

The Independent Republican.

C. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS.

MONTROSE, PA. Thursday, February 7th, 1856.

Democrate Supporting a Know-Nothing. The Sham Democratic members of the House of Representatives, from among whom Chase & Ward's mass meeting requested Mr. Grow to select his candidate for Speaker, after having successively supported Nebraska Richardson, of Illinois, and Nullification Orr. of South Carolina, on Thursday, January 31st, united with the Fuller Know Nothings and voted for William Smith, of Virginia, a pro-Slavery Know Nothing, for Speaker! This pro-slavery 'fusion' gave Smith one hundred votes; but Mr. Grow, notwithstanding the re cent Montrose meeting, voted with the Banks men and the 'scatterers,' and so "extra Billy"-as this Virginia Smith is called-was defeated.

Doughfaces of Susquehanna! to arms !-Let another mass meeting of seven be called Pennsylvania, to retain the custody of them at once, and let the whole Democracy of the House hear the thunders of your censure.— The rascals have been voting for a Know been re-affirmed, and the position of the Nothing, a Southern, pro-slavery, twelfth. Judge strengthened, by the Pennsylvania section Know Nothing! The Democracy of Legislature. the House, "the invincible seventy-six," the hope of the country, have turned traitors!

a pro-Slavery man, and Mr. Grow's crime consists in voting for a Free-Soiler. Then the 'Seventy-six' may be all right, in voting for a Virginia Know Nothing. Let the people understand this.

The Republican and American members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, as our readers are already aware, have unanimously adopted a platform which pledges them navs 62, as follows:
YKAS—Messrs. Augustine, Baldwin, Ball, Barry,
"To oppose the admission of any more slave Brown, Caldwell, Clover, Crawford, Bock, Gaylord. States into the Union." An article from the Lancaster Herald—which appears to receive M'Calmot, M'Ghee, (Clinton,) Moorhead, Morris, the endorsement of that new apologist for Mumma, Phelps, Purcell, Reed, Struble, and Wint-Slavery-extension, the Montrose Democratasserts that this position of opposition to the admission of any more slave States is untenable, and asks, "when Texas comes to be divible, and the texas come ded, and the new slave State asks for admission into the Union, as provided for by treaty and the plighted faith of the nation, where will be the supporters of this resolution?"

Strange that the men who repealed the Missouri Compromise, should talk of the plighted faith of the nation as an obstacle to legislative action. It certainly did not prove such | heretofore labored to | excuse the course of to them. If a wrong was done in the admis- Henry M. Fuller, on the ground that Banks Mr. Aiken. sion of Texas, why not rectify it? Why not was a Free Trader, and therefore inimical to Republicans act as boldly for the cause of the interests of Pennsylvania. Now Mr. Ful-

ces does not possess quite as much force as man, a fierce anti-Kndw Nothing, a pro-slaveremembered, is already admitted into the Richardson and Orr for Speaker, and is a jority take place during the next three trials, Union as a State, and we can apply the doc- supporter of President Pierce's administratrine of exclusion to all States to be admittion. Will even the News have the face to ted hereafter, without applying it to the attempt to defend Fuller's course longer? subdivision of a State already in the Union. As for opposition to slavery extension being "such an extreme anti-slavery doctrine" we may remark that it is a doctrine held by a Democrat and patriot as any modern dough of Montrose. face in the country.

Thomas Christian, Vormerly of Friendsville, in this county, died recently at his residence in Detroit, Michigan. He was born in this State, January 20, 1787. He removed to Detroit in 1834, and became connected with the Detroit Daily Advertiser, and afterwards acted as Justice of the Peace in that city for several years. He was no- ing house of Mr. William Ely, in Bridgewated for industry in business, and the most ter, was discovered to be on fire, and the inexact and inflexible honerty in dealing, and mates barely had time to escape. The flames for every virtue which befits the exemplary had so far advanced when discovered that citizen, the devoted husband and the affection- nothing could be done to arrest their progate parent. He raised a large family who now survive as useful men and women to

Mr. Christian left behind him a certificate of his membership of the first anti-Slavery Society ever formed in Philadelphia, dated about half a century since and signed by the yenerable Caspar Wistar.

On Monday last, Gen. Cullum, anti-Nebraska, of Tennessee, was elected Clerk of cept Messrs. Billinghurst, Bliss, Brenton, Day, Holloway, Lester, Nichols, Spinner, and Watson, and all the Americans present. except Messra. Humphrey Marshall. A. K. Marshall and Walker, voted for him. Greelev writes that the fact that he had fought the Nebraska bill to the last and lost his seat in Congress thereby, endeared him to the anti-Nebraska, men, who do not war upon the South nor proscribe men, but only defend the rights of the North against aggres-

Thos. E. Franklin, Esq., Attorney General of Pennsylvania, to whom was submitted the question whether the State of New York has a right, by the construction of a dam across the Chemung river, to supply with water the Chemung Canal, one of the river to supply the North Branch canal in to office. this State,-has given his opinion, founded on the law of nations, that such right does State or nation below.

The Editorial Experiences which will be found on our first page, are by the editor
Democracy, and Henry Clay long the leadof that spicy Republican paper the Conneof that spicy Republican paper the Conne-

Sham Democracy and Personal Liberty. The alarming and unprecedented infraction of State and personal rights, committed by Judge Kane in imprisoning Passmore Wil-

liamson, has received the sanction of the paign was one at Allegheny, from which the sham Democrats who constitute a large majority of the present House of Representatives of Pennsylvania. That party, it seems, is no longer the advocate of State Rights, but is in favor of a tame submission to Federal encroachments, which tend to concentrate all power in the general government. Herein they are as antagonistic to the doctrines of the old Jeffersonian Republicanism, as in their advocacy of the spread of human slavery. If things were called by their right the constitution requires on this point, but ed that Mr. Banks was elected Speaker. names, these men should be called Federalists instead of Democrats; for they support Federal encroachment in opposition to the rights of the individual States. As far as their voice in the House is an index, the pary in Pennsylvania are unanimous in oppos ing any action by this Commonwealth for the not only the blacks of the South, but the free white men" for whose benefit President Pierce says this Republic was formed, to require it. They are in favor of opening, to the encroachments of slavery. The dicwhile here, and to carry them back against their will into the slave-holding States, has

A resolution introduced into the House, looking to a movement for preserving the But perhaps all that is necessary is to elect dignity of the Commonwealth and the rights of her citizens, was rejected by a party vote, slavery." as appears by the following extract from the

proceedings: Mr. Morenead offered the following resolution Resolved. That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire if further legislation be not nedessary to protect the personal liberty of citizens of this Commonwealth, against the arbitrary proceed-ings of Judges of the Courts of the United States exreising jurisdiction within this Commonwealth.
Which was twice read and negatived—yeas 31;

NAYS-Mesers, Anderson, Backus, Beck, Bernard, senring, Longaker, Lovett, McCarthy, Magee, (Allegheny.) Manly, Maugle, Menear, Miller, Montgomery, Nunnemacher, Orr, Patterson, Ramsey, Reinhold, Riddle, Roberts, Robinson, Salisbury, Shenk, noid, Isiddle, Roberts, Roomson, Salisbury, Snenk, Smith, (Allegheny,) Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Philadelphia,) Smith (Wyoming,) Thomson, Vail, Walter, Wright, (Dauphin,) Wright, (Luzerne,) Yearsley, oan, and Wright, Speaker-62.

The Philadelphia Daily News has Freedom, as Democrats for that of Slavery ! ler has voted for William Aiken, of South But the objection of these smart doughfa- Carolina. Aiken is a strong Free Trade

The Good Templar is the name of a new monthly magazine, devoted, as it's name imports, to the Temperance cause, published Thomas Jefferson, who was probably as good at St. Louis, Mo., by B. H. Mills, formerly

It is a thirty-two page Magazine, handsomely executed, and its contents are valuable.-It has been adopted as the official organ of the Order of Good Templars of the United States. We wish friend Mills success. The Good Templar is published at one dollar a year in advance

FIRES .- On Saturday night last, the dwellress, and the house soon burned to the ground. On the following day, Sunday, the 3d inst. the dwelling house of the Widow Butterfield in the south part of Bridgewater, took fire and was destroyed.

Too much vigilance cannot be exercised in the care of the hot fires rendered necessary by the present extreme cold weather.

THE MAGAZINES .- We have received the February numbers of Putnam's Monthly, Go the House of Representatives, by a vote of dey's Lady's Book, Dickens' Household 126 to 87. All the Republicans present, ex- Words. The Plough, the Loom, and the An vil, Pennsylvania School Journal, and the School Fellow-all good of their kind. Having given a more particular notice of the Jan- would he consent to take that position. uary numbers of these Magazines, it is sufficient to say, those for the present month are averse to anything like coalition with Know worthy to follow their predecessors.

If there are any of our readers wh have been misled into the belief that the New York Evening Post, "the organ of the Van Buren wing of the Democracy, which defeated Geu. Cass in 1848," is going to support Speakership; if my friends think proper to Buchanan or any other nominee of the "National Democracy" for President, let them read the scathing article from that paper which we publish this week, and be undeceived.

Postmaster-General Campbell, being the final ballot. recently applied to by a member of congress, public improvements of that State, and thus to appoint a gentleman Postmaster in a small divert the water from the natural channel of town, enquired if he was a Know Nothing. the Chemung river into the Seneca lake, there and added that under no circumstances would by materially diminishing the capacity of that he appoint an American or Know Nothing platform. Performing duty as a patriot and

The patent office report gives the ominal value of all the animal and vegetanot exist, and that one State or nation cannot ble products yearly raised in the United divert the waters of a public river from their States. From a figuring up of the principal natural channel, to the detriment of the products we find that the entire product amounts to about three thousand millions of ed for M. Aiken, knowing him to be a na. William H. Kelsey, dollars.

very-extermion.

his speeches from the stump during that camfollowing is an extract:

For his part, he held to the compromises of minent danger. the constitution, since that constitution was purchased at the expense of the blood of our from all parts of the House. citizens, both North and South, but he would not be willing to see Slavery extended. Let the people of the South talk as they pleased, Aiken.....100 Wells......1 Slavery was a dark and damning stain upon their escutcheon. Let us yield them then all nothing more. Let us say to the proud grows larger and larger, let liberty extend order was beyond description. its area. Let us give our land, free in every habitants of this part of the country were loprotection of her citizens against arbitrary cated in the neighborhood both of free and ed by the vote of the House.

and unlawful imprisonment. They hold that slave States, and had an opportunity of comparing the respective merits of the two systems. A few years ago, the great State of Ohio was a wilderness. There were only honor of gentlemen to carry the plurality restwo places where a clearing was made, and must be deprived of their liberty, whenever the primeval forest removed, namely, at Cin- contest. the interests of the slave-holders may seem cinnati and Marietta. Yet it is now a greater State than Virginia, which boasts of being not only the Territories, but the Free States a century old. Why, he had seen it stand recently, on very good authority, that there was a greater demand for shipping in the Mr. Banks as Speaker to the Chair. (Aptum of Judge Kane, that slave-holders have State of Ohio, than in all the Slave States plause.) a right to bring their human chattels into South of Maryland. Thus the comparative benefits of freedom and slavery could clear-

> "There was one singular fact relative to the great staple of the South, cotton, which he begged leave to mention. It actually (Laughter.) commanded a less price in foreign markets now than it did under the tariff of 1842.— As lovers of freedom we had a duty to perform towards the South. Let us do it with a proper regard to our friends there, but let | sen Speaker, and is hereby so declared. us insist on the earliest practical abolition of

CONGRESSIONAL. END OF THE GREAT STRUGGLE riumph of the Republicans—Banks elected for the above resolution. Speaker-Banke, 103; Aiken, 100; Fuller, 6; Campbell, 4.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. Washington, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1856. The first vote under the Plurality Rule is over, and NATHANIEL P. BANES is elected Speaker of the Thirty-fourth Congress. He Gentleyen of the House of Representahas 103 votes to 100 for William Aiken, and eleven scattering. The excitement is intense.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1856. Mr. Smith, of Tennesce, said he had hereofere voted against the plurality rule, but as nied even by the self-assurance that I would vesterday's vote indicated some chance of an election, as Speaker, of a man of sound national views, he now offered a resolution for the adoption of that rule.

The House, by 10 majority, refused to lay the resolution on the table. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 113 against 104.

name as the Democratic caucus candidatethere being now a probability that greater a single desire of contributing in some little strength can be concentrated on his colleague, Mr. Boyce moved to rescind the resolu-

The motion to rescind was laid on the ta-

plause. Mr. Jones (Tenn.) referring to the terms they seem to suppose. Texas, it must be ry Democrat, who has voted all along for of the resolution—that if no election by a mathe candidate receiving the highest number of votes on the fourth vote be elected Speaker-remarked that the Republicans are drilled and, ready for the contest; and in order to give an opportunity for other gentlemen to come here understandingly, moved an ad-

journment till Monday. The motion was disagreed to by 84 against 133. [Applause.] Impatient cries of " Call "Call the roll."

Mr. Walker moved to rescind the plurality resolution. The House decided the motion to be out of

order, by 45 majerity. Mr. Paine moved that the House adjourn The motion was greeted with hisses in the galleries, and on the vote being taken, the announcement that the House refused to ad- tracted contest for Speaker. journ, was received with applause from the

Mr. Orr said if the House was to be annoyed by applause in the galleries, he would move to clear them excepting that portion

occupied by ladies. Mr. Paine made an ineffectual rescind the Flurality Rule, and the House proceeded to take the first ballot of the four,

as follows: Wells.....2 L. D. Campbell . . 4

Necessary for choice, 108. Messrs. Barclay and Hickman voted for Aaron H. Cragin, Wells, and Messrs. Dunn, Harrison, Moore, and Scott, for Mr. Campbell. The second vote, excepting Mr. Fuller lost James Buffington,

one, was the same as the first. The third was Wm. S. Damrell, the same as the second, excepting Aiken lost | Linus B. Comins, Mr. Fuller repeated what he had said on Timothy Davis, two former occasions, namely that he was not | Chauncey L. Knapp,

and did not desire to be a candidate. One Alexander Dewitt, hundred and thirty votes had satisfied him | Calvin C. Chaffee, that he was not the choice of majority of the Mark Trafton, House, and on no other terms or conditions Mr. Barclay remarked that he had been Justin S. Morrill,

Nothingism, whether it came from the North or the South. . He asked Mr. Aiken whether the latter stood on the Democratic Caucus Benj. B. Thurston, Platform, and whether he had not written a letter to Humphrey Marshall, making pledges to the Southern wing of the Know Nothings. Mr. Aiken,-lam not a candidate for the place me in the Chair, I will serve them to

the best of my ability.

Humphrey Marshall.—I have only to say that Mr. Aiken has addressed me no letter Ambrose S. Murray, whatever. (Applause, and cries of "Call the Rufus H. King, The excitement was intense durroll," &c.)

Mr. A. K. Marshall, during the call of the oll, congratulated his American friends, saying that they had fought a good fight and conquered. There was now no Democratic candidate in the field with an offensive caucus ot as a partisan, he voted for Aiken.

Mr. Walker voted in some way, esteeming Mr. Aiken a man with no stains of mere partisanism on his skirts-a man who has not Amos P. Granger. sought office, but to whom office is tendered. and is true to the Constitution. Messrs. Paine and Lindsley. (K. N's.) vot. John M. Parker.

tional man. Mr. Smith of Ala, voted for Mr. Aiken Thomas T. Flagler,

Other gentlemen vainly sought to make Isaich I. Clawson,

Fuller on Slavery, in 1849.

Henry M. Fuller was the Whig Candidate doing, amid impatient cries of "Announce" for Canal Commissioner in 1849, and among the vote," "Announce the vote." The lobbies were crowded to suffication, and the excitement was increased by the startling cry that a boy was being crushed to death by the pressure in the galleries. Some of the mem-"Another great question of political econ- bers shouted out: "Fall back, Fall back," omy was now agitating the public mind—the and others: "Hand him over the rail."question of the further extension of slavery. The boy was at length released from his im-

"Announce the vote," was now shouted The Clerk then read the vote as follows: Banks......108 L. D. Campbell....4

Mr. Benson, one of the tellers, then declar-Deafening shouts of applause followed from waves of Slavery, as they beat against the the Republican side and other quarters of the barriers of freedom, "thus far shalt thou go, House. The ladies waived their handkerchiefs and no farther," and as our glorious country in the galleries. For several minutes the dis-

Mr. A. K. Marshall raised the question sense of the word, to our citizens, and to the that Mr. Banks was not elected, saying the poor and oppressed of other nations. The in- Clerk had no power to authorize such a result to be announced. It must be so declar-The Clerk explained, giving reasons which

appeared to be satisfactory for his conduct.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio, appealed to the olution into effect, and end this disgraceful , Mr. Cobb regarded Mr. Banks as virtually

elected by a majority of the House under the plurality rule. Mr. Aiken asked to be allowed to conduct

Mr. Smith of Ala., highly appreciated Mr. Aiken's request. If granted he thought it would heal divisions, and pour oil on troubled waters. When grown up men make a child's bargain they ought to stick to it.-

After further debate, Mr. Clingman offered resolution declaring that by reason of the adoption of the plurality rule and the vote taken under it, Mr. Banks had been duly cho-This passed by Yeas 156; Nays, 39.

Several gentlemen explained, though they had consistently voted against Mr. Banks, they felt bound as judges, not as electors, to carry out the order of the House by voting

Mr. Banks was, by request of the Clerk, conducted to the chair by Messrs. Aiken, Fuller, (Penn.) and Campbell, (Ohio.) He was greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheers, and, amid the profound silence which followed, said :

TIVES: Before I proceed to complete the acceptance of the office you have conferred upon me, I avail myself of your indulgence to express my obligation for the honor. It would afford me greater pleasure were it accompabring to the discharge of arduous and delicate duties, always difficult, but now environed with unusual difficulties, any capacity com- Democrats, marked "A. N. mensurate with their responsibility and dignity. I can only say I shall bear myself with | For Banks..... 103 Present but not vot fidelity to the interests and institutions of the For Aiken......100 ing............3 country and the Government, and with im- For Fuller...... 6 Absent.......... 16 nembers of this house. I have no personal For Wells........ objects to accomplish. I am animated by degree to the maintenance of the well-estaboriginal American signification-in developing that portion of the continent we occupy, so far as we may do within the power conferble by a vote of 117 against 101. [Ap- red upon us, enlarging and swelling its capac- Dear Sir: ties for beneficent influences at home and a-I am aware neither myself nor any other man is equal to the perfect accomplishment of these duties. I am, therefore as a man must be in such a presence—a suppliant for

> have conferred upon me. Applause, deafening and long continued, Mr. Giddings being the oldest Member of the House, administered the oath to Mr.

> Banks, by request of the Clerk. Resolved, That the thanks of the House are emi-

> nently due, and are hereby tendered, to John W. Forney for the distinguished ability, fidelity and impartiality with which he has presided over the delibcrations of the House during the arduous and pro-

House adjourned.

THE FINAL VOTE FOR SPEAKER. FOR NATHANIEL P. BANKS. MAINE. James Bishop,

John J. Perry, PENNSYLVANIA. Ebenezer Knowlton, ob R. Tyson, Samuel P. Benson, C. Bradshaw, Fuller......14 Israel Washburne, Anthony E. Roberts, John C. Kunkel, NEW HAMPSHIRE. James II. Campbell, James Pike, Mason W. Tappan, Galusha A. Grow, John L. Pearce, Lemuel Todd. WASSACHUSETTS. David F. Robison. Robert B. Hall. John R. Edir. John Covode, Jonathan Knight, David Ritchie, Anson Burlingame, Samuel A. Purviance,

John Allison, John Dick, Timothy C. Day, Lewis D. Campbell. VERMONT. James Meachain, Matthias H. Nichols, Richard Mott. l Alvah Sabin. Aarou Harlan, RHODE ISLAND. Benj. Stanton, Nathaniel B. Durfee. Cooper K. Watson, Samuel Galloway,

CONNECTICUT. John Sherman, Ezra Clark, jr. Philemon Bliss, John Woodruff Wm. R. Sapp, Sidney Dean, Edward Ball, Wm. W. Welch. L. J. Albright, Benj. F. Leiter. NEW YORK. Edward Wade, Jas. S. T. Stranahan Guy R. Pelton, loshun R. Giddings, John A. Bingham,

INDIANA. D. P. Holloway, Killian Miller, Vm. Cumback, Russel Sage, Samuel Dixon, Lucien Barbour. Daniel Mace, Edward Dodd George A. Simmons, Bchuyler Colfax. Francis E. Spinner. Samuel Brenton. Thomas R. Horton, John U. Pettitt. Orasmus B. Matteson ILLINOIS. Henry Bennett,

Elihu B. Washburné Andrew Z. McCarthylas H. Woodworth, William A. Gilbert, Tesse O. Norton, ames Knox, Edwin B. Morgan, MICHIGAN. Andrew Oliver, m. A. Howard. lavid S. Walbridge, Benjamin Pringle,

NEW JERSEY.

WISCONSTH. C. Washburne. harles Killinghurst IOWA.

ka men, except Mr. Spinner of New York, who was chosen as a friend of the Administration. The only Know Nothing, acknowledged as such, who voted for Banks was, Mr. Edie of Pennsylvania.

FOR WILLIAM AIREN. Henry S Bennett, MAINE. Wm. Barksdale. J. D. Fuller, Wm A Lake, " NEW YORK. John Kelley, John A Quitman, LOUISIANA. J. Wheeler, A. N.

John Williams,

Henry W Hoffman

Tohn S Carlisle.

George Eustis, jr.

A K Marshall,

Emerson Etheridge,

Thos G Fessenden, NEW JERSEY. John M Sandidge, George Vail. PENNSYLVANIA. KENTUCKY. Henry C Burnett Thos. B Florence. John P Campbell, John Cadwallader, Wm J Underwood, J Glancy Jones, Albert G Talbott, Joshua H Jewett, James A Stewart James B Ricaud. John M Elliott, James M Harris. H Murshall,

Thomas F Bowie. L M Cox, A N Samuel T Swope. VIRGINIA. TENNESSEE. John S Millison. Albert G Watkins, John Caskie, Wm H Sneed. William O Goode. Samuel A Smith. Thas, S Bocock. John H Savage, Paulus Powell. Wm. Smith. Charles Ready, George W Jones, John V Wright, Chas. J. Faulkner John Letcher, Zedekiah Kidwell. F. K Zollicoffer,

H A Edmundson, Thomas Rivers, Fayette McMüllen INDIANA. Smith Miller. NORTH CAROLINA. Wm H English, R T Paine, Thomas Ruffin ILLINOIS. Warren Winslow, Thomas L Harris, James C Allen, L O'Brien Branch Samuel S Marshall. Edwin G Reade. R. C. Puryear, MISSOURI. Luther M Kennett. Thos. L Clingman SOUTH CAROLINA. Gilchrist Porter, ohn McQueen, Jas J Lindley,

Mordecai Oliver, L M Keitt. Preston S Brooks John S Phelps, James L Orr, Samuel Caruthers, Wm W Boyce, ARKANSAS. A B Greenwood, GEORGIA. Martin J Crawfor Albert Rust, MICHIGAN. Robert B Trippe, Hiram Warner, George W Peck, FLORIDA. John H Lumokin Augustus E Maxwell, Howell Cobb,

N. G. Faster, TEXAS. Alex H Stephens. Lemuel D Evans, Peter H Bell, ALABAMA. P. Walker, A N 10 W A Augustus Hall, Eii S Shorter, James F Dowdwell, WISCONSIN. Daniel Wells, George S Houston, CALIFORNIA. W. R W Cobb. James W Denver, Sampson W. Harris, Phillip T Herbert.

MISSISSIPPI. Democrats in Roman; Know Nethings in Italics. Three elelected as Anti-Nebraska

RECADITIVE ATION.

The whole House 234.

lished principles of our Government, in the To the Republicans throughout the United original American signification—in develop-REPUBLICAN ROOMS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 17, 1856. The undersigned have been appointed a broad, and maintaining intact and in perpetui- Committee on the part of the Association ty the inestimable privileges transmitted to us. whose Declaration, Platform, and Constitution, accompany this, to address a circular latter to our Republican friends, urging upon their attention the importance of immediate and thorough organization of Clubs or Assoyour indulgence and support. I again re-turn to you my thanks for the honor you ery town, and village in the Union ery town, and village, in the Union. The power and influence of these organiza-

tions cannot be over-estimated by the friends

of Freedom. They are all-important to carry on a political campaign, and it will be a matter of impossibility to compete with those arraved against us in the approaching contest, Mr. Stanton then offered the following res- without them. They are the most powerful and only efficient means for bringing out, concentrating, and making known, our true strength. They will serve to rally the people, inspire them with confidence and enthusiasm, and furnish the information necessary to expose and fairly meet the sophistry of pro-This was unanimously adopted, and the slavery demagogues. We have seen the power of these Associations fully manifested in recent elections. Let the friends of Freedom learn wisdom, even from their enemies. We go into the contest as a new and untried party, opposing old and well organized parties, sustained and backed by Government patronage or bound together by old party ties. We must compel these parties to show where they stand on the only great issue now before the country-Slavery or Freedom.-We must force them to array themselves on one side or the other of this "question, and consider every man who is not openly and avowedly on the side of Freedom, as against it. How, then, is this to be done, unless the friends of Freedom are themselves united ?-And how can they be better and more efficiently united than by these organizations? Again we recommend prompt organization. If there be but six persons in your town who sympathize with you in this inovement, or ganize with these six. Do not despair. If a Republican Association can be put in successful operation in Washington City, under the immediate frown of the National Govern-

> there the city, town, or village, in the North, East, or West, that cannot do likewise; We appeal, sir, to, you, to make this a personal duty-to set about at once bringing the friends of the Republican Movement together, for the purpose of organization on a platform similar to the one which accompanies this, and which you will find so liberal on the Slavery question, that every man, who is not entirely wedded to Slavery and its interests, may stand upon it, without its interfering with any of his former party predilections. And now, a word as to the Association we represent. You will percieve in the 4th and Daily Times, Mr. Hale took his wife and 5th articles of the Constitution its main ob. daughter to the President's levee, a fortnight ject. We propose to act in concert with the ago, and when he approached to salute the letter which Mr. Attorney General Cushing Republican Members of Congress, and all Associations that may be formed throughout him in a marked and unmistakeable manner. the States, similar to our own, as a "Nation- After all Presidents are but men, and it is Mississippi, announcing, in the name of the al Committee," for the dissemination of po- extremely difficult to be obliged to play the President, that it was intended by the Cen-

ment, and dedicated to Slavery, where is

litical information among the masses. We hypocrite with ones bitterest enemies. have taken a Hall in a central position, established a Reading-Room for the benefit of our visiting Republican friends, and have German translator, with the intention, should the New Jersey Legislature. the means be afforded, to have many of the speeches translated into the German lan-

It must be apparent to you, that the comparatively few who compose this Association members of Congress, who always expend for one thousand pounds a week. She sings Jefferson or Jackson, or, indeed, of any Preslarge sums in the publication of their speech at three concerts a week,

The above were all elected as Anti-Nebras- es, be expected to meet all the demands of a Presidential campaign, however liberally disposed they may be. It is often desirable to distribute hundreds of thousands of copies of to keep the Democratic party united, and esa single speech, or other publication, which, pecially to have all Democrats act in conof course cannot be done without considers cert in the Presidential election. But few.

How, then, is this expense to be met, and and astute seem to think it of much moment. how are these speeches &c., to be circulated? to take into account political principles in ef-Simply through the active exertions of these feeting or continuing this union. It would proposed organizations, in collecting and for- be difficult, perhaps, for them to tell what warding funds and names for that purpose. - constitutes Democracy in 1856. The Dem-The Admistration party are already at work. ocratic party rendered in its day great and Every office lolder is assessed to meet important services, and accomplished the the expense of the campaign. We have no purposes for which it was instituted. But such facilities, nor do we desire any such. - the Bank, the Currency, the Deposits, the Our aid must come from the voluntary con-tribution of the People. Will any one questions connected with the finances, are no doubt for a moment the utility of scattering broadcast over our land, such documents and posed of, there were antagonist parties engagspeeches us will have a tendency to enlighten the public mind on all those exciting ques | gle for their adjustment. tions which will more or less engross their attention during the approaching important One of the parties engaged in that mighty political crisis? We think not.

We have every facility here, through our years, found the verdict of she country em-Republican friends in Congress, of issuing phatically against it, and practical experience speeches and other documents, at the least and observation have satisfied the minority possible expense; and by the voluntary la. that the views of their opponents were less bors of the members of the Association in directing, and the co-operation of Members of the result is the deteated party has abandonsupplied with the right kind of political read- istence. There are no differences of opinion

ing matter. We have therefold to request that, should you organize a Republican Association, or come matters of history. Of the giant minds should there be one already in existence in that entered on that great struggle, few, comyour place, you will urge upon its members the importance of at once collecting funds for the purpose of procuring and disseminating and Berrien, are no longer among us. Benthe proper kind of documents arcong the masses, either by your Association or our "Na- ty, service and resolution, survives; but tional Committee." These speeches and doc- those who are talking of the union of the uments can be directed, singly, to such up in-packages and sent to any one person-(free of postage,) to be by him distributed, as may best suit the parties ordering.

We also particularly make the following 1. That the names of the officers of each Association formed be sent us, as speedily

after the organization as possible, and, when practicable, the number of its members. 2. That a list be made out, and forwarded, of all person in your vicinity to whom it may be desirable to forward speeches and other documents—not only friends of the cause, but persons of all parties-and marking, opposite each name on the list so sent, to which of the political parties the individual belongs, that we may send documents adapted to each particular case. These lists will be entered Association, and suitable documents will from

time to time be sent them. 3. Much good might be accomplished by each Association regularly corresponding with the one here, giving information relative to the state of things in their several precincts, or general political intelligence.

In conclusion, and even at the hazard of being considered importunate, let us again urge the importance of an immediate and thorough

Yours, truly,
DANIEL R. GOUDLOE,
Com. LEWIS CLEPHANE, publican Association, Washington, D. C.

ton, D. C. Whereas, by the repeal of the eighth toon of the act for the admission of Missouri into the Union, the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska have been opened to the introduction of Slavery, and all the compromises, real or imaginary, upon that subject, are thus violated and annulled, and deen dishonor in

flicted upon the age in which we live: Now, therefore, in co-operation with all those throughout the land who oppose this and other similar measures which we deem to be contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and which are designed to extend and perpetuate Slavery, we do associate ourselves together, under the name and title of

The Republican Association of Washington, D. C. And we adopt the following as our political Plat-First. That Congress possesses no power over the institution of Slavery in the several States; but that, outside of State jurisdiction, the constitutional power of the Federal Government should be exerted to se- ting up conventions under the promptings of cure, LIFE, LIBERTY, and HAPPINESS, to all men; and Mr. Calhoun, to inforce his peculiar and

Third. The People are the rightful source of all colitical power; and all officers should, as far practi- ing for a President at Cincinnati, and it is cable, be chosen by a direct vote of the People. Fourth! Candidates for political offices should b men of undoubted integrity and sobriety, and pledged to support the principles of this Platform by all law-

ful and constitutional means. CONSTITUTION.

ART. II. The officers of this Association shall be resident, Vice President, three Directors, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, and Corresponding Secretashall appoint as the time for the annual meeting; then and thereafter, the officers shall be elected annually. Secretaries, and Treasurer, shall constitute a Commit tee, to disburse such funds as may be placed at their disposal by the Association, and to perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned

ART. IV. The funds of the Association shall be devoted exclusively to the payment of the necessary contingent expenses of the same, for the purchase and circulation of important documents and information, and in the use of such means as may have a tendency to advance the principles laid down in our Plat-

ART. V. In order to secure concert of action, the more direct interchange of intelligence, and general co-operation throughout the country, we invite the formation of similar Associations in every State, county, city or village, in the Union, whose officers shall oc ex officio members of this Association, and who are requested to report to this Association, the names of their officers and number of members, for general information of the whole. ART. VI. This Association may at any time, as

a mark of respect, elect to the office of honorary Vice President or to honorary membership any distinguish-ed or influential gentleman, whether a resident or ceive that it is a mere contrivance to pronon-resident, provided he be known to favor our Platform and Constitution.

ART. VII. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two thirds of the members present at any of its regular meetings.

President Pierce and Senator Hale appear to be on very ill terms. When the ment; the policy which the nullifiers have President sent his annual message to Congress, Mr. Hale made some very sharp remarks upon it., According to the New York President, the latter turned his back upon

Augustus O. Evans, who served his pprenticeship to the printing business with inade arrangements for the issue in pamphlet E. T. Evans of Binghamton, and afterwards form of all important speeches that may be worked for J. W. Chapman, of Montrose, in made during the present Congress. We have the office of the Susquehanna Register, has realso engaged the services of a very competent | ceived the appointment of State Printer by

> Three young ladies out west were recently sufficated by sleeping in a close room which had become filled with char-coal gas from the stove.

cannot contribute all the funds necessary to carry on so important a work; nor can the Lind in England is to continue five months, object?—for what principle? Not those of members of Congress.

Union of the Democratic Party.

From The Evening Post.
An earnest desire is expressed by many however, of even those who are most ardent longer in controversy. Until they were dised in a great intellectual and political strug-

The end sought has been accomplished -

contest, extending through a period of twenty

objectionable than they had imagined, and Congress, we hope to have the people fully ed its organization, and no longer has an examong the people in relation to past questions. Instead of being issues, they have beparatively, remain. Jackson, Wright, Forsyth. Woodbury and Grundy, with Webster, Clay ton, who stood second to none in zeal. abili-Democratic party would scarcely admit that names as you may send us, or they can be put this veteran soldier of thirty years belongs to what they now call the Democratic party. He, meanwhile, would probably be as little disposed to recognize those who have adopted the name, as the same men who under the lead of himself and others, fought the real battles of Democracy in years that are gone. There is an Administration party in the country, and great efforts are made to strengthen it by appropriating to it the name of Democracy, and thus giving it the benefits of those services which other and better minds have achieved. But is there any analogy between them? The administration party of 1856 bears no more comparison with the Democratic party of 1836 than do the qualities of

Franklin Pierce with those of Andrew Jackson. One elevated the character of the country and the Government; the other has dein books to be kept for that purpose by our graded both. While even opponents were compelled to respect and admire the stern patriotism and elevated tone of the administration twenty years ago, the supple friends of this Administration feel their inability to defend it on its own merits, and strive in

vain to connect it with the past. The men most anxious to sustain this Administration, and as solicitous as any to baptize it with a name that Jackson, Benton and their associates earned, are the Cushings and Wises and Toombses that gather round itmen who were the violent opponents of the Democratic party, so long as the old issues were maintained. These and their associates not only shape and direct the policy of this Address :- L. CLEPHANE, Secretary Re- Administration, but they are the governing managers of the proposed Cineinnati Convenion in connection with the pullifiers, those Declaration. Platform, and Constitution, of implacable opponents of Jackson. He must the Republican Association of Washing! be a superficial observer who is not aware that the present Administration party is the reverse of that which twenty years since gave character to the country. Those who rule in its councils were the antagonists of the Democratic party in the days of its renown. Mr. Pierce was, at that period, in Con-

gress, and associated with the Democratic party, a man of pleasure, of too it dolent habits, for investigating himself, but relying on the labors of Wright and Benton and others, to whose views he conformed. But Cushing and Wise were also then in Congress, opposing with all the zeal, industry, and ability they possessed, every measure of the Democratic party. Jefferson Davis came into Congress at a latee period, the pupil andd isciple of millification, and active for years in getprovincial policy. These are the leading voluntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, in any of the Territories of the United States.

This Description of the Territories of the United States. Benton with the President: they are arrangearnestly entreated that all Democrats will

unite to sustain their nomination. In the long-delayed organization of the Heuse of Representatives—in candidates of the Administration party for Speaker, as Arr. I. Any person may become a member of this well as the whole proceeding of the Administration itself, there is little to commend itself to the old Democrats, of indeed to any party. In presenting Mr. Richardson, a man of admitted inferior qualifications, but who had been the chairman of the committee that reported the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, an insult was offered to the whole of the Free States; and when, finally, after obstructing the operations of the Government until the people were becoming restive, they changed their candidate, Mr. Orr, a South Carlina nullifier, was substituted for Mr. Richardson. Herein are seen traits and features that disclose the policy of the Administration party, but nothing that identifies it with the measures or the men of the Dem-

> ocratic party. Extreme anxiety is manifested among certain class to surrender themselves to the decrees and management of the Convention at Cincinnati, regardless of all principles -past, present and future-a Convention in which the substantial Democracy of the Fron States, on the old financial questions, will be powerless and impotent. Most of the better. minds will refuse to ally themselves to that intrigue, for they have the sagacity to permote the designs of the nullifiers and renegade politicians who are associated with them, whose aim is to prolong the policy of this Administration.

Whether the candidate nominated shall be-Pierce, Buchanan, or Bright, is of little mointroduced under this administration, they propose to continue in the future, through the instrumentality of the Cincinnati Convention. Intensely partisan itself, the administration compels its retainers to be not less so. The wrote at an early day to Massachusetts, and which Mr. Secretary Davis telegraphed to tral Government to "crush out opinions" in the States that did not conform to the standard which the nullifiers and Whigs had established at Washington, was a missive to every Custom-house officer, Postmaster, Attorney, Marshal and Law officersin the coun-Hence, the Government officials, scattry. Hence, the Government officials, scat-tered over the country, are an administration committee of vigilance, to promote its party schemes and views-to see that delegates are

duly elected to the Administration Convention, and to unite all whom they can seduce into that great intrigue, under the delusive dretext that it is a scheme to unite the Demident that preceded the present incumbent.