they are expected to operate. Great questions of governmental policy, involving the very substance of our liberties, and the happiness of remote generations, are not to be settled by appeals to the fears of any part of the American people.

Reason, and the calm judgment of an enlightened public opinion, must decide between free men—threats are a terror to slaves. Imaginary dangers become realities to the timid—to the courageous they vanish on a nearer approach. So, here the only danger lies in becoming alarmed. The danger is overcome the day it is met with resolute courage and determined purpose. The right must prevail, and the wrong must give way. Upon no other basis can the questions in issue ever be permanently settled.

It is no impeachment of the manly qualities of our Southern friends to say that they will and must submit to that which is just and right when constitutionally embodied in the legislation of the government. Let the freemen of the North announce in language firm and unmistakable, their purpose to resist the spread of Slavery, and, at every cost to preserve the integrity of the Union, and we shall have a lasting pence, such as no compromise, having its foundation in wrong, could ever secure to the country.

The position taken by the Convention, in its resolve touching the duties and obligations imposed upon those who seek adoption into our great American family of freemen, must meet the approval of every patriotic citizen. We have a right to expect and require a perfect and undivided allegiance, from all who are invested with the high prerogatives of citizenship. As the adopted citizen receives in full measure all the rights and immunities of the native born, so ought he to tender an unreserved devotion to the country of his adoption. He should acknowledge no earthly power superior to the Constitution and the sovereignty of the American people. There is no danger that we shall err in our zealous devotion to our country, and in the cultivation of an intense American Nationality.

I have not time to speak of the other topics embraced in the platform of principles adopted by the Convention, in the manner their importance deserves. Opportunities will be afforded me hereafter to make my views known on some matters of domestic policy closely connected, in my judgment, with the growth and prosperity of our great Commonwealth. While the utmost care should be observed not to disturb the vast business interests of a commonwealth so rich and of such diversified pursuits as our own yet it cannot be denied that ours, the richest commonwealth of its extent in the world, has not kept pace in the development of her resources and in productive industry with some of her sister States. We may, therefore, without the charge of rashness, inquire if our policy could not, in some respects, be made more conformable to the spirit of the age, and more in harmony with the wants of an ever-acting business enterprise.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to tender my thanks for the very kind and acceptable manner in which you discharged the duty assigned you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. WILMOT.

To J. S. Bowen, William D. Kelley, John R. Edie, G. Rush Smith, and Russell Evritt, Committee.

THE NOMINATIONS—A CONTRAST.—There is a remarkable difference in the manner of seeking public favor, as adopted by politicians. For example :—we have from very good authority, that the proslavery aspirants for Gubernatorial honor—*Packer Black and White*—kept "open houses" for several days preceading the Convention which put Packer in nomination.

David Wilmot received the news of his nomination sitting quietly at home, in the midst of his family. Neither he nor friends kept "open house" at Harrisburg, or elsewhere. He did not find it necessary to an outside delegate, even. He was selected to bear the Union Standard to glorious triumph.

We must strain every nerve to elect him.—Tioga—the glorious Banner county—can give Wilmot 3200 majority. She can and WILL do it. Organize.—*Tioga Agitator.*

Interesting News From Liberia.

Letter from Mr. Chas. Deputy.

We have received from Gen. Green, of Barree Forges, the following letter which he received from the above named gentleman. It will repay a perusal.

Marshall, Liberia, West Africa, March 4, 1857.

Gen. S. Miles Green, Dear Sir : It is through a kind Providence that these lines leave myself and family in good health. My health for the last six weeks has been improving, and I can now safely say that I feel as well as can be expected, or I could wish at this time. I have returned home on a visit to my family after an absence of two months. I have been out in the interior, helping to prepare for the new emigrants, under charge of the Rev. John Seyes. The place selected is on a mountain in midst of a fine country, 45 miles from Monrovia—20 miles by water and 25 miles by land. Having spent all my money, and previous time, on our Mill, I left with the intention of taking charge of a Sugar Mill. But being recommended by my friends to Mr. Seyes, I went to him a stranger—he put me to work as a Carpenter, at the rate of $8 per month ; one-half the time to work for him, the other half for myself. He pays 50 cts. per day and board, while working for him. So that my wages are about $15 per month. This I think better than doing nothing and I cannot be idle. I have the promise of getting a better situation if Mr. Seyes realizes his expectations, which I think he will. The emigrants number 25. They have had no fever yet. They that remained at the river, are sick, and a number died—while those in the interior have no fever and are able to work daily in chopping and clearing off land. This is indeed encouragement and cheering to the friends of Colonization.

There is a *bounty* of a town lot and 30 acres of land given to those of the old settlers who go and remain one year. The mountain is a mass of iron ore and very rich. The regulations and rules at the settlement are good ; prayers in the morning at 7 o'clock; in the evening also; class meeting on Sunday evenings; preaching at 11 a. m., Sabbath School at 3 p. m.; preaching at night ; preaching every Thursday evening and on Friday public prayer meeting ; day school through the week. The name of the town is Carysburg. The government has given them a grant of land 20 miles square—the Society to be at all the expense that may occur.

Now, a word for myself. My prospects are better than when I wrote you last, if I should not get what I expect from the Society, I have an offer to superintend a Sugar Mill and Saw Mill, that will be put in operation the present year by Mr. Richardson ; an establishment that cost $7000 in the U. S. It will be owned by one man—the most enterprising in the Republic. He has the plow and oxen going daily; has buildings going up of brick: lime burned on his own farm, out of limestone from Baltimore, brought out as ballast ! !

My son, James Henry, is still teaching school but will leave it in July, to go to the Rev. Mr. Horn, the professor of the High School, to study the higher branches of his education—and this is the desire of the Mission community. I think he is preparing for the Ministry.—He has built himself a study house. I wish to encourage him all I can, for he is a faithful boy. But going to school will deprive the family of his assistance ; but if for *good* the Lord will make up the difference.

I thank you sincerely for your very kind offer, and that I have friends I can still look to for aid, should I desire it. Wishing to remain here, I prefer to see what the present year will do. I am sorry to find there are WIRES at work in the U. S. by some colored persons, who may think they are doing me a favor here, and that is to raise money to defray my expenses back to the States. Now I have written to no person but yourself. I have received no letters from any colored man, but they have been writing to *Lilason* and others, that they are willing to get my family back to the U. S. Nesbit and Chaplin are both engaged in writing this way. Mrs. Deputee is not altogether satisfied here, their letters make her less so—and it must be expected that leaving her friends behind would be a cause for being so. The liberty of writing from both sides of the water, is another cause. They do not consider the injury they are doing, should they accomplish their object in persuading Mrs. Deputee to return. No one can leave Liberia without a passport. The penalty is $500 fine for any master of vessel taking any one out of the Republic without a pass. Now so long as I live my children are under my control. They can get no passport without my consent. But, I wish my wife to pay a visit to her friends and take some of the younger children with her, when I can raise the means for her to do so, and go reputably. Lilason has lost his, and is going to return to the U. S. His situation is not good, his health is bad, no means and no friends to help But this is his own fault. Had they Williams and Harris, attended to our own business properly we would all be in good circumstances at the present time. I have been censured by some of our party for not running the country down. I have had hard scuffling—but the present year things look more favorable. I have the approbation of the heads of Government, also of the M. E. Church mission, and one foot on the steps of the Colonization Society, and I think, respected by all *good men.* And now, who is on the right side Please tell Mr. Chaplin for me, that I don't want his assistance. I have wheat flour, sugar, coffee to drink, *from my own lot,* good milk to put into it, *dig my own potatoes,* and good, lively boys to catch *Oysters* to boot !!!

Excuse my long letter—my mind's somewhat confused in the hustle and preparation to return.

Remember me affectionately and kindly to your family, and all good friends in the cause of Africa. Your obliged friend,

CHARLES DEPUTEE.

P.S.—The Rev. F. Burns, one of our Ministers, is going to the U. S. If you can see and hear him preach, you will hear and see a "Henry Clay ! !"

☞ The trial of M'Kim is progressing in Hollidaysburg. We will give the principal portion of the evidence in our next issue.

Huntingdon Journal.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, SAM. G. WHITTAKER, } EDITORS.

Wednesday Morning, May 6, 1857.

"Once more our glorious banner out
Unto the breeze we throw ;
Beneath its folds with song and shout
We'll charge upon the foe."

FOR GOVERNOR,

DAVID WILMOT,

OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM MILLWARD,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES,

JAMES VEECH,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS,

OF CHESTER COUNTY.

The Dred Scott Case Tested.

There was a novel case tried in Chicago the other day, in fact it was the first test of the unholy decision of Taney in the Dred Scott case, in which he declares negroes to be "chattles," and that they never were, and never can be citizens of these United States. Four "descendants of Africa," were indicted in the Recorder's Court for stealing poultry, and they filed, through their counsel, a plea of abatement which sets forth that being chattles, erroneously indicted as persons, the Recorder's Court ought not to take cognizance of the alleged crime in the said indictment. They protest that they are not guilty of the same, not now being recognized in any manner or known by or to the Constitution of the United States of America, or to the constitution or laws of the State of Illinois as persons protected by or responsible to the laws of the land.

To this plea, Mr. Howe, the State's Attorney, demurred, and the defendants joined in demurrer. Mr. Howe urged that, although the defendants were really and *bona fide* slaves and subject to rendition to their masters, they were liable to be tried and punished under local laws, for felonies committed by them within the State. Mr. Thompson, counsel for the prisoners, argued in support of the plea, which he supported by copious extracts from Judge Taney's opinion in the Dred Scott case, and contended that, under the decision of the Supreme Court in that case, which was now the established laws of the land, there was no distinction between negroes of African descent and other property.

SALE OF THE MAIN LINE.

Anxiety to get rid of this grand humbug continues to increase in all quarters—as will be seen by the following statement from the Harrisburg Telegraph, which is there sustained by a strong array of figures proving :

1st. That our State debt has not been reduced for the last ten years.

2d. During this time the people have been heavily taxed.

3d. During the last four years, the gross expenditures on the Main Line have exceeded the gross revenue derived from it.

4th. The gross revenue received from it is diminishing.

5th. The expenses of working the Main Line are increasing.

6th. The State Engineer's Report shows that in a year or two large appropriations will be needed to repair locks, rebuild aqueducts, clean out the Canal and make the Line fit for business,

7th. The appropriations to the Main Line, contained in the General Appropriation bill as it has passed the House, are $253,437,16 more than the gross revenue last year from the same.

8th. If the Line were sold, the ordinary revenue of the State would soon pay the debt at the rate of two millions of dollars a year.

A bill has nearly, or by this time quite passed the Legislature similar to that passed two years ago ; providing for the sale at a minimum price of seven an a half millions of dollars. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company to pay nine million and be released from the tonnage tax, What defeated the former bill was the rate of interest on the bonds to be given in payment, That bill fixed the rate of interest at six per cent.; the present bill at five per cent., which will probably secure a sale and the State will be freed from the burden, while politicians will be relieved of a large and corrupt system of patronage.

☞ We are again compelled to omit communications on account of our crowded columns. Our correspondents should bear with us awhile.

☞ We have received Kennedy & Brother's Bank Note Review, for May, published in Pittsburg. Of all the Detectors around, we prefer this, for the simple reason that it is the best.

☞ There will be divine service in the Protestant Episcopal Church on Sunday next.

THE DEMOCRATIC ADVOCATES OF SLAVERY STUNNED—JUDGE WILMOT ENDORSED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

All persons acquainted with the political history of our country for the last ten years or more, know the fact that when Judge Wilmot, who is now called a "Black Republican," introduced his famous Proviso into Congress, in 1846, against slavery extension, he was sustained in his course by his Democratic colleagues in that body, and by the party organs in this State ! and that when in 1847, he moved to attach the Proviso to the three million bill, they stood by him, showing that it had not then become Anti-Democratic to vote in favor of the prohibition of slavery. The Pittsburg *Gazette* says that it was only after Mr. Buchanan, in his struggle after the Presidential nomination then approaching, had led the way against the Wilmot Proviso, that Mr. Wilmot began to stand alone among the Democratic representatives from Pennsylvania, upon the old Jeffersonian platform of Slavery restriction.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, which was chosen at the general election in 1846, and which met in January, 1847, took early action upon this question, and it is gratifying to turn back to the records of that body, and see how emphatically it sustained Mr. Wilmot. There were Whigs and Democrats in those days, and their party fights were as bitter as any that have happened since ; but upon this question they were united. Nearly every Democratic member of both Houses recorded his vote in favor of the Wilmot proviso.

Mr. Victor Piolett, a Democratic member of the House from Bradford county, introduced into that body the following preamble and resolutions :

"WHEREAS, The existing war with Mexico may result in the acquirement of new territory ; and

WHEREAS, Measures are now pending in Congress having in view the appropriation of money and the conferring of authority upon the treaty-making power to this end, therefore

Resolved, &c., That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives be requested to vote against any measure whatever by which territory will accrue to the Union, unless, as a part of the fundamental law upon which any compact or treaty for this purpose is based. *Slavery or involuntary servitude shall be forever prohibited,* except for crime."

On the 26th of January this preamble and resolution were called up, and they were passed *unanimously,* by the following vote :

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, *Anderson,* Bassler, Bentz, Bingham, Black, Blair, *Boughner, Bowman,* Breidenthall, Bull, *Burns, Bush, Bushnell Clark,* Colvin, Conner, *Daily,* Dickinson, Dickson, *Donaldson,* Edie, Evans, *Fassett. Fausold, Fernon,* Fenstermacher, *Forsyth,* Fox, Gehley, Gould, *Graff,* Gratz, Haly, Harris, *Hassen, Haymaker,* Hilands, Hunter, *Ives, Jacoby,* Jackson, Kauffman, *Keatley, Kerr, Kinnear, Kline, Klingensmith, Knox, Drick,* Ladley, *Loughlin,* Lawrence, *Levan,* Leyburn, Lockheart, *Long,* Mackay, *Mather,* Matthias, Montelius, Morrison *Myers,* McAbee, McCallister, McCurdy, McCurley, McKnight, McMinn, Noble, Patterson, *Purling, Power, Perry,* Philips, *Probst,* Pomeroy, of Mercer, Pomeroy of Franklin, *Reynolds,* Robbins, Ross, *Rupert,* Sanborn, Sharp, Shelly, *Sipes, Souder, Thomas,* Thompson, Trego, *Vliet,* Warner, *Weller,* Wertsner, and Corper, *Speaker*—95.

NAYS—None. Democrats in *italic,*

Every democrat present voted *aye,* and every democratic member of the House was present but *one.*

The resolutions were sent to the Senate and were called up in that body on the 27th. At the late Harrisburg Convention Mr. Gibbons stated that he was Speaker of the Senate at that session ; that Mr. Bigler, then Senator from Clearfield, afterwards Governor and now U. S. Senator, came to him on the morning of the 27th, and asked as a particular favor that the Speaker would award the floor to him that morning to enable him to call up the House resolution. The Speaker did so ; Mr. Bigler called up the resolution, made a strong speech in its favor, urging its immediate passage, and moved to suspend the rules to put it on its final passage ; and the yeas and nays having been called, the resolution passed by the following vote :

YEAS—Messrs. *Bigler,* Boas, Carson, Cornman, Crabb, Barragh, Darsie, *Gillis,* Harris, *Hill, Hoover,* Johnson, Jordon, Levis, *Mason,* Morrison, Rich, Richards, *Ross,* Sanderson, Smith, Smyser, Williamson, and Gibbons, *Speaker*—24.

NAYS—Messrs. *Anderson, Black and Potteiger*—3.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Wilmot received the strongest possible endorsement of his course from the Democrats of Pennsylvania, every Democratic member of both Houses of the Legislature, excepting three, having voted to sustain him.

It is worthy of note, also, that the Legislature that winter was *Whig,* in both branches ; yet this resolution was introduced in one branch by a Democrat, and urged through in the other by a Democrat, now U. S. Senator.

David Wilmot, true to his Democracy, has occupied the same ground ever since ; but the party which thev endorsed him has falsely deserted the noble stand it had taken, apostatized from the faith of its founders, and shamelessly renounced all the good which it did in its better days.

The Supreme Court.

The Albany Journal says :—Five of its nine silk gowns are worn by slaveholders. More than half its long bench is filled with slaveholders. Its Chief Justice is a slaveholder. The free States, with double the population of the slave States, do not have half the Judges. The majority represent a minority of 350,000. The minority represent a majority of twenty millions!

It has long been so. Originally there were three Northern and three Southern Judges. But the South soon got the bigger share of the black robes, and kept them. Of the thirty-eight who have sat there in judgement twenty-two were nurtured "on plantations." The slave States have been masters of the Court fifty-seven years, the free States but eleven!—The free States have had the majority only seven years, this century. Even the free State Judges are chosen from slavery extending parties. Presidents nominate, and Senates will confirm none other. Three times a new Judgship has been created, and every time it has been created, it has likewise been filled with a slave holder. The advocate who pleads there against slavery waste his voice in its vaulted roof, and upon ears stuffed sixty years with cotton. His case is judged before it is argued, and his client condemned before he is heard.

Bill for the Sale of the Main Line.

The following section of the Act for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works shows the terms and conditions upon which it will probably be offered for sale. The tax-payers of the State will have reason to congratulate themselves if they get rid of the burden on the proposed terms :

SEC. 3. That it shall be lawful for any person or persons, or railroad or canal company now incorporated, or which may hereafter be incorporated by and under the laws of this Commonwealth, to become the purchasers of the said Main Line of the Public Works, for any sum not less than seven and a half millions of dollars, and in the event of a sale of the said Main Line being made to individuals, it shall be lawful for such individuals so purchasing after the said public sale, to assign and transfer their right to the said Main Line under the said purchase to any railroad or canal company, created by the laws of this Commonwealth, and such railroad or canal company on compliance with the condition of the said sale; and on the payment or securing of the purchase money of the said Maine Line in the Commonwealth as hereinafter provided, shall be fully invested with the right of the said purchasers, and be entitled to the same rights and privileges as if the said Main Line had been struck off and sold to said company at the said public sale, and if necessary said company may increase their capital stock to borrow money and issue thir bonds to any amount not exceeding fifty per centum above the amount of the purchase money, and should any association of individuals become the purchasers of the said Main Line in the terms prescribed by this act, the Governor is hereby authorized to grant them letters patent incorporating the same into a body corporate, in deed and in law under the name, style and title of the Philadelphia and Pittsburg railroad and canal Company, with all the privileges, and subject to all the restrictions of an act regulating railroad companies, approved the nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty nine, the supplements thereto, so far as is consistant with the provisions of this act : Provided, That no bid shall be accepted unless the bidder or the company to whom he shall assign his said bid shall on the day of sale have deposited in the hands of the Governor, or some person duly authorized by him to receive it, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in cash or State bonds, which shall be forfeited to the use of the Commonwealth, if the terms of sale are not complied with ; and if the party to whom the same shall be struck down shall not comply with the said conditions by the payment of one hundred thousand dollars as aforesaid, then it shall be the duty of the Governor, if deemed proper by him, to tender the same to the next highest bider who shall comply with the said conditions or again expose the said Main Line to sale as provided for by the first section of this act :—And provided further. That if the Pennsylvania railroad company shall become the purchasers of said Main Line at public sale, or by assignment as aforesaid, they shall pay in addition to the purchase money at which it may be struck down, and which shall not be less than seven and a half millions of dollars, the sum of one and a half millions of dollars, the whole to be paid in the bonds of the company, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable semi annually on the thirty-first day of January and July of each year, and which bonds without any further record shall remain a lien upon the said main line, ten per centum of said bonds, to fall due on the thirty first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and the remainder in ten equal annual instalments threafter, and upon the execution and delivery of said bonds to the Treasurer of the State, the Pennsylvania Railroad company and the Harrisburg, Mount Joy and Lancaster railroad company, shall, in consideration thereof, be discharged, by the Commonwealth, forever from payment of all taxes upon tonnage or freight carried over said railroads ; and the said Pennsylvania Railroad company shall also be released from the payment of all other taxes or duties to the Commonwealth, on its capital stock, bonds, dividends or property, and that it shall be lawful for the purchasers, or their assigns, if they deem it expedient, either to purchase or lease, hold, and use the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad company ; they may construct a railroad, by the eligible route, from a point at or near the eastern terminus of the Pennsylvania railroad, to any point or points on the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, and to straighten and improve the said Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, and to extend the same to the Delaware river, in the city of Philadelphia; and it shall be further lawful for them to alter, enlarge and deepen the canal portion of said Main Line; and to make such additional locks and dams, and make in whole or in part a slack water navigation, as may be deemed expedient.

L. L. LANGSTROTH'S MOVABLE COMB HIVE —Patented Oct. 5 1852.—This hive is so constructed that the comb may be all taken out in a few minutes, without cutting or injuring them in the least, or enraging the bees.—Weak stocks may be easily strengthened, and queenless Colonies saved from certain ruin by giving them the means of obtaining another queen.

As all the stocks in the Apiary, by the control of the combs, can be kept strong in numbers and in possession of a fertile queen, the ravages of the bee-mouth may be effectually prevented.

New colonies may be formed in less time than is usually required for living natural swarms ; or the hive may be managed on the common swarming plan.

By a very simple arrangement, the queen may be confined to the hive while the workers have their liberty, so that bees may be left at any time, without the least risk of their swarming in the absence of the bee-keeper.

Colonies may be safely transported from any other hive to this, at all seasons, of the year ; and their combs with all their contents may be removed with them, and easily fastened in the frames.

An individual, or farm right to use this invention, will be sold for $5.

The inventor has published the best practical treatise on the hive and honey-bee that has ever been offered to the public, in a handsome 12 mo volume of 534 pp. For a right address P. J. Mahan, 186 Chesnut Street Philadelphia.

☞ The "Metropolitan" Store has just received its Spring and Summer Stock, and a larger, finer, cheaper or better one was never brought "up the pike." Call and examine and be convinced.

☞ The continued rains have raised the water in the streams alarmingly high. The dam at Petersburg, above this place has been swept away. It is said that the dam at Williamsburg is also gone. There is as yet no sign of abatement.

☞ No change to note in the markets since our last issue.

☞ The School Directors on Monday last re-elected Mr. Albert Owen County Superintendent, and changed the salary from $300 to $600 per annum.

Editors on Dr. Coggswell's Salt.

We think the following testimonials from publishers who received the salt in payment for advertising, entitled to higher consideration and more confidence, than the certificates ordinarily attached to advertised medicines.

Norway Advertiser, (Me.,)—"All who have used the Salt have derived the most beneficial effects from it."

Piketon Journal, (O.,) edited by Mrs. E. S. Dexter,—"We can say from experience, it is an excellent remedy for Headache, Neuralgia, Ague and Palpitation of the Heart—indeed we are sure it will do all it professes, and we say *God speed the new medicine"*

National Democrat (Ind.,)—"It has cured several cases of Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Croup, and Erysipelas."

Democratic Advocate, (Me.,)—Our journeyman was cured of severe Neuralgia in one week."

Cape Cod Advocate.—"This valuable medicine is fast gaining ground in the estimation of the public."

East Tennessean.—"It receives commendation from the highest sources."

Lynn Reporter.—"THE NEW MEDICINE—the Antiphlogistic Salt—is working wonders. Accounts come from various parts of the country telling the good it has done."

Boston Herald.—"There is a deep interest felt by the community in regard to this extraordinary medicine, whose operation is as mysterious as that of vaccine matter."

Lynn News.—"Over 400 Newspapers have published Dr. C.'s advertisement, and he is flooded with orders by mail and express, for his salt."

Niagara Democrat (N. Y.)—"The greatest discovery made in Medicine for the last thousand years."

Old Colony Memorial.—"It is for the public to see that no ancient and long-honored theories crush out a TRUTH, in its infancy."

Boston Times.—"A medical discovery equal in importance to the application of the great antiphlogistic agents, Ether and Chloroform."

Fremont Democrat, (O.)—"It is attended here with *great success."*

Genesee Democrat.—"In a case of Fistula, its use has resulted *favorably."*

Waterford Sentinel, (N. Y.)—"A scrofulous Carbuncle of 18 months standing, was cured by using the Salt 2 *weeks."*

Banner of Liberty, (Md.)—"It cured Humors, Cutaneous Diseases and many *Inflammatory Complaints."*

Westfield Republican, (N. Y.)—"The physicians of this town are favorably impressed with its claims."

Another editor, by letter to Dr. C., says :—"It has cured Catarrh, Canker, and Croup."

Another :—"We have heard of several cures of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and Ulcers."

Another :—"It is very popular with the ladies in Nervous and Female Complaints."

Another :—"A case of Chronic Rheumatism cured in *three weeks."*

Another :—"One of our physicians, afflicted with Asthma for seven years, is using it, and says *he is nearly well."*

Another;—"I have been a Dyspeptic for three years—have taken the Salt four weeks, and am entirely cured."

Another :—"A son of mine, subject to fits from boyhood, used the Salt one month, and is well."

Another :—"One of our firm has taken it for Pleurisy and Heartburn, and is loud in its praise."

Another :—"It is the best remedy for Fever and Ague ever used in the West."

Another :—"My wife has long been afflicted with Inflammation of the Lungs and a hard Cough ; she has used the Salt less than one month, and her complaints are wholly removed."

"WOODLAND CREAM"—*A Pomade for beautifying Hair*—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies' Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance.—It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandriff, always giving the Hair the appearance of being fresh shampooned. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed

FETRIDGE & CO. N. Y. Proprietors of the *"Balm of a Thousand Flowers."*

For sale by all Druggists.

Feb.25,'57.-6m.

☞ Does any of our high livers ever eat too much dinner? Many of our readers have cooks who tempt their appetite a little too far, I will tell them a secret that will lead them to the enjoyment of their dinners without a visit from that gouty old gentleman—Dyspepsia.—Take a dose of Dr. Sandford's Invigorator after eating, and you will never be troubled with indigestion ; but on the contrary, before the next meal time approaches the appetite will be sharpened to appreciate any kind of food. If the food rises or sours, the Invigorator will fix the matter right at once, for there is something in it that, to use the expression of a friend, will let a man eat gravel stones, and take the invigorator and they will digest. We have tried it in double doses, on one or two occasions, for sick headache and it acts like a charm.

What we want to say to our readers, young or old, is, if anything ails you, go without delay and get a bottle of Dr. Sandford's Invigorator, and if it don't cure come and tell us, for we want to see one person that it will not benefit.

☞ Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative is said to be the only sure cure for baldness and gray hair It removes all scurf, dandruff and scrofulous eruptions from the scalp, and in a few days restores gray hair to its original color and beauty. This preparation contains no coloring matter, but resuscitates the hair by invigorating and restoring perfect health to the scalp, thus imparting new life and vigor to the roots, and by them causing healthy fluid to flow into each separate hair.—Louisville Times.

☞ We have received from Capt. Dorris, the "Tenth Annual Report of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company." We shall give an extract from it in our next.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Huntingdon County, we will offer at public sale on the premises on Saturday, the 30th May, 1857, at one o'clock P. M., the following real estate, held by us as Trustees of the German Reformed Church, and directed by the order of said Court to be sold viz :

A lot fronting on Moore street in the Borough of Huntingdon, one hundred feet and extending back on Montgomery street four hundred feet.

This lot will be subdivided into four lots which will be offered separately.

ALSO. A lot of ground in said Borough on the North side of Mifflin street being part of lot No 99, fronting on said street and extending back thirty-one feet towards the line having thereon the present German Reformed Church.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half upon confirmation of sale, the balance in one year with interest, secured by bond and mortgage or judgment.

By order of the Court,

DAVID DUNN, } *Trustees.*
ELIAS BARTOL, }

May6,'57.-4t.