

A continuence of the public patronage is refpectfelly solicited. GEO. J. BOLTON. who will take all risk if properly directed, and will send the Pills, secured from observation. by return

WALL'S HOTEL, TUNKHANNOCK, WYOMING CO., PA

THIS establishment has recently been refitted an farnished in the latest style Every attention will be given to the comfort and convenience of those

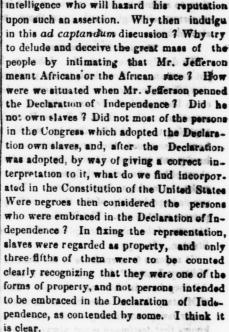
an important portion of their domestic institutions, inherited from our ancestors, and, existing at the adoption of the Constitution by which it is recognized as constituting an important element in the apportionment of nower among the States, and that no changof opinion or feeling on the part of the nonslaveholding States of the Union, in relation to this institution, can justify them or their you may consider it in the Union or out of

the limits of a State. I know that the term "To coerce a State" is used in an ad captandum mannet. It is a sovereignty that is to he crushed ! How is a State in the Union ? What is her connection with it? All the connection she has with the other States is that which is agreed upon in the connection

TAE UNION.

In fighting this battle, I shall do it upon he basis laid down by a portion of the people of my own State, in a large and very intelligent meeting. A committee of the most inteiligent men in the country reported, in the shape of resolutions, to this meeting the between the States. I do not know whether basis upon which I intend to fight this great hey reported this battle for our rights.

all the doctrines and principles of our Government, in this does great injustice to that instrument and to the framers of the Constitution of the United States. When we take the Declaration of Independence and connect with it the circumstances under which it was written, is there a man throughout the length and breadth of this broad Republic who believes for one instant that Mr. Jefferson, when he penned it, had the negro population in his mind ? Notwithstanding, he says that "all men are created equal, and that they are by their Creator endowed with certain insliensble rights, that among these are life, liberty. and the pursuit of happiness," is there an intelligent man throughout the whole country. is a Senator, when he has stripped himself of all party prejudice, who will come forward and say that he believes that Mr. Jefferson, when he penned that paragraph of the Declaration of Independence, intened it to embrace the African population ? Is there s'gentleman in the Senate who believes any such thing 7 Is there any one who will stake his reputation on the assertion that is the correct interpretion of the Declaration of Independence ? There is not a man of respectable



What more was provided in the Constitution of the United States, by way of giving a clear construction to the Declaration of Independence ? It was provided that fugitives from labor should be restored to the States from which they escaped upon demand being made. Does that look as if this description of persons were embraced in the De of Independence, and were considered equal to the white race ? It is evident to my mind and must be so to everybody else, that Mr Jefferson meant the white race, and not the African race. The Constitution gives it that interpretation. And his own acts, and those of his associates, when they were framing the Declaration of Independence, owning slaves, and afterward passing laws and making wills which provided for their regular descent as property, confirm it. Then it seems to me that this does not avail the Senator much. Very oound argument and just conclusio Negroes were not considered as citizens when our Government was formed : but as.an inferior and dependent race-just as Democrate and white Republicans now hold them to be.

mine the House T. B. WALL, Owner and Proprietor . Testhanneck, September 11, 1861.

# DR. J. C. BECKER. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Would respectfully announce to the citizensof Wyming, that he has located at Tunkhannock where he will promptly attend to all calls in the line of his profession. Will be fend at home on Saturdays of

#### NORTH BRANCH HOTEL. KESHOPPEN, WYOMING COUNTY, PA Wm. M. CORTRIGHT, Prop'r

HAVING resumed the proprietorship of the above Hetel, the undersigned will spare no effort to reader the house an agreeable place of sojourn for ell whe may favor it with their custom. Wm. H CCRTRIHHT.

Juns, 3rd, 1863 Means Dotel,

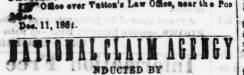
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PROPRIETOR.

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compact which formed the Union, and are a a manifest breach of faith and a viola ion of the most selemn obligations. The Union rests on the Equality of the States

3, Resolved, That the Union of these States rests on the equality of rights and privileges among its members, and that it is especially the duty of the Senate, which rep resents the States in their sovereign capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate either in relation to persons or property in the territories-which are the common possessions of the United States -so as to give advantages to the citizens of one State which are not equally allowed to those of every other

Congress has no power over Slavery in the Territories.

State,

4. Resolved. That neither Congress nor a Cerritorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation, or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly character, possess power to annul or impair he Constitutional right of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common territies, and there hold and enjoy the same while the territorial condition remains.

Congressional protection of Slaves in the Territories.

5. Resolved, That if experience should a any time prove that the judicial and exequ tive authority do not possess means to insure an adequate protection to constitutional right in a territory, and if the territorial government should fail or refuse to provide the necessary remedies for that purpose it will be the duty of Congress to supply such deficiensy within the limits of the Constitutional

power. New States to be admitted with or without Slavery as the People decide.

6. Resolved, That the inhabitants of territory of the United States, when they rightfully form a a Constitution to be admit. ted as a State into the Union, may then. for the first time-like the people of a State when forming a new Constitution-decide f r themselves, whether slavery as a domes tic institution, shall be maintained or prohibited within their jurisd ction ; and "they shall be received in o the Union, with or without slavery, as their Constitution, may prescribe at the time of their admission." I he provision of the Constitution in relation to the condition of slaves must be carried 17 : the Abolitronists have long been disun-

citizens in open or covert attacks thereor the Union, or whether you may consider it a connection or a disconnection with the other with a view to its overthrow, and that at such attacks are in manifest violation of the States ; but to the extent that a State nullimutual and solemn pledge to protect and defies or sets aside any provision of the Constitution, to that extent it has dissolved its fend each other, given by the States respecconnection and no more. tively on entering into the Constitutional I think the States that have passed their personal liberty bills, in violation of the Con-

stitution of the United States, coming in con flict with the fugitive slave 'aw, to that excent have dissolved their connection, and to that extent it is revolution. But because some of the free States have passed laws, violation of the Constitution; because they have to some extent, dissolved their connection with this government, does that justify us of the South in following that bad example ? -Because they have passed personal liberty bills, and have to that extent, violated the compact which is reciprocal, shall we turn around, on the other hand, and violate the Constitution by coercing them to a compliance with it ?

Some of the above points are not clearly stated, and are questionable. He seems to denv the right of the Government to enforce

its laws in a State that chooses to nullify them, and in this he is treading upon dangerous ground, where we cannot follow him .--But he is right in advocating the power of the Government to enforce the law upon individuals in the States. He is wrong in stating that when a State sets aside the Constitution

or a law, it to that extent dissolves its connection with the Gavernment; for that is ad mitting the whole theory of secession. He is right in branding such acts, and "personal liberty bille." as revolutionary; but very strangely says it would violate the Constitution to compel a compliance with it

We copy further :

The Abolitionists are disunionists. But, Mr. President, recurring to what

said yesterday, there are two parties in this country that want to break up the Government, Who are they? The Milliflers proper of the South, the secessionists or disunionists, for I use them all as synonymous terms. There is a portion of them who, per se, desire the disruption of the Government for purposes of their own aggrandizement .-Who else is for breaking up this Government? I refer to some bad men of the North. There is a set of men who are called Abolitionists. and they want to break up the Government They are disunionists. They are nullifiers Andrew Johnson speaks our views precise-

resolution.

Resolved. That we deeply sympathize with our sister Southern States, and freely admit that there is good cause for dissatisfaction and complaint on their part, on account of the recent election of sectionel candidates to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United Scates ; yet we, as a portion of the people of a slaveholding community, are not for seceding or breaking up the Unia n of these States unti e very fair and honorable means has been exhausted in trying to obtain, on the part of the non-slaveholding States a compliance with the spirit and letter of the Constitution and all its guarantees. letter of the Constitution and all the Battes and when this shall have been done, and the States now in open rebellion against the laws of the United States, in refusing to execute the fugitive slave law, States, in refusing to execute the fugitive slave law, shall persist in their present unconstitutional cour and the Federal Government shall fail or refuse execute the lews in good faith, it (the Government) will not have accomplished the great design of its creation, and will, therefore, in fact, be a practica on, and all the States, as parties, be releas ed from the compact which forms the Union

The resolution would have led Andrew Johnson into war an abolition administration as surely as secession led Jeff Davis there, only by another road. Instead of breaking up the Union by open secession, he preferred to hold on and claim that the acts of abolition rebels and the failure of the Government to return fugitive slaves, &c. had dissolved the Union, and left the South ern states free to form a Southern Confederacy, just as they did.

As negro equality is now fully becoming political issue, we copy from a speech of Mr. Johnson in the Senate, Dec. 12, 1850: NEGROES NOT INCLUDED IN THE DECLARATION

of INDEPENDENCE.

In the discussion on Thursday last, the Senator from Illinois attempted to lay down the doctrine of the Republican party, and to give his construction of that docurine. In doing so be called our attention to ther platform, which, he says, is a mere reiterstion of the Declaration of Independence (at least, that is his idea.) as it was formed by our fathers. To make myself intelligible and distinctly understood, I will read that portion of the platform which he quoted :

Resolved. That with our republican fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with the inalienable right of life, liberty, endowed with the inalienable right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior design of our Federal Govern-ment is to grant these rights to all persons under its excellent jurisdiction.

At this discussion progressed, drawing deductions from this part of the platform, the Senator seemed to think-that was the tenor of his argument-that by reiterating the Declaration of Independence in this platform they were embracing the doctrines laid down by Mr, Jefferson, and showing that he really meant to include persons of color in the declaration, and that such was the understanding of our revolutionary fathers, I know that sometimes it has been said, and changes have been rung on it, that Mr. Jefferson, the those rights secured and perpetuated Acetl e of Democracy and of Liberty, Iaid hey have failed to obtain within

MR. JOHNSON NOT AN ALLY OF SENATOR WADE OF OHIO,

I am charged with being an ally of the Senator from Ohio ! I, who, from my carliest infancy, or from the time I first: comprehended principle, down to the present time, have always stood battling for the same great principles that I contend for now ! My people know me : they have tried me ; they have tried me , and your little invendoes and your little insinuations will not scare them, if even infuriated seceding Southern men dare to intimate that I am an ally of Mr. Wade .---The Senator charges me with being "an ally" while he and the leaders of Abolitionian are uniting all their energies to break this glorious Union. I an ally ! Thank God, I am not in alliance with Giddings, with Phillips, Garrison, and the long list of those who are engaged in the work of destruction, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Exceilent ! Let President Johnson tell and show to the country that he is not in alliance with those ablition fanatics and others who were and are enemies of the Consti-

tution, and he will find that all conservative

Union men are with him.

HE IS OPPOSED TO SECESSION -ABOLITIONISTS ARE DISUNIONISTS.

In most that I shall say on this occasion. I shall not differ very essentially from my Southern friends. The difference will consist, as I think. from what I have heard and what I see published in the various periodicals of the day, in the mode and menner by which this great end is accomplished. Some of our Southern friends think that secession is the mode by which these ends can be accomplished ; that if the Union cannot be preserved in its spirit, by secession they sit that , the Union