

INQUIRER & CHRONICLE.



BEDFORD, Pa. Friday Morning MAY 8, 1857. "Fearless and Free."

DAVID OVER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR: DAVID WILMOT, of Bradford County. CANAL COMMISSIONER: WILLIAM MILLWARD, of Philadelphia. SUPREME BENCH: JAMES VEECH, of Fayette County. JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester County.

CORNER STONE LAYING.

By divine permission, the corner stone of a new Lutheran Church will be laid, near Fisherton, six miles north east of Schellsburg, on the road leading to Hollidaysburg, on Sabbath, the 17th May. Services to commence at 10 1/2 A. M.

J. A. KUNKLEMAN.

May 2, 1857.

DRED SCOTT IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate on the 1st inst., Mr. Jordan from the Select Committee on that subject, reported with amendments, the resolutions relative to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, accompanied with a written report; which was read.

Mr. Welsh, on the part of the minority of the committee stated that the minority totally and entirely dissented from the majority, and would present a minority report in a day or two.

Mr. Crabb moved that the consideration of the report and resolutions be postponed for the present, and that, in connection with the report of the minority, they be printed. He had listened to the reading of the report with great pleasure, and regarded it as the ablest document of the kind he had ever heard read. He desired it postponed for the present, for the purpose of giving the minority an opportunity of refuting its arguments, if they could, and having the two reports published together.

The following are the resolutions attached to the majority report:

Resolved, That the opinion of the Supreme Court, in the case of Dred Scott vs. John F. A. Sanford, announces principles in palpable opposition to the judicial and legislative history of the Union, and in violation of the plain provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That said opinion, except on the question of jurisdiction, being delivered in a case over which the Court admitted it had no jurisdiction, may be justly regarded as obiter dicta, coram non judice, and inoperative as law.

Resolved, That the five Judges who concurred in said opinion, made a wanton attack on the sovereignty of the free States—an impotent attempt to nullify the established laws of the country, and by extra judicial action caused an unnecessary excitement in the public mind on the subject of slavery, and thereby forfeited that confidence and respect due to their exalted station.

FRANCIS JORDAN, J. N. HARRIS, E. D. GAZZAM.

May 1, 1857.

The Locofoeco meeting on Monday night, we learn, for we were not there, was an exceedingly silly affair—quite a failure. Locofoecism is doomed in Bedford County, next fall, and no mistake. The usual amount of vilification and blackguardism was indulged in by the same old speakers that the public have become disgusted with for years past. The Land Pirate was particularly severe on the editor of this paper, but he can fire away—his abuse is praise in the estimation of all honest men.

The Gazette is very fond of alluding, lately, to his brother-in-law, Senary Leader's paper, published in Hanover, as one not supporting the Union ticket. That paper has been sailing under piratical colors for years. It opposed us last fall. It is not edited by Senary, as all our people here know he has not a tumbler-full of brains, as he now shows. Absalom had better not refer to him so often, as it only affords amusement to our people, who know his brother-in-law!

EXTRA PAY.

The Senate, at the instance of Mr. Wilkins, a Democrat, have attached a proviso to the Appropriation bill increasing their pay \$200.00. It has passed. Mr. Jordan voted against it in every shape it came up.

Court broke up on Wednesday evening. Very little business was done and the attendance was slim.

Rev. H. Heckerman was on Monday last elected County Superintendent of Common Schools. The salary was raised from \$200.00 to \$600.00. We have no doubt he will make a good officer.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

We are informed by the last Bedford Gazette, that this person has attached his name to the constitution of the Buchanan Club. The Gazette tries to make capital out of this fact, and speaks of him as a man of very great consequence, when the reverse is the fact, as we shall show. Now, who is George Blymire? Let the facts speak for themselves. Some fifteen or eighteen years ago, George came into this county, and established himself in this Borough, and commenced the tanning business. He pretended to be a Whig. For about twelve years of that time George has been a regular candidate all the time for the Treasurer's office, but the Whig party never had any confidence in his political integrity, and always refused to honor him with that nomination. It being known that George was unsound and under the influence of certain Locofoecos here, and at every election voting for one or more, and we believe, sometimes all of the Locofoeco candidates. George, two or three years ago, beginning to find out at last that his case was hopeless in the Whig party, joined the American, with the same object in view, (seeking the Treasurer's office has become a second nature to him, in fact, interfering with what should be his more sacred obligations,) and was again doomed to hopeless disappointment. He has been cool ever since, and from his antecedents it was as natural as for a duck to swim, for him to become a Locofoeco. Last fall George signed a Card which was published in the Inquirer, advising the American party to vote the Union Electoral ticket, and like a man of truth and veracity, three or four days afterwards, he turned round and voted against it. For the last six months his shop has been the regular place of rendezvous of the Locofoeco leaders, among them Ab. Gordon, of the Gazette, who have been eternally talking politics, and insulting Americans and Republicans when they entered on business. It was all naturally looked for, and surprises nobody. George, we are told, is a candidate in the Locofoeco party for Treasurer next fall, part of the bargain. When he gets the office, he will please let us know.

"INTEGRITY AND PIETY."—In the last Gazette, we are informed that Dr. Hieck has joined the Locofoeco club, and in a former article, the Doctor, through the editor of the Gazette, boasts of his integrity and piety, which we presume, he wishes everybody to know is his reason for being a Locofoeco, and which will alone for the sin of now belonging to the most foul and pestiferous political organization which ever existed. It don't matter, we presume, to any one what the Doctor's politics are. He was never a true Whig in his life, and if asked the question, he will reply that he never voted a full party ticket. The Doctor joined the "Know-Nothings," some two or three years ago, and left them, because, we infer from his actions at the time, he was afraid the papists were about to try some Guy Fawkes experiment and blow all the "Know-Nothings" up, and his integrity and piety would not save his precious cranium from their infernal dexterity.

But, really, we can see no cause for making so much fuss over him, (he is vain of newspaper praise, to be sure, especially, we presume, when his integrity and piety are brought before the public,) for he has no influence but his own vote, and that vote was given, according to the Gazette's own admission, for Buchanan last fall. He also voted the Locofoeco ticket at the State election. We have known the Doctor ever since his advent to this place, and will, as a matter of course, bear witness to his almost more than remarkable integrity and piety, but when all the world, and especially every man, woman and child in Bedford County, knows, and does not dispute that fact, we think it is quite needless in the Doctor to have his sanctity thus publicly boasted of!

For the information of the Gazette we would state that Henry C. Hickox, a brother of the Doctor, recently appointed State Superintendent of Common Schools by Gov. Pollock, and formerly a Locofoeco editor, has lately left the Locofoeco party, and is now a true American. He is a man of talent and influence, and his gals will compensate fully for the Doctor, and for aught we know to the contrary, is a man of integrity and piety, but we presume he never publicly boasted of these good qualities.

CHAS. ADAMS, who the Gazette says is an "influential old line Whig," and who joined the Buchanan club, is a young man who left this place, when a boy, some eight or nine years ago, and never has voted at a general election here. He returned some months ago. He wanted the nomination, for High Constable at the Spring election, of the Americans, and didn't get it! This accounts for his course!

FUNNY!—The Gazette praising up four or five insignificant creatures in this place, for deserting the Americans, and blackguarding, as only a blackguard can, the leading lights of the Locofoeco party in this State, Simon Cameron, John Laporte, John N. Purviance, and others for leaving the rotten Locofoeco concern. Be consistent, Absalom, for once!

WILMOT'S LETTER.

Read the letter of Judge Wilmot, in today's paper. It is mainly, straight-forward, and to the point. It clearly shows that he is in favor of the protection of the great American interests of Pennsylvania.

A GENERAL SMASH EXPECTED.—Among the office-seekers in the Locofoeco party, especially among those who have changed their coats two or three times within two years.

Wm. T. Chapman, Esq., received the appointment of High Constable by the Court. There was no chance for Levi Agnew.—What a pity!

Correspondence of Inquirer and Chronicle.

HARRISBURG, May 5, 1857.

MR. EDITOR.—The session is drawing to a close. The Apportionment bill is in the hands of a committee of conference, composed of Messrs. Jordan, Killinger, Crosswell, Ingram and Meyer of the Senate, and Messrs. Foster, Knight, Crawford, Hines and Canfield of the House. They meet every night; and it is understood that the joint committee has appointed Messrs. Foster and Jordan a sub-committee to arrange a bill, if possible.

The general appropriation bill has passed both Houses, and is about to go into the hands of a committee of conference to settle sundry differences.

The bill for the sale of the Main Line has passed the House, and was up before the Senate to-day, and put in second reading.

The Senate Committee, to which it was referred, amended it in several important particulars so as to be less acceptable to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., and less objectionable generally. The indications are that the bill will pass the Senate in a few days.

A bill appropriating three millions of the expected proceeds of the Main Line to the Susquehanna and Erie Railroad company, has passed the House; but it is hoped it may be defeated in the Senate. It certainly ought to be arrested. It is high time Pennsylvania should cease appropriating money for any such purposes; and that a democratic House of Representatives should have taken such a step is worthy of note.

No time is yet fixed by the Senate for adjournment, though the indications are that the session will close next week. The rains here have been excessive for several days, and the Susquehanna river is high. It is reported, and I doubt not correctly, that one or more dams on the public works have been washed away near Huntingdon. This will suspend business, for an indefinite time on our Main Line, and be the occasion of a heavy outlay for repairs.

Mr. Petriken of the House is lying very ill at Bechtler's, with what is but too well known as the National Hotel disease. He has been lingering for some time, gradually wearing away, under the influences of that mysterious and insidious poison, and the report now is that he is not expected to live until to-morrow morning. He is the Representative of Lycoming County, and was a young man of promise, but it seems his days are about numbered.

To-day a bill was approved by the Governor for the release of Gen. Wm. F. Small from Moyamensing Prison, where he has been languishing for some nine months, under a decree of the Supreme Court for an alleged contempt of Court.

Yours, truly, SPECTATOR.

Wilmot's Position on the Tariff.

We publish below a letter written by the Hon. David Wilmot, in 1855, to B. Laporte, Esq., in regard to the Tariff question. It is unnecessary for us to make any comment, as it will speak for itself:

House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Jan. 18, 1855

Hon. David Wilmot—Dear Sir:—Your friends here will bring your name before the Legislature in connection with the office of U. S. Senator. The main objection urged against you arises out of an impression entertained by many that you are unfriendly to the great interests of our State.

We should be glad to see you here, but if you cannot visit Harrisburg before the election, please give us in a letter the history of your course before Congress, on the Tariff question, as there seems to be a misapprehension abroad in regard to your views, if I have properly understood them.

Truly Yours, B. LAPORTE.

Montrose, Jan. 22, 1855.

My Dear Sir—Your favor came to hand last evening. I do not think I shall be at Harrisburg. The week vacation between my Courts would be mostly occupied in the journey, leaving me but little time to make the acquaintance of the gentlemen now assembled at the Capitol. Again, if no difficulties were in the way, I am reluctant to show myself at Harrisburg at this time. Not that I am indifferent to the issue of the Senatorial election, but I do not wish to appear as a selfish and ambitious aspirant for that place. I have not, as you well know, been eager for Senatorial honors here, in any way whatever, being instrumental in making myself a candidate. The connection of my name with the office of Senator is the result of the late signal revolution in the politics in this State, and of my well known position on one, at least, of the important issues upon which that revolution turned; and not through any vanity or scheming of my own. To visit Harrisburg at this time would subject me to suspicion, and to the charge of selfish and sinister motives, which I wholly and emphatically disclaim.

I do not deny that I should feel a personal pride in an election to one of the highest and most honorable positions in the Government; but I do deny, that I desire the place for any selfish or personal ends. I should hope, if elected, to be of some service to the country, and to the cause of sound principles. While I claim no eminent qualifications for the office, I do, nevertheless, believe that my election would, in some respects, be fortunate, especially so, in uniting and cementing for future action the men who achieved the late signal victory in this State.

You say that the main objection urged against me arises out of an impression entertained by many, that I am unfriendly to the great interests of our State. This is a total misapprehension of my feelings and position, and springs doubtless from the fact, that in 1846, I could not act with my colleagues in a profitless and obstinate support of the tariff of 1842. It was apparent, weeks before the late tariff bill was passed, that the act of '42 could not stand. I was in favor of its revision and modification, and in doing this, was zealously anxious to preserve, for the great interest of our State, permanent and ample security; and to this end, I labored industriously and perseveringly. On the floor of the House, I urged the laying of specific instead of ad valorem duties upon iron, and to an extent that should give security to our interests against ruining competition. I entered into an argument to prove the advantage of specific over ad valorem duties, in respect to various articles, and especially in regard to iron; establishing to my own satisfaction that position, as well in respect to the interests of the revenue, as to that of the consumer and manufacturer, that every interest would be promoted by laying specific duties on iron. I appealed to the House on behalf of the iron interests of our State, claiming for it a national respect and consideration, insisting that the iron interest was justly entitled to stand upon higher ground than any other branch of manufacturing business, claiming for it a truly national character, as a necessary element of national defence, and entitled, therefore, to the especial and most favorable regard of the nation. I insisted that the same rule should not be applied to an interest of this magnitude, that was applied to the manufacture of thread, tape, pins, buttons, &c. These are no new doctrines, put forth to meet the occasion, but the doctrines placed upon the records of Congress, and easily found in its volume of debates.

I not only spoke in behalf of the interests of our State, but I worked earnestly in the House, and out of it, to give to that interest an adequate and permanent security. I believed then, and believe now, if a part even of the democratic delegation in Congress from this State would have agreed to the modification of the tariff of '42, that our great interests could have been abundantly secured. If a majority of the Democrats from this State would have agreed to support the bill, they could almost have made their own terms, so far as Pennsylvania interests were concerned.—We met once or twice in caucus, to see if part, at least, would not agree on terms on which we could support the bill.

In these consultations I expressed an earnest desire so to shape my action as to protect the interest of our State. I pledged myself, in case the caucus would agree upon rates of specific duties for iron, to oppose the bill unless they were adopted by the House. Some two or three of them, I believe, favored this plan, but a large majority would agree to nothing. They would stand by the tariff of '42 in all its details, agreeing to no modification whatever. I well recollect that Dr. Leib, of Columbia, and Brodhead, declared they would not vote for any change whatever, even if in the new bill, the duties on iron and coal were allowed to stand, or were raised above the rates provided in the act of '42. Such in fact was the position of many in the delegation.

I was pledged to a modification of the act of '42; yet I was anxious that our interests should not be put in jeopardy. I said and did all in my power to protect those interests. I made no concealment or disguise whatever, of my anxiety in this respect, and repeatedly declared to the friends of the bill, that if I held its fate in my hands, it should not pass, until a more just and liberal protection was offered to the interests of our State. I went so far as to see and talk with Mr. Dallas, while the measure was pending in the Senate, and urged him in case he should hold the fate of the bill on his vote, to force its friends to a liberal regard for our great interests. I did not wish the defeat of the bill—of this there was no danger, but to compel its friends so to change it, as to make the interests of our State secure. Indeed so anxious was I to bring about this result that I voted against concurring in the Senate amendment of trifling importance. It is because of this vote, that the Washington Union and Pennsylvaniaian have charged me with a desire to defeat the bill in the final and trying hour of its fate. The charge is untrue—I gave the vote in hope of forcing the bill into a committee of conference, where I understood it would be open to general amendment, and thus affording one more chance of amending the bill as to secure the interests of our State.

I am of the firm belief, that if six Democrats from Pennsylvania would have acted with me, instead of adhering immovably to the act of '42, that our State would have obtained all that reasonably could have been asked, and her great interests placed on a satisfactory and permanent basis, in the early stages of the bill, before its friends had counted and marshalled their forces, we could, in my judgment, have secured adequate specific duties. In this I may be mistaken, but I think not. It is certain, that we could have obtained fifty per cent ad valorem. Even in the latter stages of the bill, and when its passage was certain without any of our votes, so anxious were its friends to procure Pennsylvania support (from party considerations,) that Mr. Kay, who had the charge of the bill as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, offered to move forty per cent, on iron if half

the Democrats from our State would then vote for the bill. It always seemed to me strange when the passage of the bill was certain, that our men would not make sure of all they could get. They however, were pledged to the tariff of '42, and it was easier to stand by their pledges, than to explain to their constituents the reason for a departure from them, however good their reasons may have been. I was pledged to a modification of the act of '42, and after exhausting every effort to secure the interests of our State, redeemed that pledge; declaring at the time I did so, that if the bill depended on my vote, I would without it until a larger measure of justice was meted out to our State.

I have given a full and truthful history of my action on the tariff in 1846, and of feelings and motives that influenced my conduct. The record will sustain the statement, in all matters where the record can speak. The Congressional Globe, or rather "Appendix," for 1846, must be in the State Library, and there you will find my speech upon the subject. The latter part of it relates to our own State interests.

You are of course to make such use of this letter as you please. There is nothing in it but what is true, and nothing that I desire to keep from the public. I wish you would preserve this letter, or a copy of it, so that there cannot hereafter be any dispute as to its contents. I hope it will satisfy all that I am not now, and never was hostile to the interests of my native State.

Very truly yours, DAVID WILMOT.

HON. B. LAPORTE.

A NEW GALPHIN SWINDLE.

Every one who took any note of politics a few years since will remember the terrible hullabaloo raised by the Locofoeco press and orators over the "Galphin" business, and how the payment of that claim was made the pretext for charging the administration of Gen. Taylor with all manner of corruptions.—Galphinism became a by-word indicative of fraud, and virtuous Locofoecism made the Old Whig Party fairly stagger under the torrent of honest indignation expended on the payment of the Galphin claim. The new administration has apparently forgotten the former horror of its party against Galphinism and its advent into power has already been signaled by a transaction that, in its bold and shameless robbery of the National Treasury, throws the Galphin business into the shade. The history of the case is briefly this: Hon. Richard Thompson, some years since Mr. C. from Indiana, was recently—our claims to have been—the hired attorney of the Menominee Indians, to prosecute a claim which they had against the government for lands sold. For services rendered them at Washington he claimed the sum of \$40,000. When these Indians were about receiving a payment from the Federal Treasury, Mr. Thompson sent in his little bill, but his copper-colored clients disputed it or rather repudiated it, and distributed the full sum among themselves, refusing to pay him anything. Mr. Thompson then preferred his claim at the Treasury, where it was rejected. He tried Congress with equal ill success at first, but finally obtained the passage of an Act to pay him his claim, provided the Menominee Indians consented to it; but, by some trickery the bill as transcribed by the Congressional Clerks did not contain the proviso, although the Journals of both Houses show that it was incorporated in the bill. Mr. Thompson did not pretend to obtain the consent of the Indians, but basing his claim upon the fraudulently altered bill, presented it anew at the Treasury. Mr. Maypenny, Pierce's Commissioner of Indian Affairs, stigmatized the claim as utterly groundless and fraudulent, and M. Gathrie, Pierce's Secretary of the Treasury, utterly refused to pay it. Thus the matter stood when the new administration came into power. Mr. Cobb was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and he appointed a Mr. Clayton, of Georgia, assistant Secretary, (this Mr. Clayton being the very man, who as assistant Secretary of the Treasury during Gen. Taylor's administration paid the Galphin claim) and he scarcely gets warm in his seat until Mr. Thompson is paid his \$40,000, out of the Federal Treasury.

Was there ever a more bare-faced fraud perpetrated? In the name of common sense, what claim had Thompson on the Federal Treasury? If the Indians had employed him and afterwards cheated him out of his fee, did that give him any claim on the Treasury for it? Take a case in point by way of illustration. Suppose the present contractor for building our new Jail had to bring suit against the county for his pay, and would agree to give any one of our lawyers \$100 to try the case for him. After Judgment was obtained against the county and paid in full, suppose the contractor would refuse to pay his attorney the stipulated amount, and the attorney should then present his claim to the county Treasurer and he should pay him the \$100, not only paying the contractor every cent due him for building the Jail, but paying \$100 additional to the lawyer who compelled the county to pay her just debt. How would the tax-payers like an operation of this kind? And yet it is precisely the same case, with as much show of justice as Thompson's, against the Government.

In view of so transparent a fraud, the mind naturally seeks for some motive inducive to it, and a cotemporary furnishes it in the following statement. Mr. Richard W. Thompson, when in Congress, was a strong anti-Slavery man, and made excellent speeches in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.—But last year after the Pierce administration refused to pay his claim, he became an intense "Union-saver," and at a moment when it was almost certain that Indiana would go for FREMONT, he headed a separate FILLMORE movement, threw the FILLMORE vote in favor of the Locofoeco State ticket at the October election, and so secured the electoral vote of the State to Buchanan.—The liquidation of his unfounded \$40,000 claim at the Treasury, as soon as Buchanan is warm in his seat, is his pay for that service.

There are several features in this disreputable affair, that stamp it as a much more gross and base transaction than was the Galphin matter. In the first place, the Galphin claim received the endorsement of a Locofoeco administration, (Polk's) the administration of Gen. TAYLOR merely paying out the claim which had been passed upon and approved by its predecessor; but the Thompson claim was pronounced fraudulent by every Locofoeco office holder who ever examined it, during Pierce's administration, and with the brand of fraud affixed to it, was paid out by the Buchanan administration.

Again: the Thompson claim, beside being a fraudulent and plundering one, was paid in remuneration of the services of an apostate to his party and his principles; and, finally, if the charges brought against the TAYLOR administration, in relation to the GALPHIN claim were true, and if the censure and abuse so mercilessly bestowed upon it, for the allowance of that claim were deserved, then the promotion of this man Clayton—the "chief of the Galphin corruptions"—to the position which he now holds, should forever damn the present administration; for the Locofoecos, themselves, with their poisonous vituperation of the TAYLOR administration, stamped with infamy the character of this man Clayton, and his reinstatement in the position, which according to their own showing he so fully disgraced on a previous occasion, renders this Administration and its friends amenable to threefold the censure they so unsparingly heaped upon General Taylor's administration and the Whig party.—Somerset Herald.

HANGING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A correspondent of the Petersburg (Va.) Express, writing from Goldsboro', N. C., says:—

"Three negroes—two likely young men and an old woman, the mother of twenty children—were hung at Greenville, Pitt county, yesterday, for murder. From early morn till noon every avenue leading in town was crowded with persons, representing all ages, sexes, classes and conditions of the population in the county around about.—About 9 o'clock in the morning, a steamboat arrived from Washington, with some five hundred passengers. The crowd was estimated at five thousand persons, of which at least one thousand were females."

To us of the North, it seems strange that our Southern friends should exhibit so morbid a desire to see the wind ehoked out of such articles of trade and merchandise as negroes. If we were the owner of a vicious horse, ass or mule that had kicked the brains out of a friend, and we desired to prevent a similar calamity to any other person by shooting it, it is very doubtful if a single person would have so much curiosity as to go to witness the death scene. According to the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the DRED SCOTT case, (and which is sustained and lauded by the Locofoeco party,) a negro is not only not a citizen, but he is not even a man, and entitled to no more protection or consideration than a brute. In the language of one of them, (Judge GRAY,) "if he met a runaway negro on the high-way, he would be justified in arresting him, the same as he would any other species of stray cattle, and if the owner failed to claim him, he, Judge GRAY, would appropriate him to his own use." This is progressive Locofoeco Democracy! This is the Democracy of this year of grace, Anno Domini, 1857.

The correspondent of the Express could not have heard of this Supreme Court decision, for he states that the persons executed were "two likely young men and an old woman, the mother of twenty children." He seems to have regarded them as human. If newspapers circulated more freely in the South, he might have been enlightened by this decision, and would have designated them by the simple term of negroes. This old negro was a very profitable article of farm stock—producing not less than from \$20,000 to \$25,000 worth of "likely" and saleable merchandise. That beats our Northern Agriculturists.

THE DEMOCRATIC COLUMN.—The Jackson Patriot in speaking of the late Locofoeco triumph in Jackson, says:—

"It was a noble sight to see the indomitable persevering and honest German, and the active frank and manly Irishman, shoulder to shoulder pushing forward the Democratic column."

Exactly, neighbor: we do not doubt your admiration of the scene; for you well know that were it not for a few deceived Germans, and the Irish masses, your "Column" would not make a corporal's guard. Count the Germans out ere long; and then "on" with your simon pure Irish "Column"—Athens Exporter.

THE METHODIST CHURCH RESOLUTIONS ON SLAVERY.

The annual conference of the New York (East) Methodist Episcopal Church, in session for some days past in Brooklyn, has taken strong ground on the slavery question. The Committee on Slavery (majority report) submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we regard slavery as a great moral and social evil, a violation of the rights of man, and opposed to the spirit and progress of the Christian religion.

Resolved, That we will use what influence we possess to prevent its extension into regions and communities in which it does not at present exist, and will use all means that may with propriety be used by Christian ministers to effect its extirpation from the world.

The minority resolutions read: Resolved, That we regard slavery as a great evil, threatening the peace and prosperity of this republic, the permanence of the Union, and the stability of the government.

Resolved, That the Methodist Episcopal church has been from its commencement anti-slavery in spirit, both by precept and example.

Resolved, That the action had by the late General Conference of our church on the question of slavery furnishes us with cause for gratitude and thanksgiving to God for favorable results to the church, giving her peace and prosperity in her labors.

Resolved, That, while we are opposed to slavery, and have no sympathy with the institution, at the same time we are equally opposed to the radical measures and reckless policy pursued by many of the professed friends of the slave for his emancipation, and that we have no sympathy whatever with the revolutionary movements.

Resolved, That as ministers of the gospel we will do what we can, not inconsistent with our calling, for the extirpation of the great evil of slavery; and that while we endeavor to break every yoke and let the oppressed go free, we will pray for the master and slave, as well as for kings and all others that are in authority, that we may lead a peaceable life in all godliness and honesty.

The brief, explicit, no-compromise and no quarter resolutions of the majority were almost unanimously adopted.

A Disgusted Democrat.

Mr. Carpenter, of the Madison Patriot, the organ of the anti-Barstow wing of the Wisconsin Democracy, writes to his paper the following:

"It is well known that, in company with a score of Democrats from Wisconsin, I remained in Washington about a month to aid in exposing the misdeeds of the 'Forty Thieves' that we should forever be rid of them hereafter, and it must be notorious to this that most of our endeavors have failed. The hopes for our party in the future are vanished, and we have been cleaned out.—The '49' find favor at Court, while the old stand by Democrats who have never been indicted for stealing, gambling, or purpries are permitted to smok their fingers at a respectable distance."

That the writer is disgusted, but not utterly so, with the Administration, is evident from his closing paragraph.

"I am arranging some business preparatory to taking a bee-line for Madison to-morrow or next day, with the full determination that the Union may be rent asunder, the Potomac yield up its waters to old Ocean, and become as dry as my pockets. Abolitionists revel in rampant luxury and dominion at the National Capital; that Chimborazo may not its towering head at the feet of a mole-hill; that cholera, yellow fever, croup and chicken pox may visit forth their pestiferous and devastating miasma to suffocate the poisoned rats of Washington; that lice, frogs and all the plagues brought upon Egypt by the wickedness of Pharaoh may overrun and devastate our country, before I go to Washington again with a view of preventing thieves from filling places of honor and profit."

FAMINE AND BLOODSHED IN NEBRASKA.—The Missouri Democrat learns from a gentleman who recently arrived from Council Bluffs that the people of the various towns on the river above St. Joseph, were, destitute, not only of the luxuries, but many of the necessities of life. As the steamer St. Mary passed along eager crowds hastened on board at every landing, for the purpose of purchasing portions of her cargo that might be for sale. Several persons who went up with her had provided themselves for such demands, and realized large profits on their ventures. The Democrat learns further, that four men were shot at Plattsmouth, N. T., on Saturday evening, March 19th by order of hands of the Vigilance Committee, and that five others were banished by the same party, from Nebraska, across the river, and forbidden to return to the territory under pain of death, if caught. Their offence was claim jumping.

DEATH OF JAMES DUNLOP, Esq.—We notice, with sincere regret, the announcement of the death of James Dunlop, Esq., a gentleman well and favorably known to many of our citizens. He represented Franklin county in the Reform Convention of 1838, and took a leading part in its proceedings. He was an eminent lawyer, and practiced law for many years at Chambersburg, and recently at Pittsburg. He was also the author of what is known as Dunlop's Digest. He died at Baltimore last Monday week.