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TOWANDA:

Wednesday Morning, October 9, 1856.

Political Song.

FREMONT AND VICTORY. THE PRIZE SONG.

BY CHARLES S. WEYMAN.

AIR—"Suoni la Tromba"—PERUASIAN.

Mis of the North, who remember
The deeds of your sires, ever glorious,
Join in our pean victorious,
The pean of Liberty!
Hark! on the gales of November
Millions of voices are ringing,
Glorious the song they are singing—
Fremont and victory!

From the great chimes they're ringing,
Fremont and victory!
Come from your forest-clad mountains,
Come from the fields of your tillage,
Come from the fields of your tillage,
Join the great host of the free!
As from their cavernous fountains
Roll the deep floods to the ocean,
Join the great army in motion,
Marching to victory!

Hurrah!
Eho, from ocean to ocean,
Fremont and victory!

Far in the West rolls the thunder,
The tumult of battle is raging,
Where bleeding Kansas is waging
Warfare with Slavery!
Struggling with foes who surround her,
Lo! she implores you to stay her!
Will you to Slavery betray her?
Never—she shall be free!

Hurrah!
Swear that you'll never betray her;
Kansas shall yet be free!
March! we have sworn to support her;
The prayers of the righteous shall speed us;
A chief avenger shall lead us—
Fremont shall lead the free!

Then from those fields, red with slaughter,
Slavery's horrid shall be driven,
Freedom to Kansas be given,
Fremont shall make her free!
Hurrah!
To Kansas shall Freedom be given;
Fremont shall make her free!

Men of the North, who remember,
The deeds of your sires, ever glorious,
Join in our pean victorious,
The pean of Liberty!
Hark! on the gales of November,
Millions of voices are ringing,
Glorious the song they are singing—
Fremont and victory!

Hurrah!
Join the great chorus they're singing,
Fremont and victory!

Another Old-Line Democrat for Fremont.

Letter from a Member of Gen. Jackson's Cabinet.

At the very large and enthusiastic Republican meeting in Philadelphia on Monday, the Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS stated to the meeting that the Hon. SAMUEL D. INGHAM, formerly a member of Gen. Jackson's Cabinet, who had been invited to address them, had replied to that invitation in a letter, repudiating the false Democracy of the day, and sustaining the principles and candidates of the Republican party. The son of Mr. Ingham read the letter, as follows:—

TRIDENT, Sept. 22, 1856.

CHARLES GIBBONS, Esq., Chairman of Republican State Committee:

Dear Sir: I have duly received yours of the 17th inst., inviting my attendance at a Republican meeting in Philadelphia on Monday evening next, or if I cannot be present, to send you a few words of encouragement, to those who are laboring to promote the return of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson. The infirmities of age still prevent my compliance with the former part of the request, and no doubt weaken the force of an attempt to comply with the latter. Although I have long ceased to take any active part in political affairs, yet, in the momentous issues now presented, I should be unfaithful to the dictates of my judgment, and the conscientious obligations of a solemn duty, if I withhold any aid that might be thought useful in the trial of the great cause now before the American people. Our ancestors formed and transmitted to us one of the best governments known to the world, and it has pleased Almighty God to bless this nation apparently more than any other; we are therefore bound by the most solemn obligations to preserve our institutions as they have been handed down to us, and resist on the threshold every attempt to interpolate on the settled Constitution of our political charter false or corrupting doctrines and principles.

On one side of the great issue before us the right to hold slaves in all the Territories of the United States is claimed by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. This claim suggests a constructive power of a new order; it has no basis as an incidental power, nor in the class of those necessary and proper for the execution of the granted power, nor have the advocates persisted in an attempt to derive it from an expressed or implied term or meaning of the Constitution. They saw clearly that this would be impossible, and have now pressed their claims on a "higher law," endeavoring to prove that "Slavery is the natural and normal condition of the laboring man, whether white or black," and as a necessary corollary from this problem, they deduce "that the great evil of the Northern States will yet have to be introduced;" their theory of free government is, "that it is burdened with a servile class of mechanics and laborers, unfit for self-government; master and slave is their relation in society, as necessary as that of pa-

rent and child, and the Northern self-government is a delusion." Such are the doctrines and principles now at work undermining the very foundation of a political system devised by some of the best and wisest men the world has ever seen, to promote and secure the happiness of all within its domain.

I will not insult your understanding by intimating the other side of the argument in this great cause; it is familiar to all. The whole doctrine of Freedom, as defined in the political institutions of Free States, is founded on a sentiment that requires no argument to support it; but there are other incidental issues which are of not less practical importance than the abstract doctrine above referred to. Before the election of President Pierce, the great question which had so often threatened to disturb the harmony of the American people was settled satisfactorily to a large majority of them, North and South. National Conventions of both the great political divisions, convened before that election, had solemnly pledged their constituency against all future agitation of the Slavery question. The Presidential election of 1852 was placed on this foundation by both parties, and the present Chief Magistrate was specially chosen under the influence of this imposing compact, and in accordance therewith, when about to make his appeal to God as a witness to the sincerity of this oath of fidelity to his trust, he pledged himself to the whole American people that his power would be exerted to prevent all further agitation of this distracting and dangerous question. Can any one conceive of a pledge more solemn, or that could have been made more irrevocably binding than this, voluntarily agreed upon by all parties, and universally approved as a great measure of public good and great national blessing?

The promise of Charles I. to maintain the right of petition, the violation of which cost him his head, could not compare in imposing solemnity with that which President Pierce made on the 4th of March, 1852. Can the history be credited which will record the fact, that, in less than nine months from that time, he had engaged in a conspiracy to accomplish, in its most obnoxious form, what he had thus promised to resist? That he not only used his official power to effect the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and carry Slavery in to the Territory of Kansas by lawless violence, but that he entered in a conspiracy for that purpose, is susceptible of incontrovertible proof.

David Atchison was President of the Senate; S. A. Douglas was Chairman of the Committee on Territories. The first bill reported for the organization of Nebraska was silent as to the Missouri Compromise. The conspiracy was not then organized. The second bill contained a declaratory clause that the Missouri Compromise had, by means of some previous legislation, become inoperative. This frivolous disguise was, no doubt, the suggestion of some timid member of the conspiracy—probably General Pierce. "Conscience makes cowards of us all." But it was soon exposed, and the acting manager, Douglas, was obliged to give the offspring a new dress.

Then, for the first time, the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty was introduced, and a new clause repealing the Missouri Compromise was clothed in a miming phraseology, full of affectation of great regard for the rights of the inhabitants of Territories to make their own institutions.

The plans of the conspirators seem now to have been settled, and they threw off the mask. Atchison, having left his seat in the Senate, was busily completing his organization of Blue Lodges of Brigands in Missouri, to force Slavery upon Kansas by violence.

The President of the United States was exerting all his powers to aid Douglas and his associates in repealing the Missouri Compromise, with a professed desire to establish Squatter Sovereignty in all the Territories. The movements of Atchison, so far as the truth could be drawn out of reluctant witnesses, are fully detailed in the report of the Congressional Committee to Kansas.

It may be well to notice some of the connecting links between the movements in Missouri and those in Washington. The Governor of Kansas, true to his trust, denounced the invasion of Kansas by Atchison and his banditti, driving off by violence the Judges of election, taking possession of the polls, making new franchise laws to suit non-residents, and bringing voters from a foreign State to choose legislators for Kansas. Atchison in turn denounced the Governor to the President, and demanded his removal. The President, perhaps still trembling under the burden of his pledge, or alarmed by Atchison's practical illustration of the Senatorial pinance, "Squatter Sovereignty," hesitated, and sought to avoid the responsibility of an act so bold, by getting clear of the Governor by other means. He flattered, coaxed, tried to intimidate, and finally to buy him off with a better office; but all in vain—his integrity was inflexible. But Atchison must be obeyed, and a frivolous pretense was seized upon to carry out the plan of the grand conspirator. The direct co-operation between Washington and Missouri—President Pierce and Vice-President Atchison—did not stop here. Work had been prepared in Kansas for the courts. The Territorial Judge was suspected of being too high-minded and independent for the business Atchison required, and was also removed and another appointed, who fully answered the purpose for which he was chosen, and whose name will fill a niche in American history similar to that occupied by the notorious Jeffreys in English history.

Laws had been passed, which, like those of Draco, might be said to have been written in blood. To beguile public opinion, the hue and cry of law and order was raised by the same hands who had taken possession of the ballot-boxes of Kansas, driving off the officers and legal voters with revolvers and bow-knives. Encouraged by these outrages, the settlers, in pursuance of a general notion, assembled together to devise the best mode of relief. They proposed to form a government in conformity with a usage adopted by the people of nine

Territories now organized as States. President Pierce, in the face of these precedents and the Constitution of the United States, denounced this assemblage, convened for a redress of grievances, as treasonable. His Jeffersonian Judge now caught the sound, charged his Grand Jury accordingly, and had a number of the respectable inhabitants of Kansas indicted for treason, most of whom were arrested and have been imprisoned under a military guard for months, but now released on bail—thus acknowledging the falsity of the charge, as treason is not a bailable offense.

Are more facts wanting to prove the concerted action between the President and his co-conspirator? Look at the official proclamation from Washington; their thinly disguised but palpable design to deter the people of Kansas from the assertion of their right; the authority given to Gov. Shannon to direct the military force of the United States at his discretion; their employment to make arbitrary arrests after the manner of those which once filled the Bastille of Paris; the employment of foreign brigands, under the mask title of the enrolled militia, to blockade the great highway of the West against the transit of emigrants seeking a home on United States lands; in addition to these things, the indictment of a printing office and hotel by Grand Jury, and summary punishment of both by burning without a trial. Would you not like to see a copy of these indictments? This act must also have been done in imitation of Draco, who sentenced a statue to be banished for having fallen upon a man.

At the same time that these indictments were executed, the town of Lawrence was sacked, and the people robbed by these famous police executioners. Not content with these outrages, prowling brigands from the Blue Lodges and from distant states were indulgently encouraged to range through the territory, robbing, banishing and murdering in cold blood, its peaceable inhabitants, avowedly to exterminate them from the land, under the hue and cry of obedience to "law and order," that is, the law and order of Missouri invaders administered by Judge Leecombe and executed by Atchison. Appeals to the President were answered by reference to the protection of these sacred laws, as coolly and gravely referred to as if they were the Justinian code. When under the menace of the last invasion from Missouri, the people of Kansas sent a special deputation to the President of the United States, he not only peremptorily refused them any relief, but insulted them by reproach, for having meddled too much with their institutions; instead of aiding their own business; meaning, evidently, that he had provided for their institutions, through his confidential friend, Gen. Atchison, and it was a grave offense for them to interfere with him, and grossly presumptuous for men "who do their own drudgery," to attempt to form institutions for regulating society according to its "natural and normal condition."

When the President made this reply to the Kansas deputies, he must have been so absorbed in the doings of the conspiracy as to have lost all compunctions remissnesses. He was so determined upon the execution of their laws, that he preferred to jeopardize the whole military appropriation for the year, rather than forego the employment of the army to establish this Atchison code.

The facts I have thus adverted to constitute but a small part of the indisputable evidence that might be adduced to establish the charge of the conspiracy among certain high functionaries of our national government, to interpolate a new and false construction of the federal constitution, upon a point of fearful and vital interest; to accomplish which solemn pledges have been violated, and means employed in which the great principles of democratic government have been wholly contained and disregarded, and an *ad hoc* coup d'etat attempted, more abhorrent to freedom than anything we have been from infancy taught to condemn in the achievements of the old world.

To those who have been trained, as I have been from youth, in a devotion to democratic principles, the measures I have thus cursorily presented to view must cause additional pain, as well as alarm, from being the exclusive devices of high public functionaries, placed in power by, and reported to represent, the democracy of the United States. We have cherished with ardent devotion the benevolent sentiment embodied in the term that designates a government made by the people for their own good; but how revolting to every sincere, ardent, patriotic democrat, to be compelled to see his time-honored patronymic prostituted, not only to the destruction of sacred chartered rights, but to the establishment of doctrines subversive of a democratic charter itself.

There are many examples of corrupt men, who, relying on the prestige of an imposing popular name, have used it as a mantle to protect them in the perpetration of diabolical crimes; but who could have imagined that the name of Democracy could be thus effectively abused, before its model republic, abounding with everything necessary to human happiness, was eighty years old!

But all is not yet lost. If high officials have prostituted our name, and by vile machinations betrayed us, we have our principles to stand upon, from which we can make battle at the ballot box, and rebuke back the conspirators to a harmless retirement. Of the candidates before the people, I have little to say. The great question to be decided is one of principle only.

Mr. Buchanan stands upon the same platform with Franklin Pierce, and is so pledged by his supporters to carry out his measures, and especially the plot of the conspirators, to carry Slavery into and drive settlers out of all their territories, that unless he possess the heroic nature of a Regulus, he cannot respond to the demands of a free democracy.

Mr. Fillmore is, probably, a well-disposed gentleman; I know nothing against him, except his recognition of the right of certain states to revolt if they should be defeated at the polls, or if he did not mean revolt, as he did not use the words, he must have thought

of a *coup d'etat*, as has since been suggested by Cavalier Brooks, of South Carolina. Some of his friends seem to have a vague idea of his powers of compromise, but, has any one ventured to suggest the terms? Will they give part of Kansas up for a slave pasture, and reserve the rest for freedom? Neither side will concede one inch to such terms. It is a settled point that Kansas must be given up either to slavery or freedom, and who pretends to guess what Mr. Fillmore would do on such a question?

Of Col. Fremont I have still less to say. It is asserted that he is too young and inexperienced. As to the first objection, he is even beyond the age when the ablest and most successful men the world has ever seen began their achievements. As to the second, he will require only a clear head, a disciplined mind, a steady hand, and honest and stout heart, to do all the work the nation can demand of him. All these qualities have been accorded to him by impartial opponents. We have the fullest assurance his history of their reality. Thus armed, and standing on a platform of simple construction, founded on a rock, unencumbered by any delusive architectural abstractions, and supported by an unflinching phalanx of free Democracy and staunch Republicans, if I have any judgment of the causes that most effectively operate on the minds of Americans, he will be triumphantly elected, and as triumphantly lead this Republic onward to its glorious destiny.

With great considerations, I am yours,
S. D. INGHAM.

The reading of Mr. Ingham's letter was frequently interrupted by applause; and at its close, three enthusiastic cheers were given for the writer.

Buchanians.

The following are among the prominent members of the democratic or Buchanan party. We do not say that they are a fair specimen of the party; but it is evident that the party, from some cause, attracts such specimens to its support:—

David R. Atchison and General Stringfellow, who have been straining every nerve for nearly two years to carry slavery into Kansas, and why have hesitated at no rascality and degree of meanness to accomplish that end—are warm supporters of James Buchanan.

Governor Shannon, Marshal Donelson and Sheriff Jones, and every member of the Border-Ruffian legislature, all who assisted in the sacking of Lawrence, and aided in destroying the free papers in Kansas—are active laborers for James Buchanan!

Jefferson Davis and every other noted demagogue of the South, are now plotting and conspiring for the election of James Buchanan! Preston S. Brooks, Keitt and Edmundson, the first of whom committed, and the others encouraged, the most villainous assault that was ever perpetrated upon a public man—are open advocates for James Buchanan!

Philomont T. Horriert, who followed a high-handed life in California with the murder of a waiter at Washington—was at the Cincinnati Convention, and endorsed the selection of James Buchanan!

Ned McGowan, the king of the "stuffers," is a full-blooded democrat, and says, if his late letter is genuine, that he voted for Buchanan in Pennsylvania years ago, and will do so again if he can get a chance.

The ballot-stuffers of California are all no-democrats, and, if allowed to vote, will do as Yankee Sullivan would, if he had not gone "to the land of the hereafter," that is, cast their ballots for James Buchanan.

MANUFACTURE OF LETTER ENVELOPES.—It is estimated that the number of envelopes made in the city of New-York alone, in one week, is at least 4,000,000.

The process of manufacture may be briefly described. A ream of paper, or about five hundred sheets, is placed under a knife of a shape corresponding with an envelope when entirely opened, which is forced down by a powerful screw-press, worked by a hand lever. The pieces cut out, slightly adhering at the edges, from the action of the knife, resemble a solid block of wood until broken up. The flap is afterwards stamped by a similar process, a boy being able to prepare 50,000 per day in this manner, taking one, two or three envelopes at each movement of the hand. They are then taken by one hundred girls, seated at long tables, by whom they are folded and gaudered. A single girl will apply the gum to 60, 000 or 70,000 in a day, from 5000 to 7000 may be folded in the same time. In these processes, the girls acquire great celerity and skill, being stimulated by the wages offered, which vary from twelve to thirty cents for each 1000. The envelopes are next counted, banded and packed. Some varieties are embossed or otherwise decorated, requiring additional labor. The establishment of which we are now speaking consumes not far from twelve tons of paper per month, in the single article of envelopes. This quantity of paper, at ten cents per pound would cost \$2,500. The machines employed to make envelopes are very curiously constructed. Each piece of paper, upon being cut into the proper shape, is placed on a kind of artificial hand, which conveys it over an aperture of the size of an ordinary letter, when a plunger drives it through, gumming and folding it in the process. It then falls into a box, which by revolving at intervals, is gradually filled up with packages of twenty-five, ready for use. These machines average twenty thousand envelopes per day, and are capable of turning out eighteen per minute.—The business is in some danger, of being overdone. For some time past it has doubled, almost every twelve months, until a very large capital is embarked in it, and competition has reduced the profits to a very low figure.

According to *The Richmond Whig*, the Democratic majority which has existed in Virginia has always come from the 8,000 Germans beyond the Ridges, who are now infected with the German fever for Fremont.

Governor Geary's success in Pacification.

One of the Washington papers is talking of the "pacification of Kansas," with the remark that the restoration of quiet and order to that territory has deprived the free-soil party of their principal topic in the contest for the Presidency. We wish with all our hearts that we could say that there was a real, substantial pacification of Kansas, that its people were put in possession of their rights, and that the tyrannical code to which the federal administration has declared its determination to make them submit—a code which is now, after ten months from its enactment, admitted by the friends of the administration to be the worst in the world—were set aside as the fruit of a lawless usurpation. If that code were out of the way, there would be an actual pacification of Kansas; but while it continues to be enforced the agents of the general government, there is, and there can be, no pacification. A code which allows nobody but a border-ruffian to vote, and nobody but a border-ruffian to sit on a jury, which sends every man to the penitentiary who speaks his mind on the question of slavery, must, if enforced, lead to a state of things for which pacification is a false name.

Our telegraphic despatch of this morning, in the first sentence, speaks of the territory as "tolerably quiet." Just at the time—on the 20th of September—there were no warlike movements. Yet the despatch goes on to say that the frontier of Missouri was closed against the free-state men. No man of that class can pass in or out; no man from Lawrence, or any of the free-state settlements, can send to Missouri to procure provisions, of which they are reported to be in great need. The pro-slavery party meantime go and come freely, whatever their errand. Is this pacification? A state of things which shuts up the inhabitants within the lines of their territory unless they pass by distant and circuitous routes through a wilderness? Is it pacification when, to them, all Missouri is a hostile country, in which their lives are not safe? Then is a false pacification; then was the beleaguering of Sebastopol a pacification. Is the midst of all this quiet, Captain Harvey, of the Chicago company, has captured the flag of the South Carolina adventurers, and sent it to Chicago as a trophy. They call the territory "tolerably quiet." It seems, when a few days pass without anybody being shot, and when only a flag is captured. General Lane, it appears, has retired to Nebraska City, beyond Governor Geary's jurisdiction, but if there should be occasion for his presence in the territory, he will undoubtedly be back again.

Meantime what is Governor Geary doing? In a letter from the Rev. Mr. Byrd, which we publish elsewhere, written at Lawrence on the 17th of last month—he gives the narrative of the barbarous murder of David Buffum almost in Governor Geary's presence. Governor Geary went and looked at the murdered man, but he could do nothing; the assassin went on their way unmolested; the murder was followed by robberies, to prevent which Gov. Geary was wholly powerless. And this, we are told, is pacification—homicide and pillage, and troops of ruffians defying the civil authority, constitute a pacification.

No doubt Governor Geary, as Mr. Byrd writes in his letter, is doing his best to keep the territory quiet for the present. Those who gave him his commission, sent him out on that errand; the cry which rose from the people of Kansas, trodden down and oppressed as no men ever were on this continent before, had penetrated the hearts of their brethren in the Atlantic States, and the party which supports Mr. Buchanan felt the necessity of doing something to counteract its effect. Governor Geary was directed, therefore, to do his best to prevent the commission of new disorders in Kansas until after the election, and the administration journals were to stand ready to proclaim that he had effected a pacification. He was to concede nothing; he was to not disturb the order of things which Mr. Pierce, co-operating with Atchison and Stringfellow, had established; he was to maintain the spurious laws of Kansas in their full force, he was to tell the inhabitants that he should insist on their obedience to those laws till they are regularly repealed, but he was, if possible, to stop the murders, burnings and robberies till after the 4th of November.

Who does not see that this is not putting an end to the atrocities of which Kansas is the victim; it only adorns them. The frightful misgovernment of that territory, for which, with all its attendant ousness, the party supporting Mr. Buchanan are responsible, is only suspended for a few weeks. If Mr. Buchanan should be elected, there will be a plausible pretext for saying that the people approve of it, and it will be revived. All the machinery of spurious laws and usurped officials is kept in its full vigor, to be employed again as soon as the election is over. Nothing but the election of a President who sympathizes fully with the friends of Kansas can save that territory from even darker horrors than it has yet seen.—*Evening Post.*

INTERESTING INQUIRIES.—In view of Mr. Buchanan's political character and history, in what Pennsylvania county should he reside? Answer: Somerset; or, in view of his *horns*, Bucks; or, as he blows his own horn, Chester; or, as his political career is almost run, *Heads down*; or, as he is being hauled over the coals, Carbon; or, as he proclaimed Polk a better tariff man than Clay, *Lie-coming*; or, as his prospects are gray, Pike; or, as he is going to pot, Potter; or, as his chances are declining, Wayne. Will Mr. Buchanan withdraw?

The following is from the *Richmond Examiner*, one of the chief organs of the "national" party, which is supporting Mr. Buchanan:—

"Sumner and Sumner's friends must be punished and silenced." Government which cannot suppress such crimes as theirs has failed of its purpose. Either such wretches must be hanged or put in the penitentiary, or the South should prepare at once to quit the Union.

The Peace and Quiet of Desolation.

We ask attention to the accounts from Kansas, which we publish this morning. They are all from Border-Ruffian sources, and therefore whatever they say cannot be considered as entering on the side of free soil. The Squatter Sovereign, Atchison's own organ, states that the Missouri army, under General Reid, to the number of 2700 men, had refused to obey the proclamation of the Governor, by disbanding as required to do. On their approach to Lawrence they were met by the Governor, who instead of employing the United States troops to put them down, made a compromise with them, by which five hundred Ruffians under Reid were taken into the U. S. service, "to assist the United States in expelling Lane's troops, and getting as many of them as possible prisoners, to be tried by martial law."—This was done in the face of the statement made by the Governor in his proclamation, that he had enough regular troops for all purposes, and did not require the aid of militia. Finding themselves thus abandoned once more to the mercy of a Ruffian army, bearing all the authority of the government thus misused, the whole Free State force under Lane, numbering 1500 men, abandoned the town, and the Ruffians, headed by Reid, marched into it, with the Governor and U. S. troops, triumphantly. They found the place almost entirely deserted, of course.

Having succeeded in effecting this feat, Gov. Geary sent off two hundred United States troops to capture the fugitive Free Soilers.—It seems to be considered treason for them even to live from their homes. A body of these unfortunate was encountered at a crossing of the Kaw river, and finding themselves thus pursued, they, in a fit of desperation, are said to have fired upon their pursuers, killing a cousin of the Governor, and wounding several others. This fire was returned, and forty of the Free Soilers are said to have been killed, and ninety-five captured. The long threatened general expulsion of the free-state settlers is thus actually undertaken and commenced under the patronage, protection, direction, counsel and authority of the national government. The force officially denominated invaders and insurgents, and called by the Border-Ruffians "Lane's men," consisted of three-fourths of the able-bodied northern settlers.—They had gathered from their farms, shops and offices, all over the territory, to repel an army of Missouri invaders, who threatened the destruction of Lawrence. The Missouri assailants have been aided by the Governor and the United States troops in accomplishing a purpose which, singly, they would have utterly failed in. Not content with this, the Governor has undertaken to expel the whole body of the Free Soilers from the Territory. To this end he has already employed the troops against them. Leavenworth City, the largest settlement in Kansas, has been entirely depopulated by the same efficient aid. Gen. Smith prevented the Free Soil majority of the citizens from defending themselves, refused to repel the bands of robbers who kept the town in awe, and three separate companies of troops into the place to prevent the Free Soilers from Lawrence helping their brethren to protect their own lives and property. He drove away the families who sought protection at the fort, and the Missourians drove them away from the town. Thus Leavenworth is ruined and deserted, for when the Free Soilers left, there was no population or business remaining. Osawatimie is burnt to the ground, and its citizens are killed or imprisoned. Lawrence is purged of nearly all its population, and an army of U. S. troops sent to expel them from the territory. Thus the three most flourishing towns in Kansas are ruined, the bulk of the population forced to seek safety in flight, and a standing army of Missourians taken into the service of the government.

Splendidly impartial Governor Geary has proved himself! He has deceived his northern countrymen with promises, and has ended by betraying them into the hands of the Border-Ruffians. The worst aims of the letter, he is now effectually accomplishing. Such is the peace Mr. Buchanan's regime promises to Kansas and the Union. This wretched fanatic, who disgraces the name of Pennsylvania, is his representative. The policy he is pursuing, was counselled by the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Let our citizens think of that when they vote. Those who believe that Mr. Fillmore would, if elected, favor the freedom of Kansas, have but to look at his newspaper organs in the present canvass, to satisfy themselves of the delusive character of such expectations. They all defend the administration policy in Kansas, and even now, when every mail brings accounts of fresh outrages, they are busily engaged in representing that Gov. Geary has settled the Kansas troubles.—*Philadelphia North American.*

POLITICAL "NON-SEQUITURS."—Mr. Sumner has the mark of Cain on his brow, but it don't follow that he was Abel to defend himself.

Dr. Kane stirred us up with his North Pole Expedition, but it don't follow that we are to be knocked down by South poles.

The Missourian bullies are very insolent just now in Kansas, but it don't follow they cause us with impunity.

One might have been safe in the company of the quiet People, but it don't follow that the proximity of blistering Brooks is equally agreeable.

Mr. Brooks may like to cut people to pieces with his cane, but it don't follow that they ought not to make him cut his stick out of Congress.

Mr. Brooks may be very fond of "Uncle Bitter," but it don't follow that Mr. Sumner may not be equally fond of Aunt Slavery.

Mr. Buchanan may be nominated by the Cincinnati Convention, but it don't follow that he will be elected—not by a jug full.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*