

The following important letter from Col. Samuel R. Curtis, who has just been elected to Congress from the Southern District of Iowa, appears in the Ohio State Journal:

DEAR SIR, Aug. 17, 1856. You have just received, and among many congratulations, no one was more welcome. We have had a fierce and desperate struggle which has passed more successful than we anticipated. It is the importance of the passage which I foresaw the Iowa election must give to the Fremont movement, which induced me to enter upon this campaign. I expected wounds and bruises, but did not anticipate my own election. The opposition in this district was unfortunately divided between Mr. Selman, American, and myself. So that aside from the fact of an old democratic majority against us, I considered the division certain to defeat me. But I was enlisted for the war at certain points had been gained in the Republican platform, and I hoped to resist in the Iowa result. It would have ruined our cause to have heard the first voice of a free State coming in with the doleful sound which I know would come up from the south.

The success of Iowa was all I hoped for; my own success is superadded to my expectations. As the conflict proceeds, I have many fearful forebodings. The success of Buchanan will inspire the nullifiers of the South with desperate determination. It is not the South we have to contend against; it is the nullifiers of the South who have snatched the reins of government, and are determined to drive the country into civil war and dissolution.

A friend arrived last evening from Nashville, Tenn., who informs me that he saw a company of ninety men, marching from South Carolina, all armed and equipped, marching through Nashville, to join the Southern forces in Kansas. The Buford regiment was precisely of this character. Men coming from remote southern districts, not to settle, but to fight in Kansas. If Buchanan is elected, how can such a movement be checked?

I tell you, sir, the leaders of the slave power are only moderate now for the purpose of carrying the elections. If successful, their usurpations and oppressions will be terribly augmented in Kansas, and blood will decide the issue between the South and the North. My trip to the frontier which I was in, close proximity to the scenes of desolation and national disaster, convinced me of the sad reality that civil war actually exists. At this present time there is a kind of armistice afforded by the interposition of United States troops during the present political canvass. But the forces are still massed and mustering on the Missouri frontier, awaiting the event of an election which they confidently hope will approve of their former, and justify a further effort to subdue and exterminate the settlers of Kansas.

There is no fun or frolic in this campaign. I have not and do not treat it as a matter of sport. The issues are too vital and vital to the Union and to the peace of our country. The persecuted and terrified families that have been driven from Kansas, who met me and told their tales of sorrow with tears and trembling have filled my heart with a feeling of fearful and awful responsibility which will give tone to my speeches during this campaign of 1856. Truly your friend, SAMUEL R. CURTIS.

From the Philadelphia Sun. A NOBLE REBUKE.

The Washington correspondent of the Savannah Georgian, in speaking of the passage of the Army Bill, uses language which we are unfortunately accustomed to hear from that quarter, and said that "a Northern heart is in his pocket, and the heavy hand which the President was compelled by the House to lay upon that heart, seems to have at once stilled its fierce throbbings." Our neighbors of the Evening Bulletin thus reply to the taunt:

"About a year ago, when the yell of fierce and desolating towns in Virginia it was a very fortunate thing for the sufferers and their friends that Northern hearts lay so conveniently near their hearts—even though they were in their pockets. We will remember the day when the chairman of our Philadelphia Committee for relieving the sufferers, came into our office and announced with joy the number of thousands of dollars which had been given, and the additional amount promised. We remember it well, because on that very day we observed in the Richmond Enquirer a leader on the subject of retaliation on the North—such was the title as nearly as we can recollect it—in which the best means of injuring the commercial prosperity of the North were discussed with as much coolness as any vindictive enemy could display in planning the injury of a declared foe. Yes—

Northern hearts are in their pockets witness even in the "meanness" Northern State schools and charities of every description in greater proportion to wealth than in any State south of the line. Better have a heart in the pocket than none at all.

THE JOURNAL.



JNO. S. MANN, EDITOR.

COUDESPOST, Pa. Thursday Morning Sept. 19, 1856.

Republican Nominations.

- FOR PRESIDENT. JOHN C. FREMONT, OF CALIFORNIA.
- FOR VICE PRESIDENT. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, OF NEW JERSEY.
- STATE NOMINATIONS. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. THOMAS E. COCHRAN, OF YORK COUNTY.
- FOR AUDITOR GENERAL. Darwin Phelps, OF ARMSTRONG CO.
- FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL. Bartholomew Laporte, OF BRADFORD CO.
- COUNTY NOMINATIONS. FOR CONGRESS, GEN. WM. H. IRWIN, OF MISSILIN.
- FOR ASSEMBLY, ISAAC BENSON, OF POTTER, ROBERT KNOX, OF LYCOMING.
- For Associate Judges, JOSEPH MANN, G. G. COLVIN, A. C. TIGHE.
- For Sheriff, W. H. HODSON.
- For Commissioner, S. S. RASCOE.
- For Auditor, H. F. STEIN.
- For Coroner, DR. ANDR. STROUD.
- For County Surveyor, Z. F. ROBINSON.

The Buchanan demonstration on Tuesday last, was very well got up, and passed off pleasantly, so far as we are informed. Of the six hundred in the procession, we doubt if there were over 125 Buchanan voters. We are inclined to increase our estimate of Fremont's majority in the county, since seeing this result of four or five weeks' effort to bring out a crowd.

THE STAR IN THE EAST. Maine "shrieks for Freedom"—Dough-facism meets with no favor among the free Democracy.

The freemen of Maine have given their opinion of the Cincinnati platform, and of the issues of the day in such terms as all can understand. Howell Cobb and other slave holders, besides any quantity of Northern apologists of Slavery extension were sent into Maine to instruct the hardy sons of toil how to vote. They have spurned the lead of the slave party men in thunder tones. They have elected an entire delegation to Congress who will vote for free Kansas every time.

The State Senate is all Republican, the House is four-fifths Republican, and the following dispatch as to the vote for Governor, will electrify the whole North, and will make the Border Ruffians of Missouri and Kansas, tremble at the knees.

PORTLAND, Sept. 10, 1856. In 314 towns Hamlin leads Wells 22,845, and leads Wells and Patten together 17,644. The vote is as follows: Hamlin, 59,755; Wells, 38,911; Patten, 5,200.

The Augusta (Maine) Journal says: "A distinguished member of the Board of Trade boasted in this city a few days since that the 'Democracy' had money enough in Maine at present to put two dollars in the hands of every doubtful voter to buy him with. Two dollars, then, according to the tariff fixed by the Board, is the price of a doubtful vote."

The same member who made this boast, flourished a draft (just received from Washington) in the face of his auditors, saying that a good deal more was coming from the same place. There is to be a systematic attempt to buy the vote of Maine to the interests of Slavery."

Every week, as the chairman of Fremont's election becomes more apparent, the Buchanan press, descends to lower depths of meanness, in its opposition to the free State cause. The organ in this country, which has made many hollow professions of friendship for the freemen of Kansas, last week had the brass to assert that "the free state men have, it seems, taken the untenable position of open hostility to the officers of the National Government. This is nothing more or less than treason, and every person found bearing arms against the Government is liable to pay the penalty of his rashness upon the gibbet."

The man who can publish such statements as the above, is in the service of the border ruffians, and must desire their success. There is no truth in the assertion that the freemen of Kansas have taken the position "of open hostility to the officers of the National Government." It is just because they would not oppose the officers of the National Government, that they stood by with folded arms and saw Lawrence sacked by order of a United States marshal—the best Hotel west of St. Louis leveled to the ground—two printing presses thrown into the Kansas river—the type and other fixtures scattered about the streets, and other outrages committed, which none but fiends could engage in. The Missouri river has been blackened for three months by a mob of pro-Slavery men—free State men have been robbed and murdered, till they can stand it no longer, during all the time this horrid tragedy has been going on, the Buchanan press have been either silent or siding with the border ruffians: But now, when the free State men have no choice but to fight or be annihilated, the organs of the Cincinnati platform have no sympathy with the hunted and bleeding victims of this Cruel Tyranny, but eagerly slander them by asserting that they have taken up arms against the Government, and flippantly talk of sending them to the gibbet. Yes to the gibbet!!! the only argument that tyrants know how to use. It is fair to presume that these papers speak the sentiments of James Buchanan, and that if he is elected, the gibbet will settle the question between Freedom and Slavery in Kansas. In view of such horrid sentiments, it is fortunate for Robinson and Jenkins, Roberts and Lane, and the thousands of young men who stand by them, that the people of the United States, have decided to elect John C. Fremont to the Presidency.

W. H. IRWIN. As this gentleman has been placed in nomination for Congress, by a union of the Conferees from the several counties comprising this district, our readers will be interested to know what manner of man he is.

The letter, read to the conferees—and published in another column, states his position in brief. The following editorial of the Lycoming Gazette, will aid the readers in this inquiry:

We have had an abundance of Black Republican oratory poured out in our midst lately. Nearly every night some spouter of Abolitionism occupies the stand in the Court House. Gen. Irwin who is, or is to be, the K. N. and B. R. candidate for Congress from this district, gave us a specimen of his powers in that line one evening last week. He pretends to be a Fillmore man, but declared with great vehemence his readiness to sacrifice Fillmore and his own right hand to boot, for the sake of fusion in favor of Fremont. He ignores all platforms, and says the only issue in the defeat of Buchanan. He is the official agent of the Know Nothing party, travelling through the State to effect any kind of a fusion that will bring about that result. The fierce energy with which he rolled out his Abolitionism showed the hollowness of his pretended friendship for Fillmore. There was not a word in his whole speech on the slavery question that would not apply against Fillmore with the same force that it would against Buchanan.

We must caution our readers against relying entirely on the above, as the Gazette, like the other Buchanan press, pays no regard to truth when speaking of an opponent. General Irwin is no abolitionist, and has never talked it in Williamsport or elsewhere. He does not ignore all platforms, and he does not say that the only issue is the defeat of Buchanan. But he does say, that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a great out-

rage—that its fruit is "evil, and evil only," and that to remedy these evils it is the first duty of all good citizens to defeat James Buchanan. That is General Irwin's position, and it is the position of a large majority in his congressional district as will be declared at the polls. We have given the above statement of the Gazette, to show our readers who oppose Mr. Irwin. The hatred of that glass of papers, is prima facie evidence of his reliability as an anti-Nebraska man, which strengthens our purpose to give Mr. Irwin our enthusiastic support.

WAR IN KANSAS AGAIN. Lawrence in a state of defense—Atchison—Pet Navy—How he does it—Civil war and its results—View of our correspondent—A Horrible murder—General Lane—A view of his character—Herald of Freedom—The Treason of the Prisoners &c.

LAWRENCE, (K. T.) August 30, 1856. This city, as you will doubtless have learned before this, is now more in a state of actual defense. The attempt on the part of the free state men to bring the murderers of Hays, Hupp, and others to justice has been constructed by the Ruffians in Missouri into an attempt to organize an army to destroy the pro-slavery towns, a design which, however much Justice might demand it, the Free State men had never dreamed of. It was a lucky pretense for Atchison upon which he could plot another invasion. He has been for some time in the shade and wants once more to see the blazing light of notoriety, and so this ideal of a democratic statesman issues another bulletin calling upon the people of the Border Counties to rise in their might, and once more sweep Lawrence off the face of Existence. In order to have this address tell on the passions of the mob, he throws into it all the patriotism which an address of that kind will bear, and that is not a great deal, very little patriotism serving to make it very disgusting even to themselves. He then invents any quantity of murders of pro-slavery men, but neglects to give the name and place and date of anything. Poor Davy!—I do hope he will be satisfied that this is the last time he can do that thing, because the people of Missouri, even the Ruffians can't afford to be fooled more than three times a year with abolition by-laws. But Davy is a pet, and he must not be crossed in any of his wishes, even the desire to destroy his fellow men. So Davy calls a meeting at Lexington on the 20th of August, and from that point, already made notorious by the robberies committed there. From this point about three thousand men have entered this state on a marauding, plundering, murdering expedition "the young men for action, the old men for council" that's the way Davy talks it; but all the council which may be adverse to his wishes will "Waste its sweetness on the desert air."

The news here is limited altogether to items of the war, and it is a question in my mind whether your readers would like to hear any of them or not. Readers, at the distance between us, rather like to hear of results. There are enough of these, Heaven knows, of a sad character to write about. If the direct causes of these sad results—those murders, robberies, scalplings and other crimes—were properly carried for by a prompt, faithful, patriotic and efficient national executive, then indeed, would we have cause for general rejoicing; then would one section of the nation be at peace with the other; then would the Slave Power and its party at the North, instead of feeling the bitterness of disappointment in being foiled in their plan of forcing slavery upon the people of this State, be satisfied that the majority is right, just as the men of '76 designed it to be. But so long as we are cursed with petty politicians for rulers—politicians who make a business of politics, as lawyers do of law—politicians who would sell principles to the highest bidder—just so long will the sad results which take place here continue. I think it was Thomas H. Benton who declared that "the troubles of the country come from unsteady politicians; its peace and security from the tranquil masses," and never was there uttered a wiser or truer political apothegm.

My time is limited and I will not weary the readers of the Journal with many details. My duties as a journalist makes me acquainted with the particulars of many of the most horrible outrages, and many too, which in your community would seem bad enough, but which frequent and common occurrence have made almost insignificant with us. From among a number of cases of the former I select one, and I ask the people of Potter County to remember that this is only an illustration of Buchanan Democracy—of Squatter Sovereignty—of Law and Order.

On motion the Conferees proceeded to receive nominations. W. S. Gile, nominated W. H. Irwin of Misslin. G. B. Overton, nominated A. G. Olmstead of Potter. A. G. Hepburn, nominated Jas. T. Hale, of Centre.

The conferees then proceeded to ballot with the following result: W. H. Irwin, 10. Jas. T. Hale, 4. A. G. Olmstead, 3. Gen. W. H. Irwin having a clear majority of votes was declared the nominee of the Conference—when on motion the nomination was unanimously confirmed. On motion the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the course of Hon. J. J. Pearce in Congress meet the approbation of this Conference and we take pleasure in awarding to him the commendation due a faithful servant.

On motion a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Huling, Brown and Mills, were appointed to wait upon Gen. W. H. Irwin, and inform him of his nomination. Gen. Irwin was here introduced in a neat, pertinent and touching address returned his thanks for the honor conferred, pledged fidelity to the principles he had avowed and his unflinching purpose to maintain them. On motion the Conference adjourned. J. S. MANN, Pres't. W. F. SHAW, Sec'y.

During the Session of the Conference the following letter from General Irwin, as to his position on the issues of the campaign, was read, and very generally approved: WILLIAMSPORT, Sept. 10, 1856. GENTLEMEN—You have a right to understand, clearly, the political principles of the candidates for nomination before you to-day. Mine are briefly these: I firmly adhere to the Constitution, to the compact growing out of it, and to the union of the States. The Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, I regard as a great evil, full of fearful consequences to our country. This is the opinion of all conservative men in all portions of the land. I re-affirm it in the strongest manner.

As the Compromise, which was a Southern measure, was based on the restriction of Slavery, all who deplore its repeal, must necessarily adopt its spirit and take ground against the extension of Slavery. This I have taken and will firmly maintain. The action of the Congress of the Confederation, by the Ordinance of 1787, recognized by the first Congress under the Federal Constitution, and the spirit of which has been constantly sustained by our Government until the passage of the Kansas Act, which set upon a peace to the country and promoted fraternal kindness among Americans, I consider just, expedient and constitutional. I have no doubt of the exclusive right of Congress to legislate for the Territories. I am opposed to the admission of Kansas as a Slave State.

As to the policy of the present campaign, I am in favor of a union of the opposition in Pennsylvania, this being absolutely necessary to defeat the Cincinnati Platform and its candidate—James Buchanan. Your friend and fellow citizen, WM. H. IRWIN.

To the Conferees of the 27th Congressional District. The Legislative Conference, which met at the same place, the same day, nominated Isaac Benson, Esq., of this place, and Robt. Knox, of Jersey Shore.

On Wednesday August 20th, a man named Hupp, a brother-in-law of Rev. E. Nute, the Unitarian minister here, started in a buggy from Lawrence to Leavenworth. Mr. Hupp had but just come into the Territory, had brought his wife who was in feeble health and left her with her friends. His business at Leavenworth was to bring to Lawrence their effects.

On the morning of that day a very strange but characteristic scene was being enacted at Leavenworth City: A drunken Missourian made a bet with a merchant there that he would "shoot a G—d d—d Abolitionist that day or lose his bet" which was six dollars against a pair of boots. In the afternoon he started out on the road towards Lawrence and when about two miles from Leavenworth he met Mr. Hupp. "Hello!—where did you come from?" On being thus addressed Mr. Hupp stopped his horse and said "From Lawrence." The response was a ball from a rifle in the hands of the pro-slavery man. Mr. Hupp fell out of his buggy, and the demon in human shape advanced, and scalped him, and left him on the road to die. Half an hour afterwards a government wagon under guard, on its way from the fort passed along, and the guard discovered this horrible spectacle. Mr. Hupp was still alive. He was carried to the nearest house where he shortly afterwards died.

In the mean time the man-demon went to Leavenworth City and exhibited the scalp to the indifferent gaze of the crowd, claimed his wager, and got it. It is horrible to think that the only comment made upon this savage murder was simply these words: "It is only the scalp of an abolitionist!"

The murderer went down the river the next morning on a steamboat, and as far as the people of Leavenworth are concerned, as far as I have yet heard, there the thing ended.

The people of Lawrence on hearing of this, resolved that they must investigate the matter and see whether the story was true. The story has been twice corroborated by the arrival of free state citizens from Leavenworth to confirm its truth, and before the week closes, a fearful reckoning will be made with the Ruffians and pirates of that city. At this present writing a committee of the citizens of Lawrence have gone to Leavenworth to consult Gov. Woodson and to inform him of the facts of the case. We shall see what he will do. General James H. Lane who it was supposed was in Nebraska or Iowa is now in this city and has entire command. It is but justice to say that at the battles of Franklin and Titus Camp he was not present, though some say he was at Franklin in disguise as a Col. Cook. But a few of those who came through with him are here, the greater part of them having remained at Plymouth, Lexington and Milwaukee, three new towns which they laid out on their way between the Nebraska line and Topeka. The Chicago company who were sent down the river, are here however, and I fear if they are sent to Leavenworth to investigate the murder of Mr. Hupp, they will forget their errand and avenge their own wrongs and the indignities heaped upon them.

The opinion I had formed of Lane's character and abilities, was heightened in one respect and lessened in another by a personal acquaintance with him. I found him far more of a general, far more of a man of courage, and far shrewder as a military tactician than I supposed him to be. I found him less of a man—that kind of a man that I could admire than I supposed. Still there is nothing positively bad in either his conversation or manners. There is a kind of a free-and-easy style about him which takes with "the boys," so that he has their entire confidence. Here is a conversation I heard last night on the street between two men strangers to me.

"They say there's five thousand Missourians."

"Well, what if they be; we can whip 'em."

"What! whip five thousand! why we are only a thousand strong at best, and some scouts gone!"

"Well no difference; Lane says we can whip 'em."

"Well" said the other thoughtfully, "whatever Lane says we can do, it'll have to be done."

The press for the Herald of Freedom is in this State, but it cannot be started till these troubles are ended. There is no paper upon which to print it if they were, till it comes up the river. Materials are all ordered and paid for and I trust Mr. Brown will be out of prison in time to superintend the "getting up" of the first number in person.

The prisoners are well and feel well, since there is a prospect of either getting a change of venue to some other State, or a writ of Habeas Corpus from the United States Supreme Court.

H. Y.