The Independent Republican.

"FREEDOM AND RIGHT AGAINST SLAVERY AND WRONG."

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Political Selections.

Address of the Democratic State Committee.

As the editors of the *Montrose Democrat* are ashamed of the principles of their party, and endeavor to conceal them from their readers as much as possible, we think it advisable at times to publish some authentic and authoritative Democratic documents, so that it may not be forgotten where the Democratic party stands on the questions of the day. The Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, have issued another address, dated September 18th, 1855, and directed "to the people of Pennsylvania," which will be read with interest by the people of this section: It might be expected that the party organ here would publish the address for the strengthening of its readers in the Democratic faith, but as it took no notice of the previous one, we fear it will treat this in the same way, and therefore we publish as much of it as we can make room for.—We ask our readers to examine it carefully, and observe the feeling and views of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania on the case of Passmore Williamson, the Kansas outrages, and slavery aggression in general. How much has the cause of Freedom to hope for from the party which, in the native State of Reeder and Williamson, now uses language like this:

"We have seen Know-Nothingism overthrown by the Democracy in the South, and disorganized and broken—or blended with Abolitionism in the North. Such has been the secession from its ranks by the deceived and erring men who joined it, that notwithstanding its abated pretensions and the attempts made to liberalize its principles, its possession of local offices and the forlorn hope of political places and rewards in 1856, alone, keep it from utter annihilation as a National party.

At the present, therefore, there is more occasion to call your attention to another and purely sectional party, which threatens to subvert the Federal Constitution, and to destroy the union of these States. The Know-Nothing party—miscalled *American*—tends to occasion civil discord among neighbors, and between citizens of the same state, but this self-styled Republican party tends to add to this the horrors of a negro insurrection in the States of the South, and a civil war between the several States of this Union.

It is in vain for its partizans to say that they intend no ill; the question is not one of intention, it is one of practical conduct; and the principles of American government and of Constitutional law are the sole tests by which it must be tried. We have already seen the Legislature of one State openly and designedly pass an act in defiance of the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and when the Governor of that State—and a partizan of this very party—vetoed, and attempted to arrest the course of that Legislature, we saw them defy him also, and repass this act. We have seen the same State openly remove an upright and learned Judge because he dared to keep his oath and to support the Constitution of the United States. In our own State, we have since heard a deliberative body of the same party vehemently applaud a motion to mob and beat a Judge; and still later in this State, and in the Convention of this whole party, a Reverend member of it publicly advocated the destruction of a public Prison, and the rescue of a prisoner, because they had considered and adjudged him to be wrongfully imprisoned. If these things are now to be done and advocated, and by such men, and in such places, both under color of law and in avowed defiance of it, who will or can assure the public that they would stop there? or that other—and the most fatal—violations of the law would not be committed by other men and mobs, and in other places? When men thus disregard the Constitution and laws of their country, and seek to organize together one section of the Union, that they may the more succesfully overawe or subdue the other, they reduce the whole question to one between force and law, Union or disunion, domestic tranquillity or civil war.

It is absurd for men to prate about liberty while at the same time they are encouraging resistance to law. There can be no liberty without law, and there is not and cannot be any law of this land higher than the Constitution of the United States. Whatever, therefore, may be the pretence put forward by the abolitionists, or whatever more deceptive name they may choose to assume, and array themselves under, the real and sole issue will be the same; it will be that party—a violated Constitution and disunion on the one side, and the Democratic party and Constitution and the Union as they are on the other side; choose ye between them! *Even if you would, yet you cannot but choose between these two.* While the Whig party existed, whatever may have been its follies or its faults, yet neither Clay nor Webster, nor its other great leaders, nor the pure men of its rank and file, would have tolerated a sentiment hostile to the Constitution or the Union. But these great men and true patriots have passed away, and the old Whig party no longer exists. The weak, the venal and the selfish in its ranks have gone into a secret and sectarian organization, or have gone over and arrayed themselves with Abolitionists, infidels and fanatics, against their brethren of the South. One party alone remains firm and defiant. *Over every foot of the soil of this Union, and wherever its Constitution extends there too extends the all protecting arm of the Democracy, bearing aloft the flag of Civil and Religious Liberty, the Constitution and the Union.*

Fellow Citizens, our duty in the premises is plain. However much party leaders may hesitate or hang back, fearful of losing their own position, or of yielding to an old political opponent, there is but one course left, and that is a general rally of all patriotic citizens *upon the platform of the Democratic party.*—There is no mistaking the tone of the Democracy in this crisis. It unhesitatingly accepts the issue tendered to it by the adversaries of the Federal Constitution, and proclaims its high purpose to sink or swim, survive or perish, with the American Union. Refusing to make terms with traitors of any shade, it has not only without regret but with undissembled joy, seen many desert its ranks for those of an unprincipled coalition. Purified and relieved from their baleful influences, and enabled to act unfettered in its high duty, it invites to its standard every patriotic Pennsylvanian. It has no concealment of its principles, or secrecy in its organization, but shielded, helmed and weaponed with truth, it advances against the combined fanaticisms. It accepts the whole responsibility of opposing those who oppose the Constitution. It fully enters into the contest against the Abolitionists and their allies. In such a cause, even defeat would be honorable, but victory is certain to crown our efforts *if only those who are conscious that we are right will act up to their honest convictions.*

We are no alarmists. It is not our purpose to exaggerate the dangerous tendencies of the political action of our opponents. You can see for yourselves not alone the obliteration of a great party, but the bold and flagrant declarations of those who have taken its place. There is indeed no alternative left us but opposition, as there is manifestly no party left to make that opposition but the Democratic party.

Has the Union lost its sacred and inestimable value in your eyes? Are you ready to regard your countrymen of the South as so many alien enemies? We disdain appealing to your interests, we invoke your patriotism; we appeal to the glorious memories of the past and to the unparalleled blessings ever present; and we point in proof of the peril that besets the near future, not merely to the overthrown Whig organization, nor to the fanaticisms springing from its ruins and coalescing in our midst, *but to the alarm and dismay that have spread over the South like a funeral pall, in view of the aggressive purposes of Northern Abolitionists.*

And mark the miserable delusion with which Abolitionism tries to abuse the patriotic sentiment of the North. It affects indignation because the Missouri restriction, never approved, and for thirty-five years disregarded by the Abolitionists, and spit open and reviled by them with every epithet of scorn and indignation, has been repealed!—It denounces the doctrine of self government in the territories, the very principle upon which the American colonies were peopled, governed, and protected! It denounces the Nebraska act which declares, "It being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any State or Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." These fanatics *refuse*, therefore, to allow the people to regulate their domestic institutions.

And by political agitation, what [illegible] they even pretend to accomplish? What man, in the free States of this Union, would be benefitted by the success of the Abolitionists? Not one; nor could they give freedom to a single slave; they would but more firmly rivet their fetters.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Appeal to Pennsylvanians.

A very grave and flagrant wrong was recently perpetrated on the soil of your State, which in its effects and consequences strikes at the rights and liberties of all. One only of your number was, and still is, the immediate victim; but any one of you having an unseared conscience and a humane spirit might have stood in his place, and may be called at any time to suffer as he is suffering. Though the facts are already known to most of you who will read this appeal, we restate them in the hope that they may make plain to you the path of duty, and impel you to pursue it.

John H. Wheeler of North Carolina, appointed Minister to Central America, recently arrived at Philadelphia on his way to the Isthmus, bringing with him three slaves—a mother and her two young boys, whom he designed to take with him on his mission.—The intelligent mother had some general notion that her removal to a Free State by her master would entitle her legally to her freedom, and, on applying, though closely watched by her old master, to some black servants at the hotel where they stopped, was confirmed in that presumption. She thereupon resolved to get away from her master on or before her arrival in New York, and remain to enjoy her new found freedom.

Wheeler, who kept his eye on his slaves almost perpetually, took them, considerably before five o'clock, down to the ferry-boat of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, where he seated them on the upper deck and sat down beside them to await the time of starting.

Meantime a negro servant ran from their late hotel, to the office of the 'Society for the relief of persons illegally held in Slavery,'—established soon after the Revolution by Benjamin Franklin and others, and told the Secretary, Passmore Williamson, that a man had gone down to the Amboy boat with three persons whom he was holding as slaves and who desired their freedom. Williamson being very busy, told the black to go down to the boat and inform the persons so held by Wheeler, that they could be so held no longer, having been voluntarily brought by him into a Free State, and advise them to walk on shore and quit Wheeler's undesirable company. The negro started for the boat accordingly but soon Williamson changed his mind and followed. He went directly up Wheeler and his late chattels, asked the woman if she wished to be free, and being assured that she did, advised her of her rights and opportunities. She started to go; Wheeler demurred and held on to her children, who were frightened by the excited throng which gathered around them, and clung to their master in terror, a scuffle ensued between him and the half-dozen blacks who had crowded to the scene, by whom they were carried off in the train of their mother, who was eager for liberty. They all quickly disappeared, and Mr. Williamson went back to his office, where he was absorbed in his business till after 10 o'clock, when he left for the Pittsburgh station and took the night train for Harrisburg, where he had to attend a meeting of a Telegraph Company next day.

When he returned to Philadelphia, thirty-six hours later, he was met by officers who arrested him on a habeas corpus issued by U. S. District Judge Kane, at the suit or relation of Wheeler, commanding him to produce the bodies of the woman and children aforesaid before the said Judge—Wheeler having charged him with obstructing and secreting them. To this suit Williamson responded by personal appearance before the Judge and by affidavit setting forth that the said Jane Johnson and her two children, claimed by Wheeler as his slaves, had never been in his (Williamson's) custody or keeping, and he knew not where they were. This verified a *contempt of* Court, and therefore committed Williamson to prison without bail or limit of duration. Mr. W.'s counsel forthwith applied for permission to amend the return;—but the judge refused it, saying it was too late. From that hour, two months since, Williamson has lain in jail, though every effort has been made by eminent counsel to procure his liberation. An application in his behalf to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court for habeas corpus was refused first by Judge Lewis, and afterward by the full bench—Judge Knox strongly dissenting—on the ground of independent jurisdiction in the Federal Courts, involving the right to punish for contempt; the Court holding that there is no remedy for an abuse of this right, however flagrant, but through an impeachment. So Williamson lies in prison, without hope of release, and is insultingly told that he can liberate himself by making a proper submission to Kane.

How can he? What can he say? His first answer was the naked, literal truth. He never did have possession, or custody, or oversight, of Wheeler's liberated slaves. He never knew whither they went when, in company with other blacks, they left his presence last July. He had never seen them before that hour; he never saw them afterward, though the mother was brought into Court when the negroes who aided her to carry off her children were tried before Judge Kelley for assault and battery on Wheeler. But Williamson was not present and had no part in this trial. The writ served on him did not require him to discover and report the hiding place of these freed chattels; no writ of habeas corpus could make such a requisition. What it did require, he answered truly in the sight of God man; and the submission now required of him is at once iniquitous and impossible. Even if his answer had been evasive, that is no contempt of Court, as has been abundantly adjudged. In such case, the party aggrieved must frame his interrogatories, and move the Court to compel him to answer. If he responds truly, the desired information is obtained; if falsely, he is liable for the perjury; if he refuses to answer, that is contumacy, and may be punished as contempt. In Williamson's case, however, there was nothing nearer contempt than a simple statement of the truth. He had nothing to conceal, having done no act which the laws do not approve—none which even Judge Kane would not be proud to call his own at the bar of Eternal Justice.

[illegible] been and still is subjected, a respectable body of sympathizing Pennsylvanians have presented his name for the office of Canal Commissioner of their State, and we appeal to all Pennsylvanians who love righteousness and hate oppression, not merely to vote for him, but to circulate appeals and ballots in favor of his election. We urge appeals to Editors for space in their columns to set forth the facts above recited, and entreat all voters to consider them; we ask good men to procure handbills, circulars and ballots, days before Election, and scatter them far and wide. Nobody seems to care much about the party aspects of this contest, and we neither know nor care which party, if any, has hitherto been honored by Mr. Williamson's vote. There is a Whig and a Democratic candidate already, and we presume a Know Nothing likewise; but a good man, well known as no election brawler, having first circulated the documents, can stand at any poll and induce scores to give their suffrages for Passmore Williamson. His success, in defiance of party machinery and party interests, would be a stinging rebuke to judicial usurpation and outrage—a glorious observance of the Scriptural injunction, "Remember those in bonds as bound with them." Pennsylvanians! in your prayers, your efforts, your votes, remember your oppressed brother, PASSMORE WILLIAMSON?

Compare the Platforms.

Republican State Platform, adopted at Pittsburg, Sept, 5, 1855.

Whereas: The founders of this Republic in the formation of this government, proclaimed this great truth—that all men are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that our government was constituted to secure these rights to us; and whereas: the National Executive, in his inaugural address, virtually denies these doctrines, in the expression of his opinion that domestic slavery is based upon the same principles as other recognized rights, and that our federal government is bound to sustain the institution of slavery; and whereas: the President of the United States, and the political party which sustains him, have endeavored to overthrow the principles of civil liberty proclaimed by our revolutionary fathers, by extending the bounds of slavery into territories expressly consecrated to freedom by a solemn compromise, and by obtaining territory of Mexico for the purpose of spreading the withering curse of human bondage, and by endeavoring to involve us in a war with Spain for the acquisition of Cuba, with the intention of perpetuating and strengthening the institution of slavery and by sustaining the slave trade on our southern coast; therefore.

Resolved, That the great question of freedom, and slavery now agitating both North and South, is one which overshadows all others, in a national point of view; and its importance demands that the people of the North should unite in harmonious action to defend their rights. The continual aggressions of slavery upon the interests of freedom, increasing in insolence and magnitude with each concession of the North, must be met and resisted with a united voice. Holding that the Union was formed (in the language of the Constitution) "to establish justice, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty," we adopt, as the foundation of our political faith, and for the guidance of our political action, the principle that, under our government, freedom is national and slavery is sectional.

Resolved, That while we claim no power to interfere with slavery in States where it now exists, we believe the National government should be relieved from all connection with or accountability for it.

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a violation of the national faith and an outrage upon the rights of the free States; and that it was the first step of the conspiracy against freedom, which has found its appropriate and intended sequel in the lawless attempts of a Missouri mob, instigated by a conspicuous friend of the national administration, and countenanced at and sanctioned by the same, to force the curse of slavery upon the free soil of Kansas; and [illegible] do not only oppose the extension of slavery o[illegible] national territories, but also the admission of any new slave States into the Union, believing that, as our national domain is free from slavery, in the absence of any positive law establishing it, we are justified in making freedom a condition of their admission into the sisterhood of States.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the repeal of the present Fugitive Slave Law, because it virtually suspends the sacred writ of *habeas corpus*, and takes away the right of trial by jury.

Resolved, That imprisonment, without trial, of citizens of free States, by the Federal Judicary, is a bold invasion of personal liberty, a violation of the guaranteed rights of the States, and an assumption of federal power that should be resisted determinedly by every friend of personal freedom.

Resolved, That we cordially invite all who approve of the principles set forth in these resolutions, without regard to their former political associations, to unite and co-operate with us for the purpose of restoring the administration of this government to its original purity, and directing its energies to the accomplishment of its true object, as set forth in the Constitution, viz: "To form a more perfect Union; to establish Justice; to insure Domestic Tranquillity; to provide for the Common Defence; promote the General Welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

Democratic State Platform, adopted unanimously at Harrisburg, July 4, 1855.

Resolved, That the Democratic party need not on old and 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 the North and South. *The interests of all parts of the country are the same to us*, and so far as in our power, we will maintain the constitutional rights of every State, and recognize in its widest extent the principle of popular sovereignty in the territories.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any change in our State Constitution conferring upon negroes the right of suffrage. We are not willing that this class of Americans shall rule this part of America, conceding to the other States the right to [illegible] tastes in this particular, however much we may differ from them in opinions.

Resolved, That every one who makes our country his home, and loves the Constitution, the laws and the liberty of the Union, is, in its largest sense, *a true American*. His birthplace was not of his own selection, and should do him neither good nor harm—his religion is between himself and his God, and should be left to his own judgment, conscience and responsibility.

Resolved, That we regard the secret order, commonly called "Know Nothings," as an organization dangerous to the prosperity and peace of the country. We consider its designs unconstitutional and void of patriotism; being at once opposed to the spirit of true Christianity and a just and manly American sentiment.

Resolved, That the Democratic party reiterate and reassert their confidence in, and adherence to, the political creed as promulgated by Thomas Jefferson, in his first inaugural address, and practiced by Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, *and Pierce, in their Administrations*—that these principles require no concealment, and that experience has fully determined their applicability to all the interests of the American people.

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

Resolved, That, the views and principles of the present State Administration, as embodied in the acts passed by the recent Legislature, and approved by the Governor, by which the interests of the State have been, or are proposed to be, seriously affected, contrast strongly with the wise and judicious management of the government by Governor Bigler, and tend to show the danger of entrusting the control of the Commonwealth to the hands of men who are swayed by fanaticism and governed by prejudice.

Resolved, *That we pledge our party and united efforts to the election of Arnold Plumer, the candidate for Canal Commissioner, whom we have this day nominated without a dissenting voice.*

KANSAS.

From the National Era.

Yes, my friend, for hope, and courage, and consolation, it is vain to deny that the world is looking to North America; and North America to Kansas and Nebraska. In spite of sneering tourists and sneering natives, it has been true for a century, and was never more true than now, that we inhabit the land of promise. Any emigrant ship, any great railroad station, will tell you that. In the face of her slavery, her polygamy, her social vulgarity, and all her faults, America is still the magnet to which the weary, the poor, the desolate, of every nation, are irresistibly drawn; and still the asylum upon whose mighty bosom, like chaplet wreaths upon a votive altar, all the hopes and aspirations of the nineteenth century are flung.

"Our hearts and hopes are all with thee;
Our hearts and hopes, our smiles and tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee, are all with thee.

It takes only a few columns of figures to make clear beyond dispute that America is fast becoming the ruler of the world. It is therefore idle to deny that the question—what spirit shall rule our country—is of incalculable importance to all mankind. And this vast problem, with its thousand mazy intricacies and involutions; with its rise and fall of States; with its wars and rumors of wars; with its sealed book of prophecy; with its earthquake convulsions, or ages of calm; with multitudinous races, captive or free; and with its unnumbered millions on millions of joyous or broken hearts, for endless ages—all these lie open in the hand of the Kansas and Nebraska emigrant.

I regard the present conflict as the turning point in the history of this Western world. What sovereign is to sway us for centuries, and through us the world, is now to be determined upon the plains of Kansas and Nebraska. There the two eternal opposites of modern society, its two mighty warring angels, are brought face to face and foot to foot together. 'For one or both of them, the hour has come.' Stringfellow and his horde of vagabonds represent one principle and the Kansas emigrant the other.

Now, we [illegible] forms are dull enough, but altogether as they who lived before us, we, not Dunces as we are, six thousand years have not passed, without beating two or three truths through our thick skulls. And if there be any one fact absolutely demonstrated to the human mind, written on the original constitution of the race, attested by the leviathan carcasses of a hundred wrecked empires that strew the shores of time, inscribed in bloody letters on the annals of every century, and confirmed by the earliest and most universal instincts of all that bear our human form and are baptized into our common human nature, it is, that nations, which depend entirely on slaves for labor, are irretrieveably lost. I have only to state the fact, not argue it. It is a proverb, an axiom. Slavery has a few sincere and intelligent defenders; and very few there are, even where it is most deeply rooted. These men even admit the fact I have stated; but they refer its cause to the abuses of a system in itself natural and necessary. But mankind at large hold a different opinion. In their eyes, Slavery has always ruined nations, because its foundations are not in nature. That unnatural and irresponsible usurpation, which could chain the chainless, which compresses the incompressable soul into the limits of an animal, and which yokes the awful energies of a planning, plotting, passionate, powerful beast, to a will as capricious and fallible as its own, must always end in failure, and will avenge itself terribly and inevitably on its champions. The gigantic lie, the tremendous wrong, may flourish for ages, and seem eternal; but Nature, quietly or violently, restores the old equilibrium at last, and involves victors and victims in a common catastrophe. These are child's lessons. Every schoolboy knows that it was Slavery that preyed on the beautiful form of Greece, as slugs eat out the hearts of roses. We do not need Mr. Bancroft's brilliant essay on Roman Slavery, to tell us that it was its deadly virus, more fatal than the factions and civil wars it caused, more dreadful than the horse-hoof of Goth or Hun or Visigoth it invited, which laid the empire of Rome in ruins. Other less known examples are not less decisive. I pass by Japan [illegible] that idea is found in the first sentence of the State Paper which split us off from the British Empire. That sentence made America. The absolute equality before the law of all that bear the human form. Equality, not of gifts, strength or stature, or beauty; but an equality designed by the Supreme Being to compensate for all other inequalities—of rights. The equal and indestructable rights, for every son of woman, of free life, free thoughts, free speech, free labor, free affections, free worship. In so far as the nation drinks this idea, she tastes the fountain of Youth. In so far as she denies it, she begins to perish.

I need not say that this fundamental thought which gave us instant national life, as if by a fiat of creative will, struck African Slavery with a paralysis. It did not die. I know why, but have not time to tell you now. But all its after growth has been a disease; the growth of an excrescence, not a healthy plant; of a tumor, and not a natural organ. Our fathers thought that the Federal Constitution had given it a death-blow. Jefferson thought that the Ordinance of 1787 had dug its grave. The men of 1808 believed that the destruction of the slave trade had dried its foundations, and insured its speedy end. The result has mocked them all. A half a century has rolled by; and now, in 1855, incarnate in Stringfellow, it is roaring and roaming, like a loose wild beast, through the Young Dominion of the West, seeking whom it may devour.

I tell you that Slavery in Kansas asks no compromises, and gives and takes no quarter. It wields no blunted lance. It holds the same language to all comers—'I will devour you, or be my self devoured!' Kansas, Nebraska the free States, the Federal Government, North America, the Tropical Islands, the Continent—it must have them all, or die. And that, before God, I hold to be the present condition of its life. The calm eye of the civilized world is upon it. It feels, and grows mad. Only impudence half sublime, a colossal ruffianism, a superhuman swagger, can keep its courage up.

In its present attitude, Slavery in Kansas is Ancient Pistol all over; but its bullyism has been more successful. Instead of Freedom making Stringfellow eat the leek, Stringfellow has made Freedom eat the leek. People here affect to despise Stringfellow. I don't. I like his audacity. I half tremble at his power. Why, Stringfellow is the real ruler of America. At this hour, he is President, Congress, the Judiciary, the Army. He is moulding to himself the civilization of this whole generation. Is this to go on?

Stringfellow is slavery tabernacled in flesh—brute force in human form. In its origin, Slavery is brute force—no more, no less.—A ruffian meets a weak woman, seizes her by the throat, and chokes her into working for him. Her children become also his slaves.—That is Slavery, and the whole of it. Ages after, Divines trace it to the Bible, and learned lawyers say amen.

This, I say, is Stringfellow, and the whole of him; and now let me ask you candidly, as a Southerner, (your father you say was one,) if, with such teachers as Stringfellow, the free States can shut their eyes to what Slavery is and seeks? Now, Flint, you know this man and his gang; that is, if the newspapers tell the truth. If they calumniate them, we will suspend judgment. When their merits are telegraphed, I will revise my thought. At present, I take them as the press describes them. And, as described, what is this Stringfellow, who has Kansas under his foot? Pure unadulterated ruffianism. Tom Hyer founding a State, and giving it a strictly professional nurture. A Short-boy Pilgrim Father. The animal who rules Kansas is, to speak politely, a cross between the hog and the hyena; and I tell you that this cannot last. Unless somebody goes there at once, and controls things, and unless the millions of Young America arouse, and take this Stringfellow and his pack by the nape of the neck, and end this reign of terror, and announce, in tones that may be heard through the earth, that among those woods all the races of the world shall start at least fair and equal in the great game of life, then there is no longer Government here, but in its place the old Anarch, Force, gorged with blood and bones.

I look to the Kansas emigrant for all this. He is surrounded by a cloud of witnesses.—His means may be scanty, his hut poor, his companions coarse, his enemies fierce, his food bad, his body weak with disease, his feet sore with travel, or his limbs with labor.—His soul may sometimes sink within him. In prairie, the mean forest, the river, or the gloom of his future, may at evil life, or the down. But the inspiration of a great hope in him, and everlasting arms are beneath him. Pillars of cloud and fire go before him, and voices out of heaven whisper to him at eventide of the great Work and the great Reward.

Let him remember the uncounted armies who are watching him from afar.

First of all, his relatives and friends at home—they whose blood leaps in his veins, and who are bound to him by the sweet ties of personal regard. They look on him already as an enlisted soldier of the new crusade, and their cheeks blister with shame if he falters in the ranks.

Then the eyes of all his countrymen are on him—sharp, clear, deep, eyes—the eyes of men who know the grandeur of the strife, who watch his every motion; who expect every man to do his duty; are satisfied with no less, demand no more; and when satisfied of that, will pour out upon him, without stint or measure, their choicest treasures; and will gather him with pride to generous swelling hearts. Man of Kansas! the people of America are behind you. They comprehend your struggle; and every blow you strike will be borne on the wings of the wind from sea to sea.

Speech of Governor Reeder in the Kansas Free State Convention.

After the adoption of the platform and resolutions at the Big Springs Free State Convention in Kansas, the proceedings of which have been previously given, the Convention proceeded to nominate a Territorial delegate to Congress. Mr. Conway moved that Andrew H. Reeder, the late Governor of Kansas, be our nominee. The motion was seconded and carried by acclamation. Cheer followed upon cheer at the announcement. Alperson was lost in the confusion. [illegible] of Reeder! presently—the late Governor appeared upon the stand in answer to repeated calls, and at the moment appeared deeply moved with this unexpected outburst of enthusiasm.

Gov. Reeder proceeded to thank them for their encouraging and strengthening friendship; that such applause and approval would repay all the injustice that might be heaped upon any man; that every man there would do him the justice to say that his nomination had been given without solicitation by him or his friends; that to accept it would seriously interfere with private engagements, and that he had continually refused it when urged, until he had been told by men from all parts of the Territory that his name was essential to success. He would now accept it upon the the condition that he be not expected to canvass the Territory in person. To do so would not be consonant with his feelings, as well as that he desired to go into the halls of Congress and say, 'I come here with clean hands, the spontaneous choice of the sovereign squatters of Kansas.' In giving him the nomination, in this manner, they had strengthened his arms to do their work, and in return he would now pledge to them a steady, unflinching pertinacity of purpose, never tiring industry, dogged perseverance, and all the abilities with which God had endowed him to the righting of their wrongs and the final triumph of their cause. He believed from the circumstances which had for the last eight months surrounded him, and which had at the time placed in his possession many facts, and bound him heart and soul to the oppressed voters of Kansas, that he could do much toward obtaining a redress of their grievances. He said that day by day a crisis was coming upon us; that in after times this would be to posterity a turning point, a marked period, as are to us the opening of the Revolution, the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, and the era of the alien and sedition laws; that we should take each step carefully, so that each be a step of progress, and so that no violence be done to the tie which binds the American people together. He alluded to the unprecedented tyranny under which we are and have been, and said that if any one supposed that institutions were to be imposed by force upon a free and enlightened people, they never knew, or had forgotten, the history of our fathers.—American citizens bear in their breasts too much of the spirit of other and trying days, and have lived too long amid the blessings of liberty, to submit to oppression from any quarter; and the man, who having once been free, could tamely submit to tyranny, was fit to be a slave. He urged the free State men of Kansas to forget all minor issues, and pursue determinedly the one great object, never swerving, but steadily pressing on, as did the wise men who followed the star to the manger, looking back only for fresh encouragement.

He counseled that peaceful resistance be made to the tyrannical and unjust laws of a spurious legislature; that appeals be made to the Courts, to the ballot-box, and to Congress for relief from this oppressive load; that violence should be deprecated so long as a single hope of peaceable redress remained; but if at last these should fail—if in the proper tribunal there is no hope for our dearest rights, outraged and profaned—if we are still to suffer that corrupt men may reap the harvest watered by our tears, when there is no more chance for justice, God has provided in the eternal frame of things, redress for every wrong, and there remains to us still the steady eye, and the strong arm, and we must conquer, or mingle the bodies of the oppressors with those of the oppressed upon the soil which the Declaration of Independence no longer protects. But he was not at all apprehensive that such a crisis would ever arrive. He believed that justice might be found far short of so dreadful extremity, and even should an appeal [illegible] prepared, was his opin[illegible] ders will never strike a blow in so unjust a cause.

Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just.

He then entered into the plan of conducting the campaign, and advised that the proclamation from the people, calling the election be signed by every voter. Let the legal requirements be strictly observed. Our position is one of asking only that the law be carried out. When Col. Ethan Allen was asked at Ticonderoga, by whose authority he demanded the fort, he replied, 'In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress.' I expect of you that you so prepare me, that to a similar question I may boldly answer, 'The great Jehovah and the Sovereign Squatters of Kansas.'

He spoke long and eloquently upon the importance that no rashness should endanger the success of the South as [illegible] public sentiment in our territory; and that being so he wanted to hear the rebuke. Should it not come, and all hope of moral influence to correct these evils be cut off, and the tribunals of our country fail us, while our wrongs still continue; what then? Will they have grown easier to bear by long custom? God forbid that any lapse of time should accustom freemen to the duties of slaves; and when such fatal danger is menaced, then is the time to

Strike for our altars and our fires
Strike for the green graves of our sires—
God and our native land.

As he paused there was, for an instant, a deep silence, as when a question of life or death is being considered—every man drew a long breath, but the next instant the air was rent with cries, "Yes, we will strike!" 'White men can never be slaves!' 'Reeder! Reeder!' 'Nine cheers for Reeder and Right!' During his speech he had been constantly interrupted by shouts and shaking of hands; but now the enthusiasm was ungovernable; the crowd gathered around him with the warmest greetings. We would rather have the place he holds in the hearts of a generous, daring people, than wear a kingly crown.

Important to Road Viewers.

Purdon's Digest, Edition of 1854, Fees of Jurors, Sec. 55, page, 367, contains the following:

"And the Jurors attending a view shall in addition to their pay, be allowed mileage in the same manner as [illegible] makes the mileage six and [illegible] quarter cents for each mile he shall travel going to and returning from the same.

Graphic.—The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* thus reports the doings of the Democratic County Committee in Dutchess:

"The County Committee of the two sections of the Democratic party met at Rutzer's Hotel, in this city, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of planning a mode for harmonizing.—But it would not work.

The Softs turned towards Gen. Pierce. { The Hards turned towards the South. }

And off they marched—each faction bent on going to destruction its own way!

Hardening the Constitution.—Men talk about 'hardening their constitution,' and with that view expose themselves to summer's heat and winter's wind, to strains and efforts and many unnecessary hardships. To the same end ill-informed mothers souse their little infants in cold water day by day; their skin and flesh, and bodies steadily growing thinner, and weaker, until slow fever, or water on the brain, or constipation of the bowels, carries them to the grave and then they administer to themselves the semi-comfort and rather questionable consolation, of its being a *mysterious dispensation* of Providence, when in fact Providence had nothing to do with it. He works no miracles to counteract our follies.

The best way I know of hardening the constitution, is to take good care of it, for it is no more improved by harsh treatment, than a fine garment or a new hat is made better by being banged about.—*Journal of Health*

Kansas.—The Washington Union, in speaking of the Free State Convention held lately in Kansas, makes use of the following language, which looks as though the government meditated forcible intervention in behalf of the Missouri mob and its mock legislature:

"We confess that the acceptance of the nomination for delegate by Gov. Reeder has surprised us. We had supposed that he would decline to give his sanction to a mode of redressing alleged grievances which would necessarily identify him with the free soil sentiment connected with the Kansas question, and which is characterized by all the indications of a revolutionary resistance of the organized government of the Territory."

☞ The readers of Macauley's History of England, have noticed the following brief paragraph: "If an English Sovereign were now to immure a subject in defiance of the writ of Habeas Corpus, the whole nation would be instantly electrified by the news. Why so? Because such a sovereign would act tyrannically against the Constitution and laws of the nation. But Judge Kane has done this very thing.

Effects of a Marriage:—By the marriage at Macclesfield, England, on July 15th, of Mr. Orobin Ollenshaw, aged 68, to Miss Sarah Ollenshaw, aged 18, the bride became the wife of her own uncle, sister-in-law to her aunt, aunt to her brothers and sisters, and step-mother to her cousins; and by another marriage she became the mother-in-law to her own sister.

☞ In smoking hams, the smoke emanating from corn cobs is the best, and will invariably give you sweet ham. Many use pine. This gives to the meet an acrid taste, and should never be used.

Model Verdict.—A Governor in Ceylon, thoroughly impregnated with the spirit of the British constitution, empanneled a jury of Mussulmans on a man found drowned, and they returned a solemn and [illegible] verdict:—"His time was [illegible]

☞ The Journal of the Academy of Medicine, states among other things that men live longer than those of small stature. Of course they do, and lie longer in bed.