

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The Republican County Committee of Susquehanna County will meet at Monrouse on Friday, the 27th day of July, for the transaction of business...

Position and Prospects of Parties, North and South.

At the South, there seem to be two parties in existence, the Democracy and the Know-Nothing, both of which profess precisely the same principles on the Slavery question. Each party claims to be more pro-Slavery than its antagonist, but there can be no doubt both are "sound" in that respect.

Assuming that these pro-Slavery parties, laying aside minor differences, will act together to elect a pro-Slavery President, we have to consider what will be their united strength, and who will be found to oppose them.

In the first place, the chief strength of both lies at the South. That this is the case with the Democratic party, the elections since the Nebraska outrage sufficiently demonstrate.

The clerical relating to Popular Sovereignty was inserted in the resolution by a vote of 91 to 5, but as the vote is not given we are bound to suppose that the two free soil delegates from this county were among the five.

The National Republican party aims simply and solely at the restoration of the Prohibition of Slavery in the new Territories. This is what the Commercial will find expressed in the call for the Republican State Convention, and more than this it need not seek for.

And, we may add that the large body of Northern men who were represented in the late Know-Nothing National Convention at Philadelphia, stand pledged, in every Free State except New York, to the support of the same principles, and that, unless the counsels of those who would produce fatal dissensions among Free-Soil men, prevail, they will be found supporting the Republican candidate for President in 1856, and they now are supporting Senator Chase for Governor of Ohio.

The Democrat and Free Soil.

For the past year, our neighbor of the Democrat has professed to be deeply hostile to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and to the extension of slavery over territory now free by that compact; and during that period many well written articles have from time to time appeared in that paper, advocating Northern interests, and in opposition to that Southern and doughface policy which has so long directed and controlled the policy of the country.

Of the 5000 voters in this county we have no doubt that more than four thousand are, to say the least, professedly free soil. The old lines in their Convention last winter, took the most radical free soil ground, and setting aside those who went for the resolutions, as they said, for policy, it can hardly be disputed that a majority of that party would prefer to stand upon a Northern platform; this Democrat but a short time since taking the ground, that they would support the County and State nominations, but bolt the National. But it appears from the action of the State Convention that recently assembled at Harrisburg, that if a northern man intends to stand by his principles, he will be compelled to bolt before he gets to the National Convention.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the ability and integrity of Franklin Pierce, and his administration of the government of our country.

Now we do not believe that there are one hundred men in Susquehanna County, who would endorse the above resolution, or one out of ten in the State, but on the contrary they look upon the present National administration as one of the most wickedly corrupt that ever existed since our country had a Constitution. But our friend Chase gives us a clue to the character of the Convention. He says, "One peculiar feature of the Convention was, the large number of substituted delegates, and the peculiar stripe of those delegates. With few exceptions they were those who had been in some way clearly allied to the passage of the bill repealing the Missouri compromise."

Resolved, That the Democratic party need not on old settled issues to declare its principles in detail. It is sufficient for us to say that we belong to the Democracy of the Union, and recognize no geographical lines between North and South. The interests of all parts of the country are the same to us, and as far as in our power, we will maintain the constitutional rights of every State, recognizing in its widest extent the principles of popular sovereignty in the territories.

The clerical relating to Popular Sovereignty was inserted in the resolution by a vote of 91 to 5, but as the vote is not given we are bound to suppose that the two free soil delegates from this county were among the five. Col. Wright, of Luzerne, attempted to get in a long string of twenty or more resolutions, amounting in substance to those passed, except one in favor of bad rum, and another against dummies voting. The one in favor of rum, received the go-by, but the other, out of respect to the valiant Col. He is known to have been sorely afflicted since he took his seat in Congress, with a kind of Neurogripia, and as the poor dackey has no friends and could not hit back, he has let no opportunity pass unimproved of giving Sambo a fit, and as his last vote for Congress will hardly entitle him to a seat in that august body, the State Convention was seized upon as the medium through which to give vent to his long pent up zeal on the Nigger question, and although most of the Col's resolutions were received to the tune of a "Poor old Hovey, let him die," yet on the one point, he could not be put off, and as darkey can't vote, and it would probably save the Col. from an attack of the black vomit, the resolution was incorporated as an article of the Democratic creed, which now stands, 1. Approval of the administration of Gen. Pierce, including Nebraska, Greytown, and the stealing of Cuba, if possible. 2. Popular Sovereignty, that Atchison, Stringfellow & Co., by the aid of the box to knife and revolver, and their armed Missouri ruffians, may overawe the inhabitants and legal voters of Kansas, and plant slavery upon its territory. 3. Down with the dummies. If a Democrat can't go that platform, then bolt him overboard.

After the adoption of the resolutions introduced by the committee, the Hon. E. B. Chase from this county offered a couple of resolutions, one denouncing the taking possession of the Kansas election polls by armed bodies of Missourians, and overawing bona fide residents, as a gross outrage, and also approving the course of Gov. Reeder in his efforts to protect the rights of the people of Kansas from violence and usurpation; and the other, that we will resist any attempts of the general government to perpetuate the existence of slavery. But both resolutions were summarily laid upon the table—the Convention saying, most emphatically, that they approved of the course pursued by Atchison, Stringfellow & Co., and that Gov. Reeder

was all wrong in his attempts to protect the people of Kansas from the Missouri ruffians; and that the powers of the general government should be used to perpetuate and extend Slavery. The rejection of the resolutions offered by Mr. Chase, is a most clear and full exposition of the views of the Convention of the resolution they had just passed, and should any one claim that the resolutions do not take the most extreme grounds that a Southern slaveholder could ask, just refer them to the rejection of the resolutions offered by Mr. Chase, and ask him what they do mean? This utter refusal to endorse Gov. Reeder in his bold and many stand in defence of the rights of the people of the territory, is the exhibition of a spirit of servility and meanness which was hardly to be expected, even of the doughfaces of Pennsylvania.

Gov. Reeder, when appointed, was known to be in favor of the Nebraska bill, and is so still; but when attempting honestly to carry out the law, he is set upon by a band of ruffians, and while struggling with Roman fidelity, to resist the attacks of an armed band on his friends and neighbors, the Democracy of his own State turn their back upon him and take the side of his enemies. In our last legislature composed mostly of K. N.'s, Gov. Reeder's course was approved by a unanimous vote, and yet the Gov. was politically opposed to a large majority of that body—showing that the K. N.'s were ready and willing to do for a political opponent what the Hunker Democracy of Pennsylvania dare not do for a friend.

Now, friend Chase, let us reason together, as friends of freedom, which we both profess to be, let us candidly inquire what course, as public journalists, truth and justice require at our hands. We see by your last issue that you refuse to hoist the State ticket, and intimate quite clearly that you shall stand upon your own platform. That course we have long since resolved to take, come what may, and let parties do as they choose. In our judgment the cause of freedom and of right has for many years suffered much from its real as well as its professed friends, by conductors of public journals, sacrificing their consciences of right to the interests and suggestions of party, and while that can be relied upon by politicians and party leaders, they will still continue to erect their doughface platforms, and parcel out the offices amongst the corrupt and designing; but there is no set of men on earth that will sooner catch the popular breeze than these same party leaders, and trim their sails accordingly. How many bold and resolute men do you suppose it would have required in the Harrisburg Convention, to have compelled that body to have passed resolutions in favor of the restoration of the Missouri restriction? We feel quite sure that could you have relied upon 15 men who would have stood with you and not flinched, that your resolutions in relation to Gov. Reeder and the Missouri ruffians would have passed, but, as was clearly shown, there were but five men who were opposed to Stringfellow's Popular Sovereignty, and it would have taken twice that number to have saved Sodom.

The American National Convention that recently assembled at Philadelphia, adopted a Southern platform, on which the most of the northern States received in a body. Pennsylvania has since, in a State Convention, repudiated that portion that related to the question of slavery, and inserted in its place one based on the restoration of the Missouri compromise line. In the last Democrat was an article in the Reading Convention, that we think did great injustice, but we do not wish to impute it as intentional. The part introduced and then commented upon by the editor as though it was the whole resolution, is as follows: "That the question of slavery should not be introduced into the platform of the American party, being convinced that no such issue was intended to be embraced within its principles and objects." The balance of the resolution reads as follows: "But inasmuch as the subject has been forced upon us, we regard the repeal of the Missouri compromise as an infraction of the pledged faith of the nation, and that it should be restored, and if efforts to that end should fail, Congress should refuse to admit any State tolerating slavery, which shall be formed out of any portion of territory from which that institution was excluded by that compromise."

Come, Mr. Democrat, look at things as they are, take the whole resolution as passed by the Convention, and is it not just the thing that we free soilers have been battling for, and if it did the is-use, why did the pro-slavery clique from Philadelphia bolt? They left the room in disgust, and pronounced it an abolition Convention, because it had refused to do just what the Democrat says it did do. Now suppose you had introduced a resolution into the Harrisburg Convention, claiming the restoration of the Missouri compromise line, how many votes do you suppose it would have received? Probably the same that the Ham resolution did, five minus four.

Our course is clear before us—we shall support no Northern man with Southern principles, and any one who runs on a doughface platform of any kind, will receive no favor at our hands. That any National party will nominate a man who will, if elected, sustain Northern rights, we do not expect. But there is a great and rapidly growing Northern sentiment, which, if properly combined and directed will enable us to retrieve what we have lost. The people are aroused, and the great Northern hosts are already forming in Ohio, Indiana, and several of the other States. There all minor differences are laid upon the altar of our country's welfare, and the great battle cry will be, Free Soil, Free Speech, and Free Men. New York has commenced a movement in the same direction, and is certain to be on that platform. That is our platform, and whatever party stands there openly and squarely, shall receive our support, but no other. Is the Democrat with us?

A set of resolutions, few in number and not particularly objectionable, as far as they went, were adopted and reported to the convention. —Montrose Democrat.

Of course Mr. Chase approves the resolutions, for he was one of the committee who reported them. And it is all nonsense for him to pretend to find fault with them as finally adopted, for he voted for them. Indeed after declaring that, as originally reported, they were "not particularly objectionable," he might as well endorse them in full. And so he does, in effect, for though he raises some objections to the negro-suffrage resolution, and the "popular sovereignty" amendment, he directly shows his readers that those objections are of no consequence. Pray, what is there wrong in the resolution against negroes voting? Will any body pretend that negroes are men, not to be proscribed because of "the accidents of birth," and therefore entitled to the rights of Citizenship? or that "whoever makes our country his home, and loves the constitution, the laws, and the liberty of the Union is a true American," and as such justly entitled to a voice in making the laws of his country? Certainly not the editor of the Democrat, for he tells us that "as for negro suffrage it is simply ridiculous," and "no man cannot be found in the State who is in favor of any such change in the constitution." This resolution, then, he thinks correct in principle, but unnecessary. Rather, a small matter about which to pick a quarrel with the great Democratic party.

There is the amendment to the first resolution—we recognize in its widest extent the doctrine of popular sovereignty. If this means, as Chase seems to suspect, an endorsement of the conduct of the Missouri "border ruffians" who are engaged in forcing slavery into Kansas in opposition to the wishes of the actual settlers, then he hints that the 91 Democrats who voted for it were wrong, and the 5 (rather a weak minority) who voted against it were right. But if it means to take the right of legislating for the territories away from Congress entirely—although that right is expressly given by the constitution, has always been exercised, and was always recognized even by the most zealous advocates of slavery, Mr. Calhoun included, till a recent date, and is only now to be taken away now for the purpose of giving Slavery a better chance to appropriate the territories—then he tells us, "it puts an entire new phase on the doctrine of popular sovereignty, making it less objectionable to a fair and manly Northern sentiment." Puts an entire new phase on the doctrine! Then the Missouri "sovereigns" who have been overrunning Kansas were only interpreting the doctrine in its "national democratic" phase, and the 5 Democrats who voted against it in its widest extent, "but voted for it without qualification, were only interpreting it to suit this Northern latitude." Either "phase" of the doctrine is wrong, inimical to our rights, and would only be advocated by those who are in favor of Slavery extension, and false to every profession of a genuine love of our country and its liberties. But the truth is that the Committee on resolutions, Chase among them, had already endorsed the doctrine of popular sovereignty, in its worst "phase," before they reported resolutions endorsing Franklin Pierce and his administration twice over. And every-body knows that the great business of President Pierce and his administration has been the forcing of popular sovereignty upon the country, and it is now being carried out and practically applied by Missouri ruffians under his auspices. It is evident, therefore, that the doctrine must be swallowed by the party in Pennsylvania, and Reeder must be sacrificed.

Look for a moment, at the position of this Editor, who has heretofore professed to be opposed to the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and to Mr. Pierce-Nebraska administration, but who has uniformly sustained both by his votes, whether in voting for Bigler last Fall, or for the platform lately adopted at Harrisburg. That platform is of course perfectly satisfactory to the administration, to Southern Slave drivers and Northern Doughfaces. Douglas's home organ has already pronounced favorably upon it as embodying the true principles of the National Democracy. Mr. Chase points out two or three particulars in which he would have constructed it a little differently, (and no doubt most of his other supporters could do the same) but that he should be suspected of any serious intention of going too far and repudiating the platform, his opponents are but trifles after all, that negroes might not vote, that popular sovereignty may not be very objectionable, and that with the single possible exception of its advocacy of popular sovereignty, the present is a model administration. Can the South desire a better ally, in a Free-Soil district? He only steps back to get room to turn handsomely. A few weeks will see him battling earnestly in support of this platform and for the election of Arnold Plumer, and next Fall will see his vote and that of as many Free-Soil men as he can influence, given on behalf of Slavery.

The Democratic State Convention.

Messrs. Editors.—We have at length read the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, as published in the Montrose Democrat, and also the editorial comments thereon. That paper, being the organ of the party in this county, is presumed to speak the sentiments of the Democracy. The position which it takes, and the action of the delegates in the State Convention will be the criterion by which we can judge the sentiments of the party in the county. We are informed the convention was composed principally of "substituted delegates" of a "peculiar stripe." This county was represented by E. B. Chase and A. Lathrop. Chase was a "substituted delegate" of a very "peculiar stripe." Mr. Lathrop's "stripe" was sufficiently "peculiar" to satisfy his constituents and he was therefore permitted to attend the convention in person. Resolutions expressing undiminished confidence in the administration of Franklin Pierce and "recognizing

in its widest extent the principle of popular sovereignty" were laid before the convention. The final vote upon those resolutions was called for by E. B. Chase and when that vote was taken the Resolutions, by reason of the "peculiar stripe" of the "substituted delegate" from this county, were adopted unanimously. This unanimous vote, by some fault of the "devil" or some other guilty individual, does not appear in the proceedings as published by the Democrat. The fault perhaps was in the press. It had particular objections just then, to taking an impression from types that split n-a-a-n-i-m-u-s-l-y. As soon as Mr. Chase permitted the resolutions to pass unanimously, to please the Nebraska Democrats, he got up and offered free soil resolutions to please the anti-Nebraska Democrats. His resolutions were promptly laid on the table just as he expected they would be, for he did not suppose the convention was going to stultify itself so soon. As soon as he got comfortably seated again in his sanctum, Mr. Chase wrote the following: "If the convention had left the Slavery question entirely alone and contented itself with taking the one issue of Know Nothingism, we could have sent into the contest with heart and zeal." We now have Mr. Chase on three sides of one question. First he permits the resolutions endorsing Pierce's administration, and recognizing popular sovereignty, to pass unanimously. He must of course be in favor of Pierce's administration and popular sovereignty, else he would have recorded his vote against the resolutions. Second, he offers free soil resolutions and is of course opposed to Pierce's administration and to popular sovereignty. Third, he is in favor of "leaving the slavery question entirely alone;" consequently he believes the slavery question is of no earthly consequence one way or the other. "Now you see it, now you don't see it—I'll bet ten dollars you can't tell where the little joke is." To find the true position of the political black leg we will have to view him as he stands on the fourth side of the Slavery question. In the fourth place he says: "That (Know Nothing) platform simply dodges the slavery issue—ignores it—really leaving that part in a worse position than the Democrats in reference to that question." The Democratic party endorsed Pierce's administration and popular sovereignty, and of necessity endorsed the repeal of the Missouri compromise. To find out what Mr. Chase considers a "worse position" than that we will examine the Know Nothing Platform. Does it endorse the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and recognize in its widest extent the principle of popular sovereignty? Oh no. That is what the Democratic Convention did.—The Know-Nothing took a "worse position" than that. Does the K. N. Platform leave the "Slavery question entirely alone"? Oh no. Mr. Chase would have entered the contest with us then, "with heart and zeal." But Mr. Chase can't go with the Know-Nothing because they occupy a "worse position" than that. What position does the K. N. Platform take? Simply this. "We regard the repeal of the Missouri compromise as an infraction of the pledged faith of the nation, and that it should be restored" (that is what Mr. Chase calls "dodging" the question) and if efforts to that end should fail, Congress should refuse to admit any state tolerating Slavery which shall be formed out of any portion of the Territory from which that institution was excluded by that compromise." (That is what Mr. Chase calls "ignoring" the question.) We can now understand Mr. Chase. To say that the Repeal of the Missouri compromise is an infraction of the pledged faith of the Nation and that it shall be restored is "worse" than to say we have undiminished confidence in the Administration of Franklin Pierce. To declare that Congress ought not to admit Slave States from north of 36 30 is "worse" in the mind of Mr. Chase than to "recognize the principle of popular sovereignty in the territories in its widest extent," by which it is meant to include that kind of popular sovereignty which takes Kansas, a free territory, by force of arms, and converts it into a slave territory. This fourth position of Mr. Chase on the slavery question is the key to all his movements. We understand him now.—The first position he took from principle.—The second, he took from policy—to catch the free soilers;—but, the third position he takes from interest. He remembers the "Book Speculation." He is determined to "leave the Slavery question entirely alone" and to give his whole attention to the Know-Nothing until he and his partner, Mr. Holtenack, have disposed of their whole stock of books. He has started now on a Quixotic expedition. He is going to leave San Antonio Panza behind, while he goes out to fight the Wind Mills. The fifth side of the Slavery question ("Slavery should not expand Northward") he has abandoned entirely. We do not know how many sides this Slavery question has; we supposed it had only two, pro and con; but Mr. Chase is a fortunate discoverer. He has already stood on five sides of it, and we shall be surprised if next week finds him standing on the sixth.

Then followed the speeches and toasts.—William Richmond, the Principal of the Institution spoke giving a toast to the "Students of Susquehanna Academy." Hon. William Jessup, as President of the board of Trustees, congratulated the students and encouraged them to go on doing well. William J. Mulford said he was no speech maker, because he left Susquehanna Academy too soon. Rev. Henry H. Jessup said if he had remained a little longer in that "old Academy" he never could have made a speech. He compared the condition of the Academy in 1840 and 1845, with its present condition. He advised the boys not to study in vacation, but to see who could catch the most fish, pick the most berries, climb the most trees, or roll the "biggest stones" down the "biggest hills." Those who did this, would be the best scholars next term.

David Crockett. He said that himself a lawyer was better able to speak to ten acres of land than to the little company of boys and girls present. He advised every boy to learn the art of making speeches to every body and on every occasion.

Charles F. Read said he stood on the same platform with William J. Mulford, and hoped none of the boys would follow their example. Mr. Richmond then delivered a farewell address to the scholars, which concluded a very happy and delightful affair. Every one felt a hundred thanks to the ladies who provided the supper.

The Annual Address was delivered the previous evening by Rev. David Torrey, of Delhi, N. Y., and was listened to with marked attention by a numerous audience. The subject was "The Influence of the Imagination upon Every-day Life." It was treated in a masterly manner, and was of unusual interest. We cannot give an outline of it, but hope the author will consent to furnish a copy for publication.

The Executive Committee of the Know Nothing party of Lawrence county, has passed a series of resolutions recognizing the pre-eminence of the slavery question, and the necessity for a general rally of all opposed to the extension of the institution. They therefore, decline making nominations, recommend their members to abandon their efforts to control the movements of other parties, and urge all citizens in favor of an independent organization opposed to slavery extension, to meet in their various districts and elect delegates to a county convention. This is a virtual retirement from the field of the Know Nothing party in Lawrence. The following preamble and resolution, which we extract from the series adopted by the above committee, are honest, manly, and candid:

Resolved, That we disapprove of and deplore any and all such prostitution of the powers to the Secret Orders, as repugnant to the honest intentions of a vast majority of their members, as usual, to do good, to the honest and well-meaning men, who are not members, but who would thereby be fraudulently brought into direct connection therewith.

The reference here made is to the Whig party, and under present circumstances, such a clear and emphatic expression is of much importance. The movement in Lawrence looks to the formation of a Republican party, and a strong effort is afoot in Allegheny for a similar purpose.

Anarchy in Kansas. The Lawrence papers state that several of the inhabitants of Wyandott have been forced to leave that place upon suspicion of being abolitionists. All that is necessary is that a man should be pointed out by some rowdy as an abolitionist, and forthwith, without investigation or proof, he is ordered to leave. A convention of delegates from all parts of the territory had just been held, at which the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we look upon the conduct of a portion of the people of Missouri, in the late Kansas elections, as a gross outrage upon the elective franchise and our rights as freemen, and a violation of the Principles of Popular Sovereignty; and inasmuch as many of the members of the present legislature are men who are guilty of a combined system of force and fraud, we do not feel bound to obey any law of their enactment, and to give his whole attention to the Know-Nothing until he and his partner, Mr. Holtenack, have disposed of their whole stock of books. He is going to leave San Antonio Panza behind, while he goes out to fight the Wind Mills. The fifth side of the Slavery question ("Slavery should not expand Northward") he has abandoned entirely. We do not know how many sides this Slavery question has; we supposed it had only two, pro and con; but Mr. Chase is a fortunate discoverer. He has already stood on five sides of it, and we shall be surprised if next week finds him standing on the sixth.

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