PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. O'MEARA GOODRICH.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Chureday Alorning, Angust 14, 1856.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF BRADFORD COUNTY. That Bradford will give a large majority for FREMONT, is no reason why we should relax a single effort to increase that majority to the utmost extent. To do this, something like united action is necessary. We submit a few hints for the consideration of our friends :-

1. Have a Fremont and Dayton Club organized in every election district. The sooner the better, and have the executive committee composed of active men, who will take pride in attending to the business of the campaign.

2. Purchase all the documents the Club can afford-"The Republican Platform," "Campaign Life of Fremont," "Sumner's speech," Report of Kansas Investigating Committee," "Colfax's speech," &c. These we have menioned can be had by addressing GREELY & M'ELRATH-(See advertisement in Tribune.) The Executive Committee at Washington are publishing a number of very excellent docunents, which can be obtained by addressing LEWIS CLEPHANE, Washington, D. C.

3. Hold frequent meetings of your Club, for iscussions, not for fancy orators, but for the good, sound, sensible remarks of farmers and aboring men, who are so vitally interested in

4. The County Committee, of which ALLEN WKEAN is Chairman, may be addressed, whenver speakers or documents are required, in towns where there is no club; but the best way is to depend upon your own exertions.

5. Let each Club work in its own locality s if the success of the party depended upon the majority in that locality. Let the majoriveverywhere be swelled, and enlist the Ladies

6. The voters in each town should be canvassed, the doubtful visited, and particularly hould the truth be place in reach of every one, who is undecided and seeking for light.

7. The game in this vicinity is to palm off Bu-HANAN as being as good a friend of Freedom as FREMONT, and the Democratic party as beag opposed to the extension of Slavery. There my possibly be those green enough to swallow this, and if any such exist, they should be hown the resolutions of the Cincinnati Conention, and the views of Mr. Buchanan's rincipal supporters.

ficers of your Club, and the documents you ropose to purchase and distribute in your loity. By so doing the Committee can know what part of the County is unsupplied.

8. Never announce a speaker's name, until he has been written what time he can visit you, and never announce a speaker without knowing

THE EXP OF THE UNION -Senator Toombs. of Georgia, has written a letter to a gentleman of that State, in which he gives vent to the following sentence of awful import:

"The election of Fremont would be the end of the Union, and ought to be. The object of trement's friends is the conquest of the South. am content that they shall own us when mey conquer us, but not before."

The party, then, to which Toombs attaches inself means disunion, if its candidates are not successfut. "Hark from the Toombs a bleful sound." But we don't believe such atterings of fanatical feeling mean anything, orth or South.

OMNOUS.—Four times, says the Louisville rnal, the Democratic party have selected a lidate for the Vice Presidency from Kenly, and each time particularly with the of carrying the State for their ticket. In 66 they nominated Richard M. Johnson, to Ty Kentucky, and they failed. In 1840, nominated the Tecumseh Killer, and , not only in Kentucky, but almost every else. In 1848, they nominated Gen. m. O. Butler and failed again to carry Kenor to elect their candidates. In 1856, have nominated John C. Breckinridge, ey will again fail most ingloriously every-Thus, upon the three former occasions, the Democratic party have nominated a te for Vice Prestdent, specially with a carrying the State, they have failed to Twice out of three times they have cated throughout the Union, and this it will be as it was in '40 and '48, for, Col. Dick Johnson and Gen. Butler l, Breckinridge will surely be overwhelm-

THE RENNING BROOKS .- It said by the Newreury, the reason why Mr. Brooks did I go to Canada, was not that the distance was too long but that after he got there, stance between him and Mr. Burlingame could be too short.

Our devil says that getting in love is getting "tight," the more a fellow does the more he wants to.

A stick of type has more power than by of soldiers, and will batter down walls laughed at siege and cannon ball!

HISTORY OF MR. BUCHANAN.

The following article appeared in the Harrisburg Keystone, edited then, as now, by O. Barrett, Esq. We commend it to the attention of any person who may be desirous of writing the history of Mr. Buchanan. We trust that Mr. BARRETT will find leisure to fill out the heads he has here arranged in order.

[From the Keystone of Dec. 29, 1852.]

A. PROCRUSTEAN BED.—The Pennsylvanian has given out, in the case of Mr. McAllister, that all who oppose Mr. Buchanan's aspirations are "infamous"-" disorganizers "-" defamers of the good name of Pennsylvania's purest sons, with no other business but to distract the democratic party;"—whilst, by inference, all who believe that Mr. B. is the only great man of Pennsylvania and the best democrat in the State, are faithful, deserving patriots and democrats of the straightest and most orthodox sect. This is a very rigid standard by which to measure democrats, and, if strictly applied, would exclude from the party more than three-fourths of those who voted for Pierce and King.

It is evident, therefore, that the Pennsylvanian is mistaken, and that it has no authority for establishing a rule whose application would thus lop off the fair proportions and strength of the democratic party. The editor has committed a blunder through ignorance. He acknowledges he is a "stranger" among us, and knows little of our public or private citizens. As he seems rather amiable in his dispositions we propose enlightening him a little in the history of the one man whom he thinks embodies all "Pennsylvania's purest sons," and all the democratic uprightness within our borders; and to show him that he is so far out in his reckoning, that the man he worships is the cause of all the faction and distraction in the democratic ranks, and that, would the party but slough him off, a perfect fusion would be the result, followed by a ge-neral restoration of harmony and good feeling.

We had intended giving this historical enlightenment to our "stranger" friend to-day; out unusual occupations incident to the season have taken too much of our time to enable us to execute this our benevolent intention. is, consequently, the utmost that we can do now, to give the table of contents to some of the chapters we intend writing for his benefit. In these he will see a few of the salient points in the life of his beau ideal of a peerless democrat—sufficient, we hope, to induce him to unmake his Procrustean bed, and admit that a man may by possibility be a good democrat and at the same time not an admirer of Mr. BUCHANAN. At any rate, we doubt not, that these hints of what some of the forthcoming chapters will contain, if they do not change the editor's opinions outright, will induce him to cease his factious denunciations, until he sees the history in detail.

CHAPTER II. 1808. Mr. Buchanan arrives at Age and in the Federal Party-Practices Law and Federal Tacties with striking success. 1813 .-Puts on a Trooper's Dress, and goes to Baltimore on a Soldiering Frolic-Gets there after the British had left—Arrives at Lancaster again, unhurt. 1815. Delivers an Oration on the 4th of July, denouncing Madison, Jefferson, the War just closed, and the entire Democratic Party-Elected a Federal Member of the Legislature. 1820 Becomes a zealous Abolitionist and Free-Soiler-Offers Free-Soil Resolutions in an Anti-Slavery Meeting in Lancaster-Is idolized by the Federal Party, who elect him to Congress. 1822. Still a Favorite with the Federalists, who again send him to Congress, where he serves them most faithfully. 1824. Again elected to Congress by the same Party. 1825. Mr. Buchanan originates and tries to drive a Corrupt Bargain between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Clay-Goes to each, as though he were authorized by the other

—Both reject his advances, and Gen. Jackson explodes on his hands. 1826. Still idolized by the Federal Party, and returned again to Congress as a Federalist. 1828. Elected to Congress again by the same party-Goes to Washington and steps one foot over into the Democratic Party.

CHAPTER III. 1828-26-30. Mr. Buchanan still stands with a foot on each side of the Political Fence -Finally steps with both on the Democratic Side, and goes to Russia. 1831-2-3-4. His invaluable and imperishable Diplomatic Services in Russia-Deep Snows, Russia-Forms remarkable Political Alliances, by which he is elected to the United States Senate.

CHAPTER IV. distinguished ability in the Senate-Takes care not to get wrong-Waits until older the Tariff of 1842-Votes for it-Makes a valorem principle in toto. Wishes to retire from the Senate to the Supreme Bench-Capt. Tyler offers him the Nomination-Canvasses the Senate, and finds he would be rejected. Reflections upon this unprece-

dented state of things. 1844 to 1852. Mr. Buchanan after striving for the Presidential Nomination, receives that of Col. Polk, coldly-When Polk is elected he warms up and forces himself into the Cabinet-Resigns his seat in the Senate and co-operates in the election of Gen. Cameron as his successor-Assumes to be Preident for the distribution of patronage for Pennsylvania-Causes the rejection of all Nominations not advised by himself-Felt personally insulted in an especial manner

again impracticable-Takes a firm stand upon 54 deg. 40 min. or fight-Writes a great letter, clearly establishing our right up to that line—Gets nervous and retreats down to 49 deg.—Despatches the Trist Embassy -Its consequences. Opposed the passage of the Tariff of 1846-Wrote a letter againt it which was set up in the Pennsylvanian Office—Got nervous and the letter was knocked into pi—His Tariff friends expected him to resign his Secretaryship-Mr. B. intended resigning, but seeing Jefferson's remark that "none resigned," respect for that great man made him hold fast to his

BRADFORD

Mr. Buchanan wishing to appropriate Pennsylvania to himself, gets jealous of Governor Shunk's popularity-Makes war upon his Administration-Gov. Shunk's Administration return the favor by warring back-Three Members of Gov. Shunk's Cabinet go to Baltimore in 1848 to defeat Mr. B's Nomination-Mr. B. had the Delegates' as in 1852, by management-The Surviving Members of Gov. Shunk's Cabinet all hostile to Mr. B .- The Causes. 1850. Mr. B. wants the support of the Iron and Coal Interests-Starts the project of increasing the duties on Iron and Coal-His seductive influence upon the person who broke ground on the subject through the Pittsburgh Post

-Unsettled Public Sentiment in Pennsylvania about the Tariff by this movement-His follower "Iago," then of the Pennsylvanian, after the movement was resolved upon, sells out to the Reading Railroad-How much he received. Ex-Gov. Porter and several other Iron Masters become mollified and join the ranks of Mr. Buchanan's followers-Other Protective Democrats do the On the denoument in Congress, Mr. B. gets nervous again, flies home to Wheatland-Denies his agency-The proof indisputable-Witnesses-The author of the Pittsburgh article and several others. CHAPTER VII.

The Compromise Measures in Congress-Mr. B. jealous of its authors-Stands firmly upon the Missouri line -- Loses that -- Gets nervous-Abandons it-Claims the credit of settling public sentiment right in Pennsylvania on the subject of the Compromise Measures-His title to this honor. 1851. Finds Gov. Bigler popular-Wishes to appropriate him-Mounts upon Gov. Bigler -Surges him under-The Governor too strong and rises-Judge Campbell supposed to wield an extensive Sectarian Influence
—Mr. B. jumps upon his back—Raises the Religious question in a speech-The Judge sinks under his weight. 1852. Packs a State Convention-Sends his own Delegates to Baltimore-Defeated-Splenetic effusion whilst chagrined by defeat-Too old for active duties-Leaves the campaign to younger and abler democrats-Finds the Democrats will carry everything-Gets Conventions called-Overslaughs the Governor and presides himself-Makes two tremendous speeches-Claims the first honors and highest influence under the New Administration -Greensburg speech-Disinterested Eulo gium on the College of Cardinals-Bread cast upon the waters-Orders in Grand Council—All opponents and dissentients to Buchanan to be cast into outer darkness and called Cameronians-Tools to execute this order-Petty pilferers of the Funds of the State Agricultural Society-Iagos to get men fuddled that they may criminate and lagos are, &c. General reflections on the anhappy influence of selfish tactics-The wretched qualities of envy, jealousy, suspicion, hypocrisy, heartlessness, dissimula tion, all superinduced by the lack of moral

courage and conscienciousness. As we said before, these are only some of the more salient passages in the crooked history of the Pennsylvanian's great democrat. There are others of the same description .-When they are all wrought out into one great whole, we don't believe that biography, ancient or modern, can furnish a more extraordinary

A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE METAMORPHOSED INTO A PLATFORM.—Two old friends, who in former years had often stood shoulder to shoulder in the phalanx of the "Unterrified," happened to meet a few days since at Easton, Pa. After the usual greetings, some casual allusion to "Auld Lang Syne," together with a natural curiosity on the part of each to know the presdeep enough to pale blushes-Returns from ent political bearings of his old associate in these changeful days, led to the following colloquy "Well, Judge," says interlocutor No. 1,"

where do you stand? You go for Bnchauan, I suppose?" "Sir," replies the other, "there is 1834 to 1844. Mr. Buchanan serves with no man living of whom I have thought more than of Jim Buchanan-I should like to go for Jim Buchanan, and I would go for him if Democrats take position, and then defines he were running; but as Jim Buchanan is not his own with power-Forgot this rule on a candidate, I presume I must go for some one else." "Buchanan not running-how is that. Speech upon it-Takes strong ground for Judge? I fear I am somewhat dull, and shall specific duties in all cases-Opposes the ad- have to ask an explanation." "Why, is it plain enough, I said Jim Buchanan was not running, and I have his own words for it. Does n't he say so in his acceptance of the Cincinnati nomination? Does n't he in that acceptance, change, merge and transmogrify himself into a platform? I tell you it is not Jim Buchanan, but the Cincinnati platform that is a candidate before the people, and as I don't like the platform, and have a fancy for voting a man, I shall go for Fremont." "Give me your hand on that, Judge," was the enthusiastic reply; 'I am right glad to find that we shall stand side by side once more, as we have so often done in the good old times ;" and the two reunited friends went on their way rejoicing.

EVEN-HANDED JUSTICE. Judge Crawford, who fined Mr. Brooks three hundred dollars when Judge Woodward was nominated - for an assault, which in its personal consequen-Intrigued and effected his rejection-Other ces is not unlikely to prove more deplorable similar instances of magnanimity-Wanted than the instant death of the victim, has just again to get upon the Supreme Bench-Mr. Sentenced a poor man to one year's imprisonment Polk wanted him there-Found the Senate for an assault. [From the N. Y. Evening Post.]. RALLYING SONG. TUNE-THE MARSEILLES HYMN.

Behold! the furious storm is rolling, Which Border-Fiends, confederate, raise The Dogs of War, let loose, are howling, And lo! our infant cities blaze. And shall we calmly view the ruin. While lawless force with giant stride Spreads desolation far and wide,

In guiltless blood his hands imbruing? Arise, arise, ye brave! And let our war-cry be Free Speech, Free Press, Free Soil, Free Men.

Oh, Liberty! can he resign thee Who once has felt thy generous flame? Can threats subdue, or bolts confine thee-Or whips thy noble spirit tame? No! by the heavens bright bending o'er us! We've called our Captain to the van-Behold the hour-Behold the man!

FRE-MONT and Victory!

Oh, wise and valiant, go before us! Then let the shout again Ring out from sea to sea, Free Speech, Free Press, Free Soil, Free Men,

FRE-MONT and Victory! Hurrah, hurrah! from hill and valley, Hurrah! from prairie wide and free! Around our glorious Chieftain rally, For Kansas and for Liberty! Let him who first her wilds exploring, Her virgin beauty gave to fame, Now save her from the curse and shame Which slavery o'er her soil is pouring.

Our standard-bearer, then, The brave Path-finder be! Free Speech, Free Press, Free Soil, Free Men, FRE-MONT and Victory!

Political News Items.

-Fremont is sweeping everything before him in Wisconsin. A late mass meeting held in Rock County, of that State, transcends every demonstration made by the Republicans of any section, thus far during the present campaign. It indeed surpassed in enthusiasm the opular movements of 1840. Seven thousand reemen were in council, and a procession was formed two miles in length. Says a Wisconsin paper: "The nomination of Fremont and Dayton has kindled a spirit among the masses rapidity of flames through the dry prairie grass autumn. Put down Wisconsin for John C. Fremont by a majority of thousands.'

-Ole Bull has given \$500 towards establishing a new German Republican paper in Wisconsin. He is to take the stump for Fremont through that State.

-It having been claimed that Judge Mc-Lean was for Fillmore, a Washington writer

of Pennsylvania will vote almost unanimously for Fremont. He predicts the State for Fremont by over 30,000 majority. Few would ing a total of 6,307. Or the whole number of laborer—The Declaration of Independence Repudiated.

The White Man should be a Slave if a Laborer—The Declaration of Independence Repudiated. against Buchanan in his own State : but what would you think when Virginians set down their State for Fillmore? The thing is actually done, and bets are offered freely that the Wise majority for Governor will be reduced Council District in the Territory, and into every

traveling in Western Pennsylvania, describes votes; and the election were entirely controlled unprotected females-Who these Pilferers the enthusiasm there for Fremont as already very great, and as rapidly increasing. He states that the best politicians of that section express the belief that Fremont will cross the mountains with 50,000 majority. From Illinois we have similar intelligence. A gentleman who left Washington city a few days since under the full belief that in his part of Illinois Fillmore would poll more votes than Fremont, in a letter states that since his return home he finds the State all on fire for Fremont, and that in his neighborhood it is all one way. In passing through Indiana, also he saw little else than Fremont and Dayton ratification meetings, and a state of political excitement far exceeding that of the Tippecanoe campaign.

-The following leading Democrats of Philadelphia have come out for Fremont and Dayton :- Hon. Wm. H. Smith, a Polk and Dalmember of Congress, highly esteemed by President Andrew Jackson; Evans Rogers, a highly esteemed retired gentleman; Dr. David C. Skerritt, late prothonotary of the District Court, elected by the Democrats ; Peter Wager, at one time a Director of the Bank of the the slave-drivers. United States, appointed by President Jackson ; Dr. George Spackman, an old Democrat; Henry Simpson, late Alderman; Wm. Hallowell, late Democratic member of the Assembly.

-The pro-slavery party failing to convict Col. Fremont of being a slaveholder, in such a way as to make the fact apparent, now say might be seized and sent off to the West withthat he really, while his sister ostensibly owns certain slaves in South Carolina. Any port in a storm. Prove that Fremot has no sister, and the ruffians would swear that they were mistaken only as to the person—that it was his cousin who managed his slave property.

-Miami County sent 3,315, and Clarke 3,000 delegates to the great Dayton Convention; the delegation from Greene County was young ladies, was presented to the latter as the banner county. Thousands stood in a furious rain listening to the speeches, and the enthusiasm with which the Hon. A. Burlingame was greeted was immense.

-The Angelica (Alleghany county, N. Y.) Reporter, a paper which has stood by the De mocratic party for about twenty years, and worked with zeal and ability for Democratic owered, and the names of Fremont and Dayton floating at its mast head. The Reporter put up the Cincinnati ticket, but, after comlusion to support the Republican candidates. 150 Clubs were formed in that State.

The Ground Taken.

The minority report of Mr. OLIVER, of the Kansas Investigating Committee, has been submitted to Congress, and is included in the official publication. The following are its conclu-

In conclusion, the undersigned begs to report the following facts and conclusions, as he believes, established by the testimony and

sanctioned by the law:
First—That at the first election held in the Territory under the organic act, for delegate to Congress, Gen. John W. Whitfield received a plurality of the legal votes cast, and was duly elected such delegate, as stated in the majority report.

Second-That the Territorial Legislature was a legally constituted body, and had power to pass valid laws, and their enactments are there fore valid

Third-That these laws, when appealed to, have been used for the protection of life, liberty and property, and for the maintainance of law and order in the Territory.

Fourth-That the election under which the sitting delegate, John W. Whitfield, was held, was in pursuance of valid law, and should be regarded as a valid election.

Fifth-That as said Whitfield, at said election, received a large number of legal votes without opposition, he was duly elected as a dolegate to this body, and is entitled to a seat ou this floor as such.

Sixth—That the election under which the

contesting delegate, Andrew H. Reeder, claims his seat, was not held under any law, but in contemptuous disregard of all law; and that it should only be regarded as the expression of a band of malcontents and revolutionists, and consequently should be wholly disre garded by the House.

Seventh-As to whether or not Andrew H Reeder received a greater number of votes of resident citizens on the 9th than J. W. WHIT FIRED did on the 1st of October, 1855, no testi mony was taken by the Committee so far as the undersigned knows, nor is it material to the issue.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

We are glad to see the issue thus boldly that sweeps all before it, and spreads with the made. In declaring the Kansas Legislature to be a legally-constituted body, and its enactments valid, Mr. OLIVER adheres closely to the Democratic programme, although he is thus compelled to take ground from which many of that party shrink. The evidence taken before the committee, of which Mr. OLIVER was one. shows conclusively how the members of this "Legislature" were elected. There were eighteen districts: and, according to the census re-"A letter was read to me to-day, from turns, there were but 2,905 legal votes in them Judge M'Lean, in which he says that the 'united German residents' of the western sections been cast for Pro-Slavery candidates, 791 for

votes cast it was proved that only 1,410 wer cast by legal voters-while 4,908 were illegal votes were cast by men frem Missouri, who had been distributed in advance and sent into every Representative District but one. In every dis--Gen. Pomeroy, of Kansas, who has been trict these illegal votes outnumbered the legal

This is the way in which this "legally-constituted Legislature" was elected.

It is said that a warrant for Governor Reeder's arrest has arrived at Washington, and that if he shows himself there he will be made a prisoner and carried back to Kansas, to take his trial before the excellent and impartial Judge Lecompte, the Jeffreys of the territorial tribunals. This is a supererogation of oppression. It strikes us that it is quite enough to keep Governor Reeder out of the territory, for the purpose of depriving the inhabitants of the benefit of his counsels and his experience as a public man, and that it is an act of superfluous las elector of 1844; Henry Horn, a Jackson ferocity to hunt him elsewhere, as the police would hunt a felon. Probably, however, the design of those who direct these proceedings is not merely to drive him from Kansas, but to make an example of him, to the terror of all who may take the part of the people against

It is worthy of remark that they have not sought to arrest Governor Reeder at Easton. among his old neighbors, or at Boston, or at New-York. The reason, doubtless, is, that the attempt to arrest him in either of those places would doubtless lead to an unpleasant out any danger of disturbance, either at the seat of government or on the way to Lecomp

In the meantime, it appears that the blockade of Kansas, in Missouri, still continues .-On that side, none but the friends of slavery are allowed to enter, but General Lane has entered the territory, from another quarter, with a detachment of settlers, who have gone out with a determination to make Kansas a 3,500. A silk flag, wrought by the Dayton free state. If the bill admitting the territory ander the Topeka constitution be not passed by the Senate, we fear that we shall soon have nore tidings of bloodshed.

"What are the prospects in the country !" asked a city politician of a farmer. "Very poor, as far as regards the crops in my neighborhood." "I mean in regard to the prospects of Buchanan and Breckinridge." "Oh, their candidates, appears with the Buchanan flag prospects are considerably worse than the

- The New Hampshire Democrat states that

Who Are the Disunionists?

The following extracts are selected from authentic records of opinions expressed by men, all of whom are now prominent supporters of Buchanan or Fillmore:

BY SENATOR YULEE, OF FLORIDA. " For my part, I am ready to proceed to exreme measures, even to the dissolution of the

"If the Wilmot Proviso is adopted, it will raise a storm that will sweep away this Union, and I pray God devoutly it will do so."

BY MR. MORSE, OF LOUISIANA. "The southern man who will stand up and say that he is for the Union, "now and forev-ever," is more dangerous to the people he represents than those who are in open hostility. If California be trammeled with a preamble declaring the territory now free, I am willing to dissolve the Union.

BY MR. STANTON, OF TENNESSEE. "When the Wilmot Proviso is adopted, I and the South are ready to walk out of the

BY SENATOR BUTLER, OF SOUTH CAROLINA. "I do not make the salvation of the Union

the paramount question." BY SENATOR MASON, OF VIRGINIA.

" It is time the yoke was thrown off and the question settled." BY MR. COLCOCK, OF GEORGIA. "If the Wilmot Proviso should pass in any

form, I will introduce a bill for the dissolution of the Union." BY MR. MEAD, OF VIRGINIA. " If you exclude us, I am not willing to sub-* We intend to have the land

peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." BY MR. MCWILLE, OF MISSISSIPPI. 'The people of the South know their rights, and will maintain them at all hazards, even should disunion result. * * * The South must defend their rights at the expense of

The following resolution was adopted at a Congressional caucus of southern democrats

held in Washington, in January, 1849 :-" Resolved, That the dissolution of the Union s preferable to the submission of the South to Wilmot Proviso."

The following toasts were drank at a demoeratic 4th of July celebration at Atchison city. " Disunion :- By secession or otherwise-a

peacon of hope to an oppressed people and the surest remedy for southern wrongs. [Enthusiastic cheers. " The City of Atchison :- May she, before

the close of the year '57, be the capital of a Southern Republic. [Cheers.]"

[From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.]

"Until recently, the defence of slavery has labored under great difficulties, because its apologists-for they were merely apologiststook half way grounds. They confined the defence of slavery to mere negro slavery, thereby giving up the slavery principle, admitting other forms of slavery to be wrong, and yielding up the authority of the Bible, and of the history, practices and experience of mankind. Human experience showing the universal success of slave society, and the universal failure of free society, was unavailing to them, because THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST GOVERNOR they were precluded from employing it, by admitting slavery in the abstract to be wrong. The defence of mere negro slavery involved them in still greater difficulty. The laws of all the Southern States justified the holding white men in slavery, provided that through the mother they were descended, however remotely, from a negro slave. The bright mulattoes, according to their theory, were wrongfully held in slavery.

"The line of defence, however, is changed now, and the North is completely cornered, and dumb as an oyster. The South now maintains that slavery is right, natural, and necessary. It shows that all divine, and almost all human, authority justifies it. The South further charges that the little experiment of free society in Western Europe has been, from the beginning, a cruel failure, and that symptoms of failure are abundant in our North. While it is far more obvious that negroes be slaves than whites-for they are only fit to labor, not to direct-yet the principle of slavery is in itself right, and does not depend on difference of complexion. Difference of race, of lineage, of language, of habits and customs, all tend to render the institution more natural and durable : and although slaves have been generally white, still the masters and slaves have generally been of different national descent.

HEALTH OF MR. SUMNER .- The Washington correspondent of The Times, underldate of July

"I learn from excellent authority that Senator Sumner is not improving in health under the influence of the usually invigorating sea breeze. His physical debility still continues in perverse tenacity, a most discouraging symptom in the estimation of those friends who know how vigorous his constitution heretofore has been, how temperate his habits and perfect his former health. He has left Cape May for the mountains, hoping to be benefitted by the change from sea to mountain air? but, from the evidence before me, I cannot avoid the melancholy conviction that he will never recover from the effects of the Brooks assault.'

The old war sloop Ontario, for many rears used as a receiving vessel at the port of Baltimore, was sold on the 15th ult., for the sum of \$3050. She is to be converted into a paring the two platforms, has come to the con- within a month after Fremont's nomination, floating school for seamen designed for the