#### Buchanan Deserted for Breckinridge.

Within the last week the Presidential car vass has assumed a new and quite unexpected phase. The report is that Dousglas and his friends have lost faith in Buchanan, and are intriguing for the elevation of Breckinridge in his place, in a way which we will presently ex-

It has been quite apparent for some time, to Mr. Buchanan's northern friends, that it was impossible for him to succeed on what Col Benton so significantly termed the "ipecac platform" prescribed for him at Cincinnati. To hold some portion of the northern democracy, if possible, the "Sage of Wheatland" has been gradually easing upon the slavery subject, in various ways, until the Douglas men begin to think he means, after all, to stand where he stood in 1848—upon the principles of the Missouri Compromise. Col. Benton's course in supporting Buchanan, while denounce ing the Convention which nominated him, and the platform it laid down, first put them upon suspicion. Then disposition manifested in Buchanan's letter accepting the Cincinnati nonination, to qualify the position he had previously taken in his speech to the committee, increas ed their alarm.

But the heaviest blow which has been given to the confidence of the Kansas party was struck the other day in Congress, by Barclay of Pennsylvania, in voting for the admission Kansas into the Union as a free state, under the Topeka constitution. Mr. Barclay is well known to be a fast friend of Buchanan, and his defection, attended as it was with such crit ical results, has spread consternation among Mr. Buchanan's bondsmen in the Cincinnati Convention. They do not disguise their belief that he is ratting, and that he will be as ready now to betray the South as he has always been when public sentiment ran in the opposite direction, to betray the North.

Inspired by this new and unexpected danger, the pro-slavery leaders have hit upon a new plan securing power by deceiving the people. The most they hope or desire now for Buchanan is that he may have votes enough to defeat an election at the polls. In that case the election goes to the House of Representatives, whose duty is thus prescribed by Art. 12 of Sec. 1 of the Constitution.

"ART. 12, Sec. 1 .- The electors shall meet in the "ART. 12, Sec. 1.—The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves, they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transful scaled to the government of the United States directed to the President of the Senate, the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president if such number be a majority of the whole number of the electors sumber be a majority of the whole number of the e number be a majority of the whose number of the execution appointed and if no person have such a majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives, shall choose immediately by balloft the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President." ability of the President."

The three highest candidates before the House, in case of a defeat of the popular choice, will doubtless be Fremont, Buchanan and Fillmore. Each state then will east but one vote. Rhode Island or Delaware has just as much weight in that election as New York or Pennsylvania. Neither party in the House has, according to Republicans have majorities in and control the delegations from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, jorities in Alabama, Arkansas, Virginia, Illinois, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, and Caliornia, —elelven states. The American party numders a majority in Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Delaware-five states. Iowa presents a tie-one republican and one democrat, as also does Texas, represented by one democrat and one American. The Republican candidate, having but thir-

teen states, would thus lack three of a majority. California, Illinois and Iowa are the three States from which the required aid would be

most naturally expected.

The Kansas party, now disgusted with Buchanan, are laying their plans not only to defeat an election by the people, but by the House of Representatives. In the event of the House not choosing the President before the fourth day of March next, should the choice devolve upon it, then the Vice-President becomes the President de facto. Who the Vice President would be in that event is not at all doubtful. The Senate has the power of choosing the Vice-President from the two candidates having the highest vote for that office in the electoral college, and the strong democratic majority in the Senate would insure the immediate choice of Mr. Breckinridge, the factotum of Mr. Douglas in securing the passage of Kansas-Nebraska bill, and one of the most thoroughgoing believers in slavery jure divino,

To make Mr. Breckinridge President by the vote of the Senate; to defeat the popular choice; to take from the popular branch of Congress a constituional perogative and transfer it to the Senate-these are the plans which are just now said to engross the whole ingenuity of the pro-slavery leaders. This is the consummation towards which Mr. Fillmore and his friends are laboring, some ignorantly and some designedly, with all their might.

Deeply as we should deplore such a result we have no commiseration for Mr. Buchanan. His subscryience to the south, and his faithlessness to all his political convictions, time and again, entitle him no better fate. The man who, in his position and all his years, creed proclaimed at Cincinnati, deserves to be betrayed .- Evening Post.

AN UGLY CUSTOMER .- Mr. Burlingame, while waiting for Mr. Brooks to accompany him to Canada to settle a little affair between them, amond his leisure hours by trying his rifle in a shooting gallery in New York. He "rang the bell" five times out of nine, and the other four balls came in very nucomfortable proximity to the exact center. Burlingame's skill with a rifle is equal to that of Brooks with a bludg the Richmond Enquirer, and the men who

A JIMMY. - Since Mr. Buchanan has been nominated for President, at the Baltimore market and other places a ten cent piece is called a "Jimmy," it being the price for a day's la- as follows :bor that he said would spread blessings and benefits over the country.

# Brudford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Chareday Morning, Inly 31, 1856.



JOHN C. FREMONT. WM. L. DAYTON.

Union State Ticket. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, THOMAS E. COCHRAN, OF YORK CO.

DARWIN E. PHELPS, OF ARMSTRONG CO FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, BARTHOL, LAPORTE, OF BRADFORD CO.

Terms-Oe Dollar per annum, invariably in advance. Four weeks previous to the expiration of a subscription, notice will be given by a printed wrapper, and if not renewed, the paper will in all cases be stopped. LUBBING - The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the fol-

lowing extremely low rates:

6 copies for....\$5 00 | 15 copies for....\$12 00
10 copies for.... 8 00 | 20 copies for.... 15 00 ADVERTISEMENTS-For a square of ten lines or less, One

on Work—Executed with accuracy and despatch, and a reasonable prices—with every facility for doing Books, Blanks, Hand-bills, Ball tickets, &c.

Money may be sent by mail, at our risk-enclosed in an envelope, and properly directed, we will be respon for its safe delivery.

THE REPUBLICAN CO. COMMITTEE will meet at the Court House in the borough of To-randa, on SATURDAY, the 2d day of AUGUST next, at wanda, oh SATURDAY, the 2d day of AUGUSTREX, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The following named persons compose said Committee:—Allen M'Kean, E. O. Goodrich, Wm. C. Bogart, G. F. Mason, J. B. G. Babcock, Eugene Keeler, John A. Codding, Wm. H. Vandyke, V. S. Vincent, Sam'l Davidson, E. C. Kellogg, C. F. Nichols, Ira C. Bullock, July 21, 1856. ALLEN M'KEAN, Chairman.

#### MR. BUCHANAN AT THE SOUTH.

The friends of Mr. BUCHANAN in this region, claim that he is opposed to the extension of Slavery-that it elected he would not be a party to the designs of the South in their purposes of propagating and perpetuating slavery, but would rather favor the cause of Freedom. That these assumptions are false are illustrated by the public eareer of the Cincinnati candidate. Amongst all our Northern men, there is not one who has descended lower to propitiate Southern feelings and support than Bu-

We propose to show our readers how Mr BUCHANAN is regarded in the South, by those who have especial charge of the plan for strengthening the peculiar institution. We have before us the Richmond Enquirer, of July 15. 1856, which contains a long leading editorial present party divisions, a clear majority. The article headed "Buchanan on Slavery—A Record Without a Blemish"-devoted to the task of illustrating, from the record, by Mr. Buchanan's votes and speeches and acts how Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin-thirteen true he has been to the interests of Slavery.states. The democrats are represented by ma- The Enquirer is confessedly the leading paper of the pro-slavery party. It is the organ of ticians which regulates the affairs of the Democratic party, makes its platforms and indicates and nominates its candidates. From Polk's to the present Administration, this same clique has virtually controlled the foreign and domestic policy of the Government. It obtains complete control of the President, and distributes the offices and the patronage of the government. It has but one object-viz : to uphold and strengthen the institution of domestic slavery, to make the traffic in human chattles profitable, and to secure political power thro the interests of that great aristocracy. It is this same clique that speaks through the Richmond Enquirer, which nominated Mr. Buchan-AN at Cincinnati. Had not Virginia been steadfast to him he would never have been a candidate for the suffrages of the people.

Owing his nomination to Virginia, is there any question but that Mr. Buchanan, if he is not already in the hands of the junta of which we have spoken, would, as President, succumb to the powerful influences they bring to bear, as readily as did Polk, and Tyler, and Fill-MORE, and PIERCE? Mr. BUCHANAN if elected President, will owe his success almost entirely to Southern votes, as he does his nomination to Southern influence. He cannot fail, under the circumstances, to become the supple tool of the power behind the throne-more powerful than the throne. His advisers, the chief support for his administration, would be the nullifiers and disunionists of the South, and and their most mercenary and debased Northern adjuncts. The Free North will be virtuand proscriptive spirit of Slavery-propagandism will have full sway. The schemes of extension would make himself the organ of the barbarous and aggrandizement which the popular expression of the North has checked for the last two years, will be fully consummated, and slavery having achieved the preponderance, and broken down the last barier against its spread, will obliterate all the safeguards of Freedom, and diffuse its baleful influence over the entire continent.

We propose, by the extracts we shall make, to show how Mr. Buchanan is regarded by Administrations. The editor opens his article Cuba, is as follows :by an announcement, that the "slavery question is the paramount issue of the canvass,"

"As the slavery queatlon, in its various relations, is he paramount issue of the canvass, it is essential above

through the mails; in the same year he proposed and voted for the admission of Arkansas; and in 1837 he denounced and voted to reject petitions for the abolition of Slavery in to prohibit the circulation of Abolition papers reject petitions for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

In 1837, Mr. Calhoun presented his famous resolutions, defining the rights of the States, and the limits of federal authority, and affirming it to be the duty of the general government to protect and uphold the institutions of the South. Mr. Buchanan supported these resolutions, while his colleague, General M'KEAN. opposed them. In reference to his action on the resolutions the Enquirer says :-

"This statement exhibits three things: 1st. That Mr. Buchanan supported no amendment which materially mo dified the substance of any resolution. 2nd. That he sup ported only such amendments as were acceptable to South ern men. 3d. That he voted for the entire series of resolutions, in company with Calhoun, Roane, Sevier, and the Southern Senators. In the progress of the debate on the resolutions, Mr. Calhoun said with emphasis: "Mr. the resolutions, Mr. Callioun said with emphasis: "Mr. Buchanan had habitually indicated correct feelings on this dangerous question," (slavery.) In supporting the Calhoun resolutions, Mr. Buchanan not only pledged himself against any interference with the domestic institutions of the South, but declared it to be the duty of the government to strengthen and uphold them."

The course of Mr. B. is further followed by

"The next great occasion on which abolitionism displayed itself in Congress during the service of Mr. Buchanan, was in opposition to the annexation of Texas. Of this measure, from its first inception to its successful consummation, Mr. Buchanan was the steadfast, able and zealous advocate. He helped it forward by speech, vote, and every sert of personal effort. On the last night of the session of 1844, he entertained the Senate with a masterly argument in support of the admission of Texasurging as a paramount consideration that "Texas would become a dependency of England, unless it should be annexed to the United States; and that through the agency of English Abolitionists, a servile war would be lighted. of English Abolitionists, a servile war would be lighted up, endangering the existence of the Southern States."—
This declaration of motive, of auxious concern for the interests of the South, imparts additional significance to his support of a measure, which restored the equilibrium of the Union, and secured the annexation of an immense slave territory.

slave territory.

For the next four years Mr. Buchanan was a member of the executive branch of the Government as Secretary of State; but though removed from Congress, he was not this period that the Wilmot Proviso was conceived and introduced into Congress as an instrument of aggression upon the South. To defeat this measure, the friends of the South rallied in support of the extension of the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific Ocean. Mr. Buchanan was with them heart and hand—being utterly opposed to the Wilmot Proviso and in favor of securing full development for slavery South of the line 36° 30°. For proof we citchis Harvest Home Letter, of October, 1847."

In regard to Mr. Buchanan's offer to extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pa-

"Mr. Buchanan's plan of settlement was, to extend the ine of the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific Ocean, which measure was regarded, at the time, as extreme con-cession to the just demands of the South."

Mr. Buchanan's adhesion to the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise also meets the approbation of the Enquirer :-

"The next conflict between Abolitionism and Slavery, "The next conflict between Abolitionism and Slavery, in the national arena, was brought on by the attempt to repeal the Missouri restriction. The South had reluctantly acquiesced in the settlement of the Missouri Compronise—well knowing how inconsistent it was with their rights and dignity under the Constitution. Defeated in every endeavor to carry this compromise to its legitimate conclusion, they at last resolved to repudiate patch-work expedients, to fall back upon principle, and to recover the equality which was sacrified by the enactment of the Missouri restriction. With this view the Kansas-Nebras-ka bill was introduced, and after a struggle of unexampled intensity and duration, was carried through Congress ice, but he lost no time, after his return to the country avowing his hearty concurrence in the Kansas-Nebra bill, and approval of the recovered principles of Sta overeignty and State equality. His letter of acceptant

But the most signal service rendered to the South, is in the attempt to acquire Cuba for the Slaveholding interest. Mr. B while Secretary of State labored for its acquisition, and in his famous Ostend circular promulgated 'the highwaymen's plea" that showed his devotedness to the South. It is somewhat amusing to see the stress which the Enquirer places upon the assertion that the attempt was to acquire Cuba "by honorable and only by honorable means." The Ostend circular declares,

"The Union can never enjoy repose, nor possess relia-e security, as long as Cuba is not embraced within its observed the considerations exist which renders delay in the acquisition of this Island exceedingly dangerous to the United "Cuba has thus become to us an unceasing danger and

And then having demonstrated that a necessity already exists for the acquisition of presides over the House of Representatives.-Cuba, proceeds to say :-

"Our past history forbids that we should acquire the Island of Cuba without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of self-pre-ervation.

"After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question, does Cuba in the possession of Spain seriously, endanger, one in the possession of Spain seriously endanger, one in the possession of Spain seriously endanger, one in the possession of the whole nation, and recognizing the constitutional rights of all sections. the possession of Spain seriously endanger our internal beace and the existence of our cherished Union? Should this question be answered in the affirmative. then by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Span, if we possess the power.—And this upon the very same principle that would justify an individual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor if there was no other means of preventing the dames from destroying his own house."

The whole spirit and meaning of the Ostend Circular is of the fillibustering character. Mr BUCHANAN stands pledged, whenever the South shall say that they consider its acquisition necessary for their interests, to wrest the Island of Cuba, by violence from Spain, involving us in a war with that nation, and probably with the whole of Europe. Are the Freemen of ally outlawed and prostrated. The arrogant the North willing to endorse such a piratical scheme ?. Are they ready to involve the country in the horrors of such a war, merely to strengthen and aggrandize Slavery?

How long will it be after BUCHANAN shall be elected, and slavery planted in Kansas, before the Southern slaveholders will begin to clamor for Cuba, and demand from him the fulfillment of his pledges contained in the Ostend Circular? According to that paper, a necessity already exists for its immediate pos session, and the Slaveholders only wait a favorable moment to secure by violence the rich prize which they so anxiously covet. The alhave surrounded and controlled the four last lusion to Mr. Buchanan's attempt to acquire

"We have yet to mention Mr. Buchanan's most signal service to the South. It was a service only in purpose and endeavor, but still more than any other and all other

all things distinctly to ascertain the opinions and public course of the candidates on this vital subject, that the confidence of the South may not be betrayed to its future shame and irreparable injury. "We propose in this article to present a succinct but complete statement of Mr. Buchanan's words and acts in relation to Southern slavery and its constitutional guarantees, not for any purpose of applogy or defence, but in order that the people may appreciate his fidelity and applaud his patriotism."

The record is then examined, and it is shown that in 1836 Mr. Buchanan supported a bill to prohibit the circulation of Abadition papers. ecquisition of Cuba would aggrandize the slave interes

The Enquirer then proceeds to speak of Mr. Buchanan's private acts, and finally recapitude lates the points of the article :--

"In private as well as in public, Mr. Buchanan has always stood on the side of the South. The citizen and the state-man are one and the same individual. He supported the rights of the South when in office; he vindicated and maintained those rights when out of office. He not only voted for all measures of justice to the South, but he endeavored to carry them into effect. His is not a dead record of votes, but a living record of acts, which vindicate the honesty of the votes. Thus, Mr. Buchanan exhorted the North to a faithful and cheerful fulfillment of the obligations of the Fugitive Slave Law. He protested against the prohibition of the jails in Pennsylvania to federal officers for the confinement of captured slaves. He denounced the Wilmot Proviso. He approved the Clayton Compromise of 1847. And, to sum up in a single sentence, he has at all times and in all places exerted the authority of his high character and great talents to uphold the Union, defend the Constitution and protect the South. To recapitulate:— "In private as well as in public, Mr. Buchanan has al

To recapitulate:—
1. In 1836, Mr. Buchanan supported a bill to prohibit be circulation of Abolition papers through the mails. 2. In the same year he proposed and voted for the ad-nission of Arkansas.
3. In 1845-7, he denounced, and voted to reject petitions

In 1846-7, he denounced and voted to reject petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.
 In 1841, he voted for Mr. Calhoun's famous Resolutions, defining the rights of the States and the limits of Federal authority, and affirming it to be the duty of the government to protect and uphold the institutions of the set.

. In 1838 9 and '40, he invariably voted with South-. In 1844-5, he advocated and voted for the annexation

Fexas.

In 1847, he sustained the Clayton Compromise.

In 1850, he proposed . In 1850, he proposed and urged the extension of the souri Compromise to the Pacific Ocean. . But, he promptly acquiesced in the Compromise of , and employed all his influence in favor of the faithful

execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. 10. In 1851, he remonstrated against an enactment of the Pennsylvania Legislature for obstructing the arrest

and return of fugitive slaves.

11. In 1854, he negotiated for the acquisition of Cuba.

12. In 1856, he approves the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and supports the principles of the Kansas-Neora-ka Act. never gave a vote against the interests of slave-

r, and never attered a word which could pain the most ensitive Southern heart. The prominent facts of Mr. Buchanan's record touching The prominent facts of Mr. Buchanan's record touching slavery are thus grouped into a single view; so that the person of the least patience in research, may ascertain at a glance, how the Democratic candidate stands in respect to the great issue of the canvass. In this succinct statement, we give no detached passages and isolated acts; but we bring the whole history of a long life, to bear upon the popular mind with the irresistible force of truth. This rapid retrospect discloses a consistency and an efficiency of service to the South, which flattery can claim for no other living man. Mr. Buchanan is not only vindicated from calumny; he is not simply shown to be exempt from just reproach and worthy of confidence; he is promoted to his proper position, in advance of any and every statesman of the North, in the confidence and affection of the people of the South. He demands not a mere recognition man of the North, in the confidence and affection of the people of the South. He demands not a mere recognition of his attachment to the constitution, but unbounded applanse for such service in the interest of the South as no other man can boast. Against the captions criticism of a desperate adversary, refining upon technical distinctions and skulking among quibbles, the Democracy oppose this incontestiole attestation of their candidate's fidelity."

ing the article entire.

Slavery. Is there an intelligent man who will action, but of his land speculations,—those allow himself to question what his course would very acts of which he had previously express be if elected President ? Is there not every ed his entire approval. reason to believe that all the influences that In all this President PIERCE was endeavor ter? What could be hoped from the man who | which the Pro-Slavery propaganda required at | Southern interests, pledged to carry out the on him?

sent day, but in the election of John C. Freof our forefathers, or what shall be the end? Administration that will respect the rights of the Slaveholding States, but at the same time will divorce the government from the rule of Slavery, and pay some regard to the rights of Freemen. We need a President to administer the affairs of the country, as Speaker Banks Such an Administration would be truly Nation

bert for the murder of Keating has resulted in intense excitement exists amongst the Irish and immediately set out for Canada. population of Washington, and that Herbert has left the city.

From what we have seen of the testimony and unrighteous verdict. It serves to show Columbia. So long as Congressmen are allowed to beat editors and assault Senators with impunity, and are rewarded by the applause of the males and the embraces of the females. who can wonder that it is regarded as a mere bagatelle to shoot an Irish waiter who is somewhat dilatory in providing a breakfast.

The spirit of Slavery rules the district. To slaveholder, a servant is no better than a slave, though he may happen to be white, and fit only to be the recipient of the indignities tract anything in his card. Mr. Campbell Otero. The contested seat from Illinois was r his testy humor may dietate.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS .- The members of Congress are beginning to think somewhat seriously of a final adjournment in a few weeks, a fact that will, no doubt, be hailed with satisfaction throughout the country. The House on Tuesday amended and passed the Senate's resolution, for the purpose, fixing upon the 18th of August. Subsequently the Senate concurred with the action of the House, and the acts of his life, it attests his life-long aspirations for the legitimate aggrandizement of the South. We allude to his elters to compass the acquisition of Cuba. He conceived the design while Secretary of State, explained its day.

### A CURIOUS REVELATION.

Governor REEDER, appointed Governor of Kansas Territory by President PIERCE, was afterwards removed from that office by him, professedly because he had engaged in unlawful and improper real estate speculations. Every man of ordinary political sagacity knew at they think him favorable to the interests of the time that this was a mere pretext; and Slavery, yet they will be disappointed. In that Gov. Reeder's removal was really effect ed by the Border Ruffians of Missouri, because the course he had taken interfered with the accomplishment of their plans. The authentic history of this transaction, and which is more danger of being cheated in such an event, sworn to by Gov. Reeder himself, upon examithan the South. Does not the past political nation, before the Congressional Committee history of the country prove that the South appointed to investigate the afiairs of Kansas, and which is now published, having been submitted to President PIERCE that he might answer if he sawproper. He has not taken any Can any Freeman, who excepts to the Cincinnati notice of it. It is a curious chapter of the se eret political history of the times. From this statement it appears that Presi-

dent Pierce informed Gov. Reeder, in a peronal interview in the Spring of 1855, that the most urgent demands, had been made for his removal -and that " Gen. Atchisos pressed it in the most excited manner, and would gressions of Slavery (if there be any such) are listen to no reasoning at all." He for ther as- they who are certain to be cheated. The insured him, after full explanations had been fluences surrounding the Administration are made, that he was perfectly satisfied that his all Pro-Slavery. Mr. Buchanan must look purchases of town lots were all right, and that to the South for support for his Administraall his proceedings in Kansas met his entire tion; his advisers must necessarily be such approbation. At subsequent interviews he men as Butler, Soule, Brooks, Douglas, and repeated these assurances,-declaring his con- others of the same class, who have only in viction that his whole course had been per- view the extension and aggrandizement of stafeetly proper, and that the complaints brought very. Will he bring into his Administration against him were wholly without foundation a single man more favorable to Freedom, than But, at the same time, in consequence of the the clique who now manage and control Pierce! pressure upon him from Gen. Atchison and Is there any reason to hope for better and others, he desired Goy, Reeder to resign his more liberal counsels? office. He endeavored to work upon his fears, The men who surround Pierce, and who saving that it would be unsafe for him to support his measures in the Senate and House return to Kansas, -that his life might be ta- are the men who will surround BCCBANAN, and ken and that the whole North would be in- to whose dictation he must yield. Is there a flamed. Finding these hints ineffectual, and single intelligent reader who believes, even that Gov. Reeder would not resign, he then were he so inclined, that he would refuse to proposed to remove him, in a way to obviate lend the influence and power of the governall his objections, -asking him to send him a ment for the purpose of carrying out plans, at memorial upon the subject and promising, in the risk of their denunciation and opposition? his letter of removal, to place it entirely upon The idea is preposterous. If the people of grounds of expediency, to exonerate him from this Republic will sanction the infraction of all blame, to express the most unqualified ap- national faith, the aggressions of Slavery the probation of his official conduct, and to give im the Mission to China! Finding that this men, perpetrated during the past two years, last engagement could not be kept, in consequence of Mr. McLane's intention not to re turn, he promised to give him some other office, equally or more desirable. A good deal the policy of that candidate will be different To prevent all cavil as to the correctness of of time was consumed in these negotiations,our quotations, and that the paragraphs are the President himself preparing drafts of letneither distorted nor perverted from their ori- ters which he wished Gov. Reeder to sign, ginal meaning, we will cheerfully submit to the and the latter declining to sign them because inspection of the curious the Enquirer contain- they were evidently intended to put him in the attitude of consenting to his own removal.-Fellow citizens, we have shown you by high The result of the whole was a declaration, on Southern authority, Mr. Buchanan's antece- the part of the President, that if he removed not stand up against the powerful influences dents and feeling in regard to the question of him it would be, not on account of his official brought to bear upon him. How much bet-

would surround and control his Administration ing to obtain a colorable pretext for doing an would be of the most ultra pro-Slavery charac- act, which his own judgment condemned, but would put forth such a document as the Ostend his hands. Mr. Archison had demanded Sircular, when Slavery pressed its demands up- REEDER's removal ;-the President had promised it ;-and the next question was, how it There is no remedy for the evils of the pre- could best be done. He sought to intimidate, -then to coax, and finally to bribe Governor MONT to the Presidency. We must bring back REEDER into consenting to his own removal. the Government to the sound National policy This is but one of a thousand instances where the patronage of the Government has been If the power and patronage of the General used directly to promote the designs of the Government is to be employed in carrying out slaveholding interest. The disclosures made schemes for the extension of Slavery who can in this testimony of Governor REEDER convict prophesy our future. The country needs an President Pierce of a degree of pusillanimous subserviency and of unprincipled treachery of which even his best friends hitherto have not deemed him capable.

THE BURLINGAME AND BROOKS AFFAIR .-Mr. Burlingame, having learned that in certain quarters, a construction was put upon his explanation of his speech, not intended by him, published a card, in which he withdraws all explanation, and allows his speech to interpret he once professed, and bows down at the feet itself. The consequence was a message from Brooks, by his friend Col. LANE. Mr. BUR-ACQUITTAL OF HERBERT.—The trial of Her- LINGAME, by his friend Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, at once acceded to a meeting and named the a verdict of acquittal. We are told that an Clifton House, at Niagara Falls, as the place,

Mr. Brooks, however, does not fancy going to Canada, and still less being a target for rifle practice, so he concludes not to follow him. in this case, we consider it an unwarranted and contrives to get arrested, and put under bonds to keep the peace. Mr. Burlingame bethe state of public morals in the District of ing telegraphed at New York, returned to Washington.

Mr. Brooks publishes a card, in which he gives his reasons for refusing to follow Mr Burlingame to Canada-seven hundred miles he says, through the enemy's country, which he could not pass without running the gauntlet of mobs and assassins, prisons and peni tentiaries, bailiffs and constables.

Mr. Burlingame also publishes a card, in which he states that he did not intend to retakes all the responsibility of naming the place of meeting, and says that Mr. Burlingame was willing to meet Brooks anywhere, even in South Carolina, and moreover says that Brooks would have been as secure anywhere North of per diem. Mason & Dixon's line as South of it.

The Coroner's jury have rendered a verdiet attributing the calamity on the North Pennsylvania railroad to the criminal negligence of Conductor Hoppel, of the excursion

## WHO IS TO BE CHEATED?

It is asserted by the supporters of Buchay, AN in this region that he is opposed to the extension of Slavery, that if elected President, he would favor the cause of Freedom. That though the South may support him because plain words, the South is to be cheated in the event of Mr. Buchanan's election. Now. apart from the want of morality in such an assumption, we submit if the North is not in can bring an influence to bear upon the President in the struggle between Slavery and Freedom, which secures him for the former? platform and to Mr Buchanan's unseemly haste to place himself thereon, but who still intends to support him in hopes that the South is to be cheated, find anything in the past to warrant such a conclusion?

Those who support Mr. Buchanan and at the same time are really opposed to the ag-

outrages upon the rights and persons of freeby electing the candidate nominated and supported by those who have conceived and com mitted these excesses, how can they hope that from that of the present Administration.

Buchanan must necessarily be a more sunple and willing ally of Slavery than Pierce has ever been. The latter was elected by the North, as well as the South. He was unpledged, and anxious, we are willing to believe. to do justice to all sections. But he could ter was his position to preserve integrity, than that in which Buchanan has voluntarily placed himself, who is especially the candidate of the South, and if elected will owe his success to the votes of Slavery extensionists. He stands too, upon a platform constructed to promote most ultra schemes of Slavery aggrandizement, and to seize upon Cuba, whenever the South

shall declare it necessary for their interests. How dishonest, how idle, it is to talk of the probability of such a man cheating the South! We prefer rather to trust the candidate of the Republican party, in whose election, nobody will be cheated, but all sections will be treated with consideration, and the government administered as it was in the days of JEFFERSON and Jackson.

It is said that the Buchaniers are makng arrangements to flood the town of Ridgbery with Van Buren's late letter, for the purpose of persuading the Freemen of that staunch Democratic town to support the slavery-extension candidates. It will not avail. The voters of that town are too intelligent and indepen dent to follow the lead of any man, especially when he disregards and repudiates principles of the Slave Power. They are opposed to the propagation of Slavery, to the outrages in Kansas, and in favor of making Kansas a free state, and will testify their devotion to principle, we have every confidence, at the ballot-

On our outside will be found an Ora ion delivered at Terrytown, on the fourth stant, by T. J. Ingham. The struggle Freedom in 1776, and the present contest tween Right and Error, are vividly and faith fully portraved. Mr. Ingham's address has it it nothing of a partizan character, and not a single sentiment which should not find an ecle in the breast of every freeman. It will richly repay a perusal.

CONTESTED SEATS DECIDED. The House of Representatives on Wednesday decided the co teted seat of the delegate from New Mexico by turning out Mr. Gallegos and putting in Mr. ferred back to the people, and Mr. Archer lowed mileage and per diem. Chapman " confirmed as delegate from Nebraska, and the contestant, Mr. Bennett, allowed mileage an

Advices from Kansas report that Co Lane crossed the Missouri into Kansas Monday, with 600 men armed with Sharp rifles, revolvers and bowie knives. After cre sing, Col. Lane returned, saving that he would force his way up the Missouri with the oth