Congressional.

MR. GROW'S POSITION.

Remarks of Mr. Grow in the House of Representatives, Jany. 18, 1856. Mr. Clerk, I have refrained from partici-

reference to the legitimate legislation of the of a century. country until the attainment of that result.-But as to the responsibility for the organiza- Clay voted for the Missburi compromise sion of this House which has been raised here line? this morning, I propose to say a few words. who have produced the state of things we find in this Hall and the country. It is not a question of figures or votes, whether this or ern members in the House and in the Senate that man could have been elected by trans- voted for it. ferring votes from this or the other candi-

things? Why cannot this House organize? would very likely have done so. At the opening of the last Congress, peace Mr. Gnow. I refer to a speech made by reigned in every quarter of the country, and Mr. Clay in the Senate of the United States men came here from every section with fra- on the 6th of March, 1850, in which he says. ternal fealings. There were no disturbing among those who agreed to that line were a elements to iar the universal harmony of sen- majority of southern members, and that ! timent. The dead past had buried its dead. have no cartly doubt that I voted in comhad ceased, and sectional quarrels were for adoption of the line of 36 deg. 30 min. the time torgotten. No note of discord was That is the language of Mr. Clay, in 1850. the time the councils of the nation, and the in the Senate of the United States. And, alfuture was unclouded and oright; yet, in vio- though he cannot speak to-day with living lation of good faith, mutually pledged by the voice, he does speak through the records of representatives of the die great political par- his country; and I trust no man will stand cles of the country, to resist the further agi- up here to contradict his own declaration. tation of the slavery question in Congress or Mr. Allen. Will the gentleman allow out of it, a time-honored compromise be- me to interrupt him? tween the two sections of the Union was trampled under foot, thus opening, under the sanction of the Government as rust territory to tradiction of the statement that Mr. Clay vothe introduction of slavery, from which our ted for the line of 36 deg. 30 mig. I wish fathers agreed that it should be forever ex- to furnish a contradiction. childed. Upon the men, and the influence that secured its abrogation, rests the responsibility for our went of organization at this

sary to take the question out of Congress. take this question out of Congress, I declared ing from ours. With that we find no fault; on this floor that-

"Those who make this declaration with so much apparent sincerity either do not understand the real sentiment of the North, or they fail to comprehend aright the springs of human action. Sir, you are raking open and fanning into a flame coals which endy smothered, and, if left alone, would have buried themselves forever in their own cinders.
"As an early and constant friend of this Administration, I desire the defeat of this bill; for its passage will, in my judgment, insure, beyond a doubt, an anti-Administration majority in the next Congress. As an ermest and devoted friend of the Democratic party to which I have cheerfully given my best energies ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania this from my earliest political action, I desire the defeat question: whether he himself was not electof this bill; for its passage will blot it out as a nationer of peace, harmony, and fraternal concord among the citizens of the Confederacy, and as a devotee at Mr. Grow. If any one thing more than will fear open wounds not yet healed, lacerate spirits already phrensied, and 'the bond of confidence' which intervene before it can be restored, if ever, to its : wonted tenacity and strength.

of that legislation. The responsibility for the Government for over sixty years .-, want of an organization of this House is upgood faith be the responsibility.

called) national man Speaker; and are not casion to say thatthe seventy-four men who vote for Mr. Richardson responsible because they did not take ty-first rule] Abolitionism was but a sentiment, and a that proposition? By the same line of ar- mere sentiment is not a sufficient basis for a formidate proposition? By the same line of argument pursued by my friend from Alabama [Mr. Houston,] they certainly are. But I do not hold them to any responsibility on such grounds. Gentlemen stand here by their principles. It is said that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Campbell] could have then the said that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Campbell] could have then it becomes a formidable element. been elected, if all the anti-Nebraska men had voted for him. For three days Mr. Speaker. You can transfer the responsibilitions could have been made at any time by of anti-Nebraska men; and the same could for Mr. Richardson will change their position to reopening the slavery agitation. What was wrong when enacted never ceases

On the following day, Jan 19, Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, having spoken in reply to Mr. Grow, the latter responded as follows: we have robbed you of California. How is

with me to be a wrong.

few moments. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Quitman] complains of remarks give her a government, and she was forced a pro-Slavery man, thereby depriving him of which have been made upon this floor, and to full back upon the inherent rights of men votes wherever they went, and getting more rofers the agitation which exists in the counto to take care of themselves. try at the present time back to the year 1838. In 1819, gentlemen say. Very well. Sir, whether your Missouri compromise was con. Mr. GROW. I am coming to that. The stitutional or not-whether or not it was a people of California-in the exercise of what this Government—your fathers agreed with in this case really 'popular sovereignty,' beour fathers, on the 6th of March, 1820, that cause the people were forced by the neglect they would give up that constitutional right of the Government to rely entirely on their if they had it—and that slavery should be forever after excluded from the territory excluded slavery. And what did you do? north of the line 36 deg. 30 min. Of the one The application of California for admission hundred and three gentlemen who then rep-into the Union was resisted from the first resented the South in this House and in the and on the Journal of the Senate of the Uni-Among the number who sustained it was crn Senators against the admission of Califor. M. J. Mumford, it will be remembered, your own immortal Clay. He declared in nia into the Union after the act of admission has been recommended to the voters of this Master General is a Roman Catholic—and IX. Assails those who circulate the the Senate of the United States, in 1850, that had passed. And what is the re a majority of southern members sustained Senators gave for their opposition? Because that wrong—himself among the number.—
Whether this was or was not a violation of a constitutional right, it was a fair bargain.

Denators gave for their opposition of the language of their protest.

Mr. Hunder Mannath.

served. By it you consented voluntarily to make a suggestion here? relinquish all right to carry slavery north of the line of 36 dec. 30 min.; and after availing yourselves of all the advantages secured by that arrangement to you, after consumption of the specific of the specific continued in the bill gives the specific of law, and thus imparts validity to the unauthorized and thus imparts validity to the unauthorized verting every foot of territory south of that action of a portion of the inhabitants of Cali-line into slave territory, you come in here, fornia, by which an odious discrimination is pation in the debates of this Hall until an or and by force of numbers strike down that made ugainer the property of the fifteen slavepation in the House should be effected, bargain which your fathers made, and which holding states of the Union. That was and I do not now propose to say anything in was religiously observed for over a third

Mr. Gnow. I do assert that Mr. Clay The responsibility, sir, should rest on those says he voted for the line of 36 deg. 30 min. Mr. Allen. He never did say so.

Mr. QUITMAN. Do you assert that Mr.

Mr. Gnow. And that a majority of south-Mr. Bowie. Mr. Clay has stated that he

did not vote for that line; he was not press What has produced the present state of ent, but he thought that if he had been he

The bitter controversies of previous years mon with my other southern friends for the

Mr. Grow. No. I cannot now. Mr. Allen. The gentleman dares a con-Mr. Grow. You may do so when I get

Mr. Acres. You challenge a contradic tion, and I wish to make it. blt was declared here, as a reason for the Mr. Gnow. No, sir, I only refer to the repeal of that compromise, that it was neces- record. One word in reply to the charge of lowing, introduced by A. J. Davis, of Susnorthern aggressions upon the South, made quehanna Depot: The effort to take it out has led to a civil war by the gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. in Kansas, and a sectional strife unparalleled | Quitman.] for whom I entertain the kindest in the history of the country. Such is the feelings; and the remarks I may make I result of the attempt to take the question out trust will not be considered as in any way of Congress; and the restriction in Minneso- reflecting personally upon any southern man, ta and Oregon still remains a bone of con- We expect men coming here-reared under tention for a future day. When the repeal the influences which surround them-impresof the Missouri compromise was urged on sed with the influences of the society in which the ground that it would quiet agitation, and they live—to hold views upon slavery differ-

but we claim the right to hold the sentiments southern man expresses his, without being disfranchised therefor under this Government.

the gentleman-

Mr. QUITMAN, (interrupting.) I desire to ed as a member of this House on the princi-

the shrine of this Union, with all its precious hopes another secured my return to this House for to man, I desire the defeat of this bill; for its passage the third time, by the unanimous vote of my

But, let me say to the gentleman from on those who reopened this agitation. You Mississippi, that political Abolitionism in the trampled down a fair arrangement between North-paradoxical as it may seem-is the the two sections of this Union; you tramp- child of the South. You nurtured it in infanled on your own plighted faith, given in the cy, when too feebie to stand alone; and you cy to his own principles and the will of a Yet scarcely a year had elapsed before the judicious and unjust legislation of this Hall. question was reopened in Congress. Wounds Sir, when the North petitioned this Governwere torn open that had just healed; and to ment to take steps in reference to the instituquasi revolution. On the heads, then, of solely under the jurisdiction of Congress, you Sir, by the records of votes here you can prove Government. That inaugurated political Abthat almost anybody is responsible for this olitionism in the North; and from that day

"Previous to that time the passage of the twen-

You then placed a censorship over the Banks was within three of an election. If mails of this country like that placed by three of those who voted for others had vo- Louis Napoleon to-day over the press of men willing a good mate all other questions ted for him, he would now have been the France and in this country, where we claim to the paramount one of Slavery-extension, ty on whom you please by taking the rotes the air we breathe, you empowered your postas they are on the record, because combinal masters to declare what is incendiary, and to withhold such matter from the white freewhich an election would have been effected, men of the South. You placed upon the ence to the Nebraska bill as the cardinal doc-That result could be figured out of the vote records of your country, through your Section of their political faith. And who, be done in the vote of Democrats and Amer- whose memory I revere for his purity of icans. It is not expected that those voting character and integrity of purpose—one of course? That the few Hard-baked doughfacbecause by doing so they may gain a few country ever produced—you put, I say, up now do so, is not to be wondered at. For votes. Nor should it be expected that those on the records of the country, through him, instance, William C. Ward, the Chairman votes. Nor should it be expected that those voting for Mr. Banks will change their a justification of the annexation of Texas, on of this seven by nine meeting, is just where ground, because by so doing they may se the ground that it would uphold and support cure a tew more votes. Those of us who the institution of slavery; and you asked were here at the time resisted the repeal of northern men to indorse that issue, made in stands by the side of his brothers. C. L. Ward, the Missouri compromise, and were opposed our State papers. You then came here in of Towarda, and F. A. Ward, of Susquehan- rin Lester, of Forest Lake township, this We the last Congress, and struck down—as I sta- na Depot, among the extreme pro-Slavery county, met his death in a fearful manner, on were borne down then, but our views of the ted in the opening of my remarks—a fair doughfaces of this district. When C. L. Friday last. He, in company with his son, justice of that measure have not changed. bargain, made with our fathers by yours and which had been religiously observed by them

for more than a third of a century.

us of California. Mr. Gaow. The gentleman says that that? California came to Congress and MR. Gapw. I propose to occupy but a asked to be admitted as a State of this Un- tion of some, how Ward and Davis stumped out uttering a word or even a groan. ion. Your Government had neglected to the Eastern part of the County for Bigler, as

Mr. QUITMAN. Why not extend to Colifornia the compromise line?

violation of your constitutional rights under men call popular sovereignty, and which was Senste, but forty-six voted against this line. ted States is, to-day, a protest of ten south- consistent in condemning Mr. Grow.

and good faith required that it should be ob- gentleman from Pennsylvania allow me to

the protest of ten southern Senators, that the admission of California, under her constitution, was a violation of the right of lifteen

slave-holding States. Mr. QUITMAN. Let me tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania that no southern man has ever taken the ground of opposition to the admission of California on the ground of her having adopted a constitution excluding slave

Mr. Grow. I refer the gentleman to the language of the protest which I have just quo-



The Independent Republican. C. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS.

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, January 31st, 1856.

Principle vs. Party.

The state of the control of the state of the

The Sham Convention of the Sham Demo crats that met here the 21st inst., after resolutions in favor of Buchanan, passed the fol-

"Resolved, That the vote of Hon; G. A. Grow, for Mr. Banks, a well known Know Nothing and Republican, for Speaker of the House of Representatives at Whishington, meets our disapprobation, and we here-by request him to vote for an anti-Know Nothing Democrat for that position

The meeting that passed the above resolution, was officered as follows: President, W. C. Ward; Vice Presidents, M. J. Mumford and Edward Clarke; Secretary, E. B. choosing. inculcated by the education of our childhood Chase. We understand that the officers conand influences which have surrounded our stituted about half of the persons present,lives, and that we shall be allowed to ex- And these half-a-dozen office-seekers have the press them here with the same freedom as a audacity to attempt to sell out the Free Soil Demortats of Susquehanua County to the Sir, what are the northern aggressions that Slave Power! Our readers are aware that the gentleman speaks of? Let me say to the men of this County who have hitherto adhered to the Democratic organization, are divided into two factions, the Free Soil portion. qui entered, on payment of costs, by leave of who have always strongly opposed Slaveryextension, and the Hunker portion, some of al organization, and leaving but a wreck in every ple of hostility to the institutions of the south- whom advocate Slavery-extension outright, while the others are always ready to " acquiesce" in any measure that the South may see fit to force upon the Country. From the fact district, it was because I had stood upon this that the Democratic County Conventions have unites the two sections of the Union will be rent floor, and resisted the repeal of the Misson- been in the habit, for years past, of adopting asunder, and years of alienation and unkindness may ri compromise. Sir, I hold no 'hostility' to Free Soil resolutions we may infer that the the institutions of the southern States, but Free Soil faction is the strongest. And the Sir, history has made those remarks pro- the construction given to the Constitution by opponents of the party in the County, who photic, though it was but the natural result our fathers, and the action of every branch of are stronger than both factions combined, are also Free Soil men. It is much the same in the other counties of this district. Bradford and Tioga. Mr. Grow himself has also always been a Free Soiler. While consistenconventions assembled at Baltimore in 1852. have made it strong in manhood by the in- vast majority of his constituents forbid him to support a pro-Slavery candidate for Speaker, this little knot of county politicians call day we find ourselves in the midst of this tion of slavery, where it is conceded to be upon him to vote for some "anti-Know Nothing Democrat for that position." Of course, those who trampled down these compacts of passed the twenty-first rule, denying a great this is only another way of asking him to vote constitutional right to freemen under this for Richardson, or Orr, or whoever may be the nominee of the National Democracy .want of organization. Did not the gentleman to this the warfare has been one of constitu- There is not a man in the House, who adheres from Alabama, [Mr. Walker,] the first [week | tional rights, not for the South alone, but to the Democratic party, who is not fully of the session, propose to the Democracy that for the North. In resisting the reopening of committed as a pro-Slavery man. As the the two parties unite, and elect a (what is this agitation in the late Congress I look oc party platform is there laid down, to be a Democrat is to be in favor of the Nebraska bill, and Mr. Grow night as well vote for one of its supporters as another; but, as his remarks published by us in this number demonstrate, it would be utterly inconsistent for him to support such a man on such a platform -as inconsistent, in fact, as it is for Chase, after the flaming anti-Nebraska editorials he has written, to take the position he now does. Mr. Grow, finding in the House a body of that intelligence should circulate as free as and to unite for the purpose of opposing it, very naturally acts with them, instead of with those who have just re-affirmed their adherretary of State, John C. Calhoun-a man among his constituents, find fault with his the brightest and purest intellects that the es, who always opposed Free-Soilism, should we might have expected to find him. He Ward, last Fall, took it upon him to lecture was making some repairs on a shed or leana Democratic Convention of Susquebanna to attached to his barn, when the whole frame Mr. Quirman, (in his sent.) You robbed County for their Free Soil heresy, William of the shed suddenly gave way and fell, and

ardson and the pro-Slavery plattorm, is quite Will the Mr. Grow, unless the ingenious editor suc. their fingers at the K. N's.

Davis, who if he had been at Washington,

would have been the first to hurrah for Rich-

ceeded in convincing him that the best way to oppose slavery is to vote for pro Slavery men on a pro-Slavery platform.

Mr. Chase, we believe, voted for the resolution. This we infer from the fact that he has sworn that he would rather see Slavery extend over every foot of the Union, than ever vote for a Know-Nothing. Mr. Banks he asserts is a Know-Nothing, and therefore, although he has also assured us that Know Nothingism was dead and furied long ago, he censures Mr. Grow in his paper for voting for Banks, and of course voted for the resolution of censure.

The question that here presents itself is

meeting—a meeting utterly contemptible in point of numbers, and a resolution utterly tion to its further extension. false as an exponent of public sentimentproduce on the Free Soil Democrats of the County? We have seen instances of Repre- of Squatter Sovereignty, and mounted "fairly sentatives elected as Free Soil men by Free and squarely" on the Republican platform. anomaly of a Representative faithfully adher- into Heaven, even if the Archangel Michael ing to his principles, and his constituents de stood at the gate-unless he had a Shurp's were base enough to think of it. With the Siavery. Dr. Robinson, the Republican canshape of a fat office, should a pro-Slavery, sas was opened to the incursions of Slavery, ry men before-merely to censure Mr. Grow pact was made, and that the North should ceed in giving the votes of the Free Soil Dem. ocrats of the County to a pro-Slavery candimore difficult and delicate operation next to manocuverers to see how they succeed. It is now evident that the men who have be called upon to choose to which they will burg, and Harrisburg in Pennsylvania. adhere, Principle or Party-with whom they

Court Proceedings.

will act, G. A. Grow or E. B. Chase. We

should think there could be no difficulty in

Commonwealth vs. H. N. Pierson, Indictment for disposing of his property to defraud creditors. Needict, not guilty; but that defendant pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Ira Belcher. Indietment, for assault and battery. Nolle proce-

Commonwealth vs. Elias II. Wellman .--Surety of the Peace, on complaint of Jacob Wellman. After hearing, the Court direct that the defendant Elias II. Wellman, and the prosecutor each enter into bonds with Chapman, Daniel Tewksbury. surety in the sum/of \$200, to keep the peace &c., for one year. Each party to pay his

Commonwealth vs. William P. Houghton. Indictment, for Malicious Mischief &c. Verdict, guilty, and defendant sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for a period of four calendar months.

John A. Smyth vs. Isaac Lyon. Appeal. Verdict for plaintiff for four collars and costs. Jacob Wellman vs. Elias H. Wellman.— Action of Trespass. Plaintiff takes a non-

Amos Coleman vs. Darius Coleman.— Action of Ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff for the lands in controversy, to be set aside and judgment entered for the defendant upon his paying into Court \$80, one wear from date. Same day, Jan. 29. Court set aside

W. L. Galbraith vs. Peter Clark. Appeal. Verdict for defendant. Hawley Tozer vs. J. E. Richardson.

Action of Debt. Verdict for defendant.

THE SCHOOL TELLOW .- Messrs. Dix & Edwards, the publishers of 'Putnam's Monthly' and 'Dickens' Household Words,' have sent us the January number of their other monthly publication, The School Fellow .--This, as its name imports, is a magazine for C. F. Read. children, and from an examination of the . New Milford. - J. W. H. Bradford, Tracy present number, we should think its coments Hayden, S. H. Morse. well calculated to interest and instruct boys and girls. The contents of this number are, "A Christmas Ballad," "About New York," Shoemaker. Snow at Christmas," "Brothers and Sisters," "Story of the Great War," "Peter Parley back again," "A True Story," "Fire-D. Wakelee.

side Fancies," "Charades," &c. Forty-two pages, with handsome illustrations, good paper, and large clear type. The volume commences with January. Terms, one dollar a year.

Address, Dix & Edwards, No. 10 Park

Place, New York, SHOCKING AND FATAL ACCIDENT. -- Mr. Or. C. was one to approve his course. He is a a portion of the timbers striking Mr. Lester, consistent Hunker. So is Davis, who offer- completely crushed the upper part of his ed the resolution. It is fresh in the recollec- body, killing him instantly. He died with-

That stanch "Democratic" sheet, the Luzerne Union, in commenting on the curses than compliments from the party lead. effects of what it calls pernicious literature, ers in Montrose, for the honesty of their gravely asserts this: "The Abolition press course. But now the stone that the builders has done something towards creating the fanrejected, has become the head of the corner: aticism and disunionism of the age. The Reeder. Davis proposes in the "Mass Convention" of Northern pulpit has done more. But the seven, to censure Mr. Grow for voting in ac. fictitious and mendacious mics of southern government by the Legislature in defiance of aware how continually an editor is called up-accomplished with a degree of speed hitherto cordance with his long-professed Free Soil life and customs, emanating from pens called principles, and is sustained! Undoubtedly pious, and from publishing houses called respeciable, have done more than all.

tainly nothing to complain of in the way of ing with the actors therein as traitors. official power. The Chief Justice of the Uni- VIII. Promises to put down the Freeted States is a Roman Catholic-the Post State organization by arms it necessary. nless the ingenious editor suc. their fingers at the K. N's.

Kansas Affairs.

Extracted from Correspondence of the New York
Tribune. A large Mass Meeting was held at Lawbearings on the interests of Kansas, A committee of five, of which Col. J. H. Lane, hithappointed to draft resolutions; and they re- ed that it has been dictated be a desire to tled. General Comonfort's efforts to please ported the following, which was adopted with

loud applause: Resolved, That in view of the determination on the part of the Slave Power to destroy and to take away the rights which as American citizens belong to us, it is our duty to unfurl our banner to the breeze and adopt as our motto: A Free State Government in this: What effect will this resolution of this Kansas without delay, emanating from the people and responsible to them; non-interference with slavery in the States where it now exists, and opposi-

Col. Lane made a speech in support of this resolution in which he repudiated the doctrine serting him, and becoming pro-Slavery? | rifle in his hand! Several others, men forsouri should be a Free State.

A deputation, consisting of Messes, Lane,

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE The Republican Executive Committee of

Susquehanna County met at Montrese Jan. 28, 1856. In the absence of the Chairman of ed upon the fact that a man encouraged, perthe Committee, I. P. Baker was called to haps aided, by his friends, had made his established that it is expected the broad guage trains of the Chair pro tem., and S. Fuller appointed cape from an arrest on a constable's peace the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rail-Secretary.

After due consultation-the following Committees of Vigilance were appointed in the no matter for surprise to see misrepresentaseveral Townships for the ensuing year: Auburn. - Thos. Adams Esq., John Towks-

bury, Sam'l. Tewksbury,

Apolacon.—Harry Barney, Reuben Bee be. Lewis W. Barton. Ararat.-J. C. Bushnell, W. W. Stearnes. Edward Bloxham.

Bridgewater .- Perrin Wells, A. C. Luce, Harvey Tyler. Brooklyn .- O. G. Hempstead, John H.

Choconut.—Lewis Chamberlin, jr., S. T. Lee, Chas. Neal. Clifford.—Thos. D. Reese, John Halstead. O. Severance: Dimock .- John Young, George Gates, Urbane Smith

Dundaff.—S. B. Wells, J. B. Sloeum, Ira Goodrich. Forest Lake .- Orange Mott, Channey Wright, J. S. Town.

Franklin-Daniel S. North, John C. Web-Friendsville. - D. D. Brown, Jos. Hyde, J. Hosford. Gibson.-W. P. Gardner, Geo. Sumner.

Great Bend .- Geo. Buck. Dr. J. Griffin, B. B. Tuthill, Harford .- Chas. Tingley, W. C. Tiffany, Walter Graham.

Harmony.-R. A. Webb, Wm. P. Conklin. H. K. Newell. Herrick.-Ira Nichols, Mortimer Williams, Benj. Watrous.

Jackson.-J. M. Bronson, H. M. Wells, W., H. Bartlett. Jessup .- Robert Griffis, Simeon A. Bolles, Benj. Shay.

Lathrop.-I. A. Newton, J. Gardner, P. Lenox.-Luke Reed, H. N. Smith, E. C. Liberty.-Daniel D. Brown, George W Crandall, Jos. Webster.

Middletown .- B. L. Canfield, II. F. Hen drick, Isaac Giffin. Montrose .- J. T. Langdon, Wm. Foster,

Oakland .-- Samuel Brush, Geo. T. Frazier, Bradiev Deelie. Rush .- Henry Granger, P. Hinds. N

Silver Lake .- Benj. S. Gage, Wm. H. Gage, Michael Hill. Springville .- C. M. Tingley, O. Hickox,

Susquehanna.-L. P. Hinds, Pembroke White, Wm. R. Greeley.

Thomson.—Collins Gelat, Henry Jenk.

A Border Ruffian Message.

President Pierce, apparently for the purpose of currying favor with the South, to aid. him in securing a re-nomination, has sent to Congress a special message on the Kansas difficulties, in which he takes strong grounds in favor of the Border Ruffians and bowieknife sovereignty. The editor of the Tribune gives the purport and substance of the message-which is too long for us to publish—as follows:

About Kansas: I. Eulogizes the Kansas-Nebraska law. II. Assails Gov. Reeder as guilty of mal-III. Abuses the people of the Free States

who favored Anti-Slavery emigration to Kansas. IV. Admits the "irregularities" committed by the Border Ruffians in the elections

V. Insists that the transfer of the seat of Governor Reeder's veto, does not invalidate on to advise his patrons on every subject, unrivalled. The London edition contains 1, the acts of said Legislature, from politics to the breed of cattle. Thro' 600 octave pages. Of this large work the the acts of said Legislature,
VI. Recognizes the election of Whitfield

as delegate, and ignores that of Reeder. VII. Denounces the Free-State movement Our Catholic fellow citizens have cer- in Kansas as rebellion, and goes in for deal-

Governor Reeder in reply to the President.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune. Sin: The Special Message of the President pointed by Gov. Pollock, of the United States, Communicated yester for Sasquehanna county. rence, on Saturday, Jany. 13th, to consider day to Congress, assails not only myself perthe present state of national politics in their sonally but also my constituents, whom inclination as well-as duty imperiously demands of me to justify and protect. Entirely satisfied as I am with the course adopted, up to erto a national Democrat was Chairman, was this time, by the people of Kausas—convincpreserve the peace, the reputation and glory all parties prove futile. Insurrectionary of our country-knowing that it has, at eve. movements are quite prevalent in different ry stage, been characterized by the most con. parts of the country. servative moderation and laudable regard for the rights of others-having seen at every step the plainest manifestation of the anxious to Mr Samuel C. Blackwell of Cincinnati, desire to avoid even the semblance of encroach- Probably the Rev. bride availed herself of ment or aggression, I should be false to eve- the privileges of leap year, to get a husband, y manly impulse and every sense of dutyif I allowed the aspersions of the Message to pass unnoticed.

Unless the Message shall incite and stimu-

outrages upon our citizens, it will produce us no regret, as it has caused no surprise. Af-Soil constituencies, going over to the pro. So aggressive was the Slave Power, he said, ter having seen our people trampled on, op-Slavery ranks; but shall we present the that he believed they would try to thrust it pressed and robbed, on the one hand by the invaders of their soil, and on the other by the copy the dress of our people, "Me think we influence, the authority, and the officers of the started your fashions: your men now wear present Administration; after having witnes- blankets, as we do, and your women paint sed the cold-blooded murder of an unarmed their faces, and wear feathers." We can conceive of no motive for such con, merly of all the different parties addressed and unoffending citizen by an officer of the duct on the part of the masses, even if they the meeting, all in opposition to extension of Administration, who is not only unmolested by the laws and unrebuked by the President who appointed him, but who has, perhaps, office-seekers who passed the resolution, the didate for Governor, declared that since the strengthened his official tenure and enhanced motive is the anticipation of a reward for infamous breach of faith of which Judge his chances of promotion by the act; it is not their services to the Slave Power, in the Dauglas claims the authorship, whereby Kan- at all surprising that we should, by the head of that Administration, be misrepresented and President be elected next Fall. But for these both parties to the original compact were put perverted. After having seen the Chief Mag. half-a-dozen—most of whom were pro-Slave. on the same footing as existed before the com- Territory, unmoved by a single sympathy in istrate, during five organized invasions of our favor of an unoffending people, innocent of all for opposing the Slave Power, will entitle and would insist, if these outrages continued wrong, and laboring only to carry out faith. Carolina, for whom the Democracy vote since them to no reward; for that, they must suc. much longer, that not Kansas only but Mis. fully for themselves the doctrine of self-gov. the withdrawal of Richardson. Richardson's ernment, and to build up and extend the admission that the Wilmot provise is constigreatness of our country-after having seen tutional, offended his Southern supporters. our invaders coming upon us armed (without and was no doubt the cause of his withdraw. date for President. This is the somewhat | Emery, Goodia, Dickey, Holliday, and Samp- | reproof it not with official permission,) from | ing. son, were appointed to visit the United States, the contents of the Arsenals of the United be performed. We shall keep our eye on the to plead before the people the cause of Kan. States, establishing a system of martial law sas, and to lay before Congress the recently uncontrolled will of vindictive and tresponfive feet further on a dead level than any man adopted Free State constitution. They were sible men-a system under which life was in Kentucky-three feet further than any man hitherto been classed as the Free Soil De instructed to visit the principal cities and taken and property destroyed; the highways in the United States—one foot further than mocracy of Susquehanna County, will soon towns of the Free States-Philadelphia, Pitts- obstructed; travelers seized, searched and de- any man in the world-or that he can stand tained; all the pursuits of life paralyzed, and flat footed upon the earth and leap a brick the destruction and extermination of whole wall fitteen feet high and four thick. settlements threatened and evidently intended-backed up by the sanction and authority of the Federal officers, who pledge publicly Western Railroad to the crossing of the Delthe co-operation of the President, and all baswarrant. After having thus seen our natural and legal protectors joining in the most atrocious measures of oppression and wrong, it is of March. tion of our position and our objects emanting from the same source.

This is not the made nor the time in which to discuss the themes of the Message. Expeeting, as I have a right to expect from the meet and expose the misstatements of facts and the errors of iaw and logic which it con- pired. thins. I will show that there is nothing but cold cruelty and insult in the request of an appropriation to pay an army or a posse to prevent the people of Kansas from the commission of outrage and treason. I will show that the movement for a State Government is misstated as to the fact of its origin and progress, and that all we have done in this direction has been under the sanction of the precepts and examples of all the great men of the country for the last fifty yearsit is illegality and incipient treason for a new amount of Postage to be paid at Harrisburg, State to be formed without an enabling Act where provision for such payment has been of Congress, I will show that fourteen Sena- made tors of the United States hold their seats, and seven States stand in this Union by virtue of illegal and treasonable proceedings; that Congress has sanctioned revolution, illegalityand treason, again and again; and that the rank and noxious weed has even flourished in the White House and the Executive Department; and, having vindicated my people, task of vindicating myself in such a manner.

ill-advised and unfortunate. As to the discussion in the Message of the points involved in the contested seat, I shall meet them when the case is heard; and as the House is the sole constitutional judge of the qualifications of its own Members. I trust that the minds of the Members may be kept resontatives. open and unprejudiced until they shall hear the law and facts of the case, and that whether the discussion by the Executive of some of the points involved has been made because they were incidental; to another subject, or, aimed and intended to prejudge my claim, I hope in either case that both sides may be

heard before a decision. This hasty note has swelled to an unpreneditated length. Its object is only to solicit from the House and the public a suspension of judgment as to the position and netion of our people, as to my right to a seat, and as to the charges against me in the Message, until I can be heard. Very respectfully, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 25, 1856.

sad one, that the present high price of food is were polled. Applying the first ratio to this, partly owing to the epormous demand for intoxicating drinks. Corn, instead of being ing three times the aggregate of the popula-converted into wholesome food, is changed tion in 1850. Taking the lower ratio, tha into a poisonous drink. This demand for in. | total would be 591,017, so that, in any case, toxicating drinks, however, is not caused by the aggregate at this time must exceed half a by the immense foreign demand consequent evinces that Texas has grown as rapidly at on the eastern with and the failure of the vine lows. It is likely, also, to hasten the division Southern Europe. Since the first of September the exposts of rum from Boston have suant to the ameration. been 450,000 gallous, and from New York they have reached 400,000 gallons in three. weeks. The price of New England Rum, when the war commenced, was 30 cents a of Kansas, but tries to cloak them by assort- gallon, now it is 52, with an activity of demand that keeps all the distilleries in full blast.

the whole range of our duties none has per- types were picked up and set, the pages sterplexed us more than to tell our readers what ectyped and printed, and copies of the first to take for a cure when they are sick. Hith edition of ten thousand copies were in their erto this has been a severe trial to all our hands of the publishers, bound, within fitty. skill, but it will not be hereafter. We have working hours from the commencement of been taking, and have seen the evidence from the work, has been recommended to the voters of this southese County by Mr. Chase as a remarkably earn-because was an and honest Free-Soiler, and we may therefore imagine that he voted against censuring Will the Mr. Grow, unless the ingenious editor suc.

Master General is a Roman Catnonic—and the State Treasurer elect of Pennsylvania, the States accounts of the Border-Ruffian outrages in Kansas.

Assails those who circulate through the States accounts of the Border-Ruffian but a slight trial to convince the most sceptistic and 20,000 copies ready for decal how far they are superfor to the other livery, they announced the fact, and 36,000 medicines we have had in use. They have one single property of great importance to the lishers asked a delay of one month, to present the Ruffian one single property of great importance to the lishers asked a delay of one month, to present the Ruffian one single property of great importance to the sick and that is they cure.—Boston Herald, pare the additional 16,000 cepies. Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. They no

NEWS AND NOTIONS. Wm. H. Jessup, Esq., has been appointed by Gov. Pollock, a Notary Public

Buchanan is certainly coming home soon, and the English mission has been tendered to ex-Vice President Dallas, and will

donbtiess be accepted. Mexican affairs are still very unset-

.... The Rochester Democrat publishes he marriage of the Rev. Antoinette L. Brown

... The intelligence received from Honduras seems to indicate the speedy success of General Walker's party. The people genelate new invasions of our Territory and fresh rally are reported to be willing to recognise his sway. Gold discoveries in this region cause considerable excitement.

.... A Chippewa chief recently said in Boston, when asked why the Indians do not

... The New York Evening Post is adrised that the Queen would not see her maid of honor, Miss Murray, upon her return from the United States, and signified to her that if she published a defence of slavery, she must resign her place. Miss Murray has done so, and is no longer a member of the royal household.

.... The Washington Union urges the Southern Know Nothings to unite with the National Democracy and elect Orr of South

.... Mr. John Lawrence Bazier, in the Louisville Times, offers to bet from \$5000 to

.... The track is now laid on the eastern aware River, below Water Gap. The tunnel

. We learn that a young lady of Cumberland county, while sleighing one night week before last, was frozen to death. She complained to her companion, early in the evening, of being very cold, but there being clearness of the exclusive title I am prepared no public house near they did not stop. to show, that I shall enjoy a sent and a voice on the floor of the House, I am willing patiently "to bide iny time." At the proper time and place, however, I pledge myself to strongly and they drove on. Arriving at home, the half to be assisted out of the sleigh, in a strongly at the proper time and place, however, I pledge myself to strongly a strongly at the proper time and place, however, I pledge myself to strongly a strongly at the proper time and place in the place in t stupor-like state, and shortly afterwards ex-

> Postage under the New Law. By the following it will be seen that there are exceptions to the rule that all letters must

be pre-paid: POSTOFFICE, HARRISBURG. April 4, 1855. To the Han. Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania; GENTLEMEN: -I am directed by the Postmaster General to say: "That the State of of the legislation of Congress and the action | Pennsylvania having provided by legislative of the Executive in repeated and well consider enactment for the payment of postage, upon ered cases, and of a deliberate opinion of a all Mail matter sent to or from the Legislahigh and distinguished Attorney General of ture, and these facts being known to the Dethe United States, and which as it is a part partment, all Letters addressed to said parof the archives of the Executive Department, ties, without the Postage being paid at the it is to be regretted tht Président did not con. Mailing office, should not be classed as unpaid sult before the delivery of the Message. If Letters, but must be rated with a proper

> Respectfully, Your obedient servant.

JOHN H. BRANT, Course of the Banks Men Endorsed.

At the American and Republican Legislative Caucus, on Saturday evening last, the following resolutions were unanimously will also, with the utmost confidence of suc- adopted. Their caucus was nearly full, and cess, proceed to the minor and secondary we doubt not that the resolutions express the sentiments of the great mass of the opposi-I trust, as to show the attack to have been tion to the National Administration in Pennsylvania :

"Resolved, That we approve of and cheerfully endorse the course pursued by that portion of our delegation in Congress who have stendily adhered to and continue to support

resontatives. "Resolved, That the above resolution be signed by the officers and a copy forwarded to our Representatives at Washington." Harrisburg Telegraph.

Texas has increased very rapidly in opulation of late years. In the year 1850 he census gave it 212,592 ithabitants. At the presidential election in 1852 the total vote vote cast was 18,547. As the population had increased considerably in the period between 1850 and 1852, it must then have been near 300,000. This would be in the ratio of about one vote to every sixteen inhabitants. If there had been no increase in the population the ratio would been about one voter to eveery eleven inhabitants. At the election held CORN AND RUM.—It is a curious fact and a recently in Texas no less than 45,547 votes we should have a population of 728,752, begreater consumption in this country, but million. This is an astonishing increase, and

GREAT TYPOGRAPHICAL FEAT.—The most remarkable of all performances in the way of rapid publication has just been effected by a Philadelphia firm - Messrs. E. H. Butler & -Co-in placing before the public their edition of the third and fourth volume of Macaulay's Counsel. But few of the reading public are History of England. The whole process was

others that have taken Doct. Ayer's Cherry | Such speed should astonish the London