

he Independent. Republican C. F. READ & H. H. PRAZIER, EDITORS.

MONTROSE, PA. Thursday, February 21st, 1856.

Hon. G. A. Grow.

It is not for the purpose of vindicating the character or political consistency of the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article, that we reply to the attack upon him in the last Montrose Democrat. His course in both his and the last Congress, we have not a doubt is most heartily approved by more than nine tenths of the voters of this Congressional district; and when the time shall arrive for a popular expression of their opinion upon the subject, pro-Slavery Hunkerism will hardly mistake the verdict of the people. But our design is to expose some of the errors-to call them by no harsher name -which the article in the Democrat was de-

signed to promulgate as facts. Since 1848, there has been a schism in the Democratic party of this Congressional dis-From the time of the introduction into Congress of the resolution called the Wilmos Proviso, which provided that all afteracquired territory should be free, there has been an anti-Proviso, or pro-Slavery party. In 1848, the Hon. David Wilmot was nominated for the third term. The feeling in the District in favor of freedom was so strong that a large portion of both parties felt that he could, from the position he occupied, more fully represent the people of this district than any one else who could be nominated; but although he then received the regular nomi nation of the Democratic party, the same se of pro-Slavery Hunkers were 'after him' that are now opposed to Mr. Grow. Uncle Jonah was brought out as an independent candidate, "a National Democrat," and the same men who are now crying Democracy so loudly, were urging the Whigs to push Tracy with all their power, promising that they, the Brewster Democrats, would lead enough votes from Wilmot to Brewster to elect the Whig Candidate. The result showed that although Brewster polled near 1000 votes, yet Wilmot's majerity was more than four times as large as in 1840, The old Hunkers far succeeded as to produce a split in the Neminating Convention, and Wilmot and Lowry were both in the field as Democratic Candidates Judge Wilmet declaring that he was not in the field for the sake of the office, but to sustain a principle, and that whenever the Hunker leaders would withdraw Lowry and nominate Mr. Grow, or any othwithdrew Lowry, and Mr. Grosv was adopt body had changed. ed as the Candidate of the Democratic party didate against him but Horton nominated by thing besides niggers." the Abolitionists, who received four or five handred votes; and it was during Mr. Grow's second term that the repeal of the Missouri

and provided for by the President! he had done, and what he intended to do. nonneed by the Democrat and the pro-Slave After that, he was nominated by the party ry leaders in this county.

party, when he had been elected as an anti- bad to be read out of such excellent compaadministration man? The issue is still the ny. same. Every principle contended for with such earnestness by Mr. Grow in the last

and man v other of the present pro Blavery was few Americans. had taken in the election of Spenker, and we less placed at his command by the President. peace is now looked upon as certain,

leaders in this County, have been guilty of a most horrid apostasy, or Mr. Grow has. Inhis cloquence and power; and Mr. Chase, through his paper, was professedly sustaining both Mr. Grow and the cause that he was so faithfully struggling to maintain; but now hanged, Mr. Chase or Mr. Grow?

in the Fall of 1854, after the election, Mr. supports Buchanan, who is the antipodes of they, with their candidate, would stand upon if he is not sooner elected." Benton on the question of Freedom in the this platform and fight the battle to the bit- In the Fall of 1854, Mr. Grow was elected for it. Territories. Who has changed, Mr. Grow. or Chase? They were together then, but now are as far apart as it is possible to con-

In the Summer of 1855, Mr. Chase made fierce war on the Know Nothings, and the burden of his charge was that the Know Nothings were pro-Slavery, while he was Free-Soil. Now the Democracy and the pro-Slavery Know Nothings in Congress form a coalition, and for nine weeks prevent an organization of the House, and at last mite upon a pro-Slavery, South Carolina Nullifier, with Know Nothing pledges; and Mr. Grow is now denounced by Mr. Chase because he refused to join the coulition of Nullifiers and Know Nothings, but preferred to fight, with his old companions in arms, Mace, Banks, and hosts of others of the free Northern Democracy, on the side of Freedom. Really, it does look as though some

one had changed. We wonder who it is. In the call of the Democratic County Committee in August, 1855, for the election of delegates to the County Convention, the platform of the party was laid down, and the principles to which voters must subscribe before casting their votes, were clearly set forth. We then thought, it a pretty good Free-Soil document; and we know that at the time it was claimed by some of its friends as having taken the platform from under the Republicans. So anxious were the leaders of the Democracy to "steal the Republican thunder," that the whole four men on their County ticket were said to have been opponente of Bigler in 1854, and the great effort of the party during the canvass was to convince the Free-Soil Democracy of the County, that they occupied the same position on the question of Freedom in the Territories that the Republicans did. Mr. Chase had before that time defined his position, that he would support the State and County tickets. season, the State ticket was not raised at the neither would have the advantage Mor- ery other Juryman admitted that it was true. but bolt the National; and during the whole tried the same thing again in 1850, and so head of the Democrat, because the Convendical Oliver an old line Whig of Missouri, The vote was then taken, and, as was foretold, tion by whom Plumer was nominated was pro-Slavery, and its editor's resolutions denouncing the Border Ruffians and approving party and the occasion. He was a resident the bill was withdrawn from the consideration Reeder's course were laid on the table.

Democrats of Susquehanna County, read, County Central Committee, C. M. Gere, Chair-

Says last week's Democrat, of Mr. Grow and was claimed to be a Free Soit, Wilmot _ "He does not seem to appreciate that his Proviso Democrat. Judge Wilmot withdrew constituents can have any other idea than believing that the cause of freedom would be Slavery, or how they can think that their safe in the hands of Mr. Grow. In 1852, Representative should during at least a small

coincide with those of the editor of the Democrat. We think-and have no doubt that istration measure. Party lines were at once the whole Legislation of the country has broken; the free masses of the North were too long been directed for the benefit of three arrayed on the one side, the administration, hundred thousand Slaveholders and their the Slave-holders, and the Northern doughfu- three millions of negro Slaves, instead of the ces on the other. Mr. Grow, in accordance twenty millions of free white men. We don't with his own convictions of right, as well as believe that more than one half of all the ferof Freedom and the North, and during that whites could not settle and labor without beeventful struggle, who can forget the deep ing reduced to the social level of the negrorupt Executive interference. It was openly and in its valleys, and by their industry build proclaimed that members who should lose up homes for themselves and their families, their re-election by season of their vote in the; will not be compelled to labor side by fertile Territory of Kansas -large enough to ohna. He did not belong to the regular House proceed to the consideration?" the favor of that measure, would be remembered side with a slave. We believe that the vast returned to this County and mingled with his of inhabitants—should be the moved to reconsider the vote After the bill had become a law, Mr. Grow contain a population of more than five millions constituents. His course was then before white men, men who will have an interest in them for their approval or condemnation. the soil feel a laudable interest in seeing the At a large meeting of the citizens of the coun- wilderness buld and blossom as the rosesty, held at the Court House, but a few days and it is because Mr. Grow prefers Freedom before the assembling of the Democratic to Slavery,—the interests of the great body county Convention, Mr. Grow defined his of white freemen to those of a few Slaveholdposition, told the people of the county, what ers with their slaves,—that he is now de-

and re-elected by the people, notby the party; In the column of the Democrat devoted to ing that they thought with the plurality rule in indefinite postponement, and the resolufor Governor Bigler received less than six the condemnation of the course of Mr. Grow, thousand votes in the district and was defeat not one word is said as to the nature of the ed by more than four thousand majority, while principles he has abandoned, and in that we posed the Plurality rule, giving as a reason John V. Jmith, or any other Democrat in Mr. Grow received over thirteen thousand think the editor shows good judgment, for in that he thought a sound, conservative; nation the House, is for Free Soil. vates, and was elected without opposition— fact the Bogus Democracy are about in the al man might be elected, and when the measnot as a National Democrat, but as a North- position of a bankrupt gambler who has ure was proposed from the administration throw to retrieve his ruined fortunes. The When the present Congress assembled the party now calling itself Democratic is as far great struggle between Freedom and Slave- from what in Jefferson's days was called De my was at once renewed. On the one side mocracy as can well be imagined. It has were arraved the Slaveholding Democracy thrown overboard one principle after anoth and the Twelfth Section Know Nothings, and er, while its best men have been leaving it. ed with Banks and the other anti-Nebraska are Southern Slaveholders, Northern doughmen of the North; and what reason was faces, and the cotton aristocracy of the old there for him to go over to the administration Whig party. Verily, Mr. Groy must feel

by the present Congress. tion to furnish all of them places under Gov. bility enough left in them to appreciate the But says Mr. Chase, "Somebody has erument, and to turn out all the placemen un- contemptible position they occupy.

The Speakership.

parties could not agree to vote for the same man, because of the effect it would have upon their constituents at home, but they could

was in the selection of the man, and that they put the question to note, when called for and might meet pon a common platform where seconded, and he then denied it, although evwas pitches untwo, and there were many rea- enough votes had by some means been chang-

ative of the Missouri Border Ruffians, might torney, but not ignored, as Chase falsely asthe Montrose Democrat published last Au- in fact be said to be one of 'em,' and as he serts. gust containing the call and Address of the belonged to a party of the past, his election For the credit of Susquehanna County, we would produce no jealousies or heart-burn- are sorry to have these facts known, but they ings between the different wings of his, sup are facts nevertheless; and, since Chase seems er Free-Soil man, he would no longer be a man, then read the same paper of last week, ings between the different wings of his sup, are facts nevertness; and, since Chase scenistical and tell us if it does not look as though some. But as it often happens that the determined to bring the matter before the porters. But as it often happens that the determined to bring the matter before the candidate. The ladders became frightened and tell us if it does not look as though some. most carefully concocted schemes fail of suc- public in the newspapers, the Reporter and cess, so in this case, although Oliver's vote Apitator may, if they choose, lay them bereached 101, yet a low hard-hearted Know fore their readers, for his satisfaction. Nothings still held out and Mr. Olivers the old Mr. Ingham's Anti-Nebraska Resolutions. Hunker Democracy and the pro Slavery Know

tion, and he was pronounced unavailable .- Kansas, introduced into the Pennsylvania Now, in one respect, our views entirely Then, as the Mountain would not come to House of Representatives by our member, Mahomet, Mahomet resolved to go to the Mr. Ingham: Mountain; the Democracy, to conciliate their Whereas the Constitution of the United States pro-Compromise was introduced as an admin- Mr. Grow extertains the same views—that Know Nothing brethren, had abandoned Rich vides that Congress shall have power to dispose that Know Nothing brethren, had abandoned Rich vides that Congress shall have power to dispose that Know Nothing brethren, had abandoned Rich vides that Congress shall have power to dispose that Know Nothing brethren, had abandoned Rich vides that Congress shall have power to dispose that the same views—that Know Nothing brethren, had abandoned Rich vides that Congress shall have power to dispose that the same views—that the same vie

ing of success, the Pierce Democracy resolv- the Representatives in Congress from this State re- mitted to live at all, should faire no better ed to take the final step, and if the Know quested, to vote for the repeal of the Act organizing. the opinion of nine-tenths of his constituents, tile lands of this Republic should be given to placed him-elf at once fearlessly on the side Slavery, where the twenty millions of free of Freedom, and the North; and during that whites could not settle and labor without being, was the next candidate, but here a read seions, and secure them in "life, liberty, and the pur feeling entertained by the Northern masses, the slave. And for this reason we desire to tion took place, a few of the Democrats re-

as to the result. The measure was finally see Kansas made a Free State, that when the fused to be transferred to the Know Nothings, Mr. Ingham made several attempts to get carried through Congress by the most cor- tree men of the North settle on its plains and refused to vote. So extra Billy shared these resolutions considered by the House, the fate of those who had gone before failed but the sham Democrats neither desired to for the want of votes.

success would be certain. Consequently an tions were killed. administration Democrat from Tennessee proi | We believe nobody claims now that Dr.

sult is before the people. |.will, in all human probability, be determined President Pierce had declared his determination beame, it will be because there is not sensity.

No. of the second

questing him to vote for some anti-Know Nine weeks of the Session, and hundreds Nothing Democrat; but we presume that the the Summer and Fall of 1854, all moved on, of thousands of dollars were spent in a fruit- dictation of Southern Slaveholders will have member of the great Democratic party. I in order and harmony, and Mr. Grow was less attempt to cleek a Speaker and organize about the same influence over the action of have also always claimed that I was a Free of Mr. Grow, writes:—" We have been so in order and narraday, and the unfortun- the House, and it was not until the allies of Mr. Grow, as that of their doughface allies in Soil man, and that ours was a Free Soil par- accustomed to take the pen in eulogy, not in think he has generally succeeded, though there ngaring the souvenoiders are administration of Mr. Pierce, with all the Border Ruffigns in the House supposed this Country. Since the question of the repeal ty; and if any one denied it; I pointed proud-condemnation, in defense, not in rebuke, that must of course be some mistakes in placing that they could elect a Speaker of their own of the Missouri Compromise has been agirat- ly to the course of one Representative, Mr. we would now gladly escape what we feel a 230 men, two thirds of them new to public

faith, that they permitted one to be chosen. ed in Congress, the course of Mr. Grow has Grow, for evidence. But now I are do so On the assembling of Congress the old Hun- been one which nine tenths of his constituents no longer. I have learned with grief that ker Democracy held their caucus, nominated most heartily approve; and during the late Mr. Grow is no longer a Democrat. The they are as far apart as the Poles. Who has Richardson, who had been the champion of contest for Speaker, we have not a doubt, Washington Union tells me so, and the the Webraska Bill and Slavery in the last Con- could the qualified voters of this Congression- Montrose Democrat tells the so. It was not gress, as their candidate for Speaker, con- al district have been consulted, they would known till the present ingress assembled, Chase hoisted the name of BENTON as his structed the most ultra pro-slavery and Anti- have answered by ten thousand majority,—that Mr. Grow had ceased to be a Democrat, candidate for President in 1856. He now Know Northing platform, and resolved that Stick to Banks till the 4th of March 1857, but now there can be no do by of the fact, for

ter end. After a few days of unsuccessful for a third term without opposition, for the As Mr. Grow and I have been old friends, ballotings, it became apparent to every one reason that he had faithfully represented the both personally and politically, I was very that a Speaker could not be chosen unless the views and feelings of the mass of the citizens sorry to hear that he had deserted the party, plurality rule were adopted, and a proposition of this Congressional district on the great and I have carefully looked over the doings

About that Indictment-As usual, E. B. Chase glories in his own ate-nominated and supported by our party prevent an organization of the House, and shame when he exultingly asks the Bradford for Speaker, I am convinced that the Nechance might open the way for a union by Reporter and the Tioga Agitator to tell their braska bill, which I was once so much opwhich a pro-Slavery Speaker might be elect. readers how he escaped being indicted, at our posed to, is a Democratic measure, and as ed and neither party materially damaged in last Court for a libel on Judge Wilmon such should receive the support of all true its consummation. The difficulty in the way He owes, his escape to William C. Ward. Democrats. When I see our party trying of uniting the pro-Slavery Know Nothings of New Milford, the Foreman of the Grand to elect for Speaker, sometimes Mr. Smith and the Pierce Democracy, was the Anti-Jury. When the bill was brought before of Virginia, a Know Nothing, sometimes Know Nothing plank in the platform upon the Grand Jury, it was soon discovered that Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, an old-line Whig, which Richardson stood—they had no object enough were in favor of finding a true bill to and finally uniting with the Southern Knowtions to the principles of Richardson in the carry it, although the Foreman and one or Nothings in support of Aiken, of South Carmain, but they were not willing to give their two others, who perhaps did not understand oline, who seems to be about half Democrat votes to stultify themselves and their party the nature of the oath they had taken, tried and half Know Nothing, all for the purpose before the country. After a great deal of hard to have it ignored. After a much low of defeating the Republican candidate, billing and cooing between Humphrey ger time than is usually spent in considering am convinced than the greatest enemy the Marshall, Whitney, Valk, Bunge, Fuller & a bill, twelve or more still being in favor of Democratic party now has to contend with Co., on the one side, and the leaders of the indicting Chase, a Juryman called for the is that same principle of Free Soil which Pierce Democracy on the other, Richardson vote, and was seconded, but Ward rejused to withdrew his maine as a candidate for Speak- put the vote! The Foreman then urged an er, and Orr, an old South Carolina nullifier adjournment till the next day, but was anwas substituted in his place, and although swered that a vote ought to be taken now Orr obtained the votes of a few Southern as during the night Jurors would probably be Know Nothings, yet the old Tichardson plat- tampered with, and some might be induced to form on which some of his friends insisted up- change from their present position? Considon his standing still repelled the great body erable more time was consumed in discussion, of the pro-Slavery Americans - and after re- when another Juror demanded a vote, and peated ballotings, Orr was abandoned and was seconded, and Ward again refused to put given up as impracticable; Upon the aban- it! As nothing else could be done with such donment of Orr, the union between the Pierce a Foreman, and it was getting late, the Grand Democracy and the pro-Slavery Know Noth- Jury finally agreed by one majority, to adings was wearly complete, and the only diffi- journ. When they met again, next morning. and mean to die a Democrat. culty in carrying out the object of the union, the Foreman was accused of having refused to

sons why Oliver as a suitable man for the ed, over night, to produce a 'tie,' and then of a Slave State, was the infinediate represent of that Grand Jury by the Prosecuting At-

The following is a copy of the Resolutions Mr. Grow was re-elegted, there being no can portion of his time give his attention to some. Nothings, lacked a very few votes of an electrication to the Territories of Nebruslia and

Know Nothing brethren, had abandoned Rich vides that Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting and son and taken up Orr, and then to still the territory belonging to the United States.

And where the presenting are the properties of the great injury of the people, exist in the territory of Kansas attracting the attention of the nation and demanding the immediate action of Congress, Therefore

Resolved. That our Senators be instructed, and

say or hear anything about the subject. But The next and last candidate of the Coali- on the 8th inst., the resolutions came up in tion, was Hon. William Aiken of South Car- regular order, and on the question, "Will the

for the purpose of upholding and extending definite postponement. This brought the Slavery. He was himself the owner of more whole subject up, and Mr. Ingham improved than a housand Slages, and therefore Border the opportunity to express his views at con-Ruffianism would have nothing to fear from siderable length in favor of the Resolutions. satisfied. They made an attempt to elect by the House, but immediately on his conhim by resolution and came so near succeeds cluding his remarks, the Democrats voted

Among the questions likely to come ern man, with northern feelings and senti- staked his last dollar on some desperate side of the House, it was carried, and the re- before Congress, during the present session, are enumerated—our foreign relations, espec-But what a degrading and loathsome spec- ially with Great Britain respecting affairs in tacle does it exhibit, to see the great Demo. Central America; the Pacific Railroad bill. cratic party of the country throwing over which it is hoped will be finally acted on: board its men, and enering into coalitions the Tariff, the Secretary of the Treasury havwith Whigh, Know Nothings, and the fag- ing submitted a plan for a modification of on the other, the Free Soil men of the North. until its only real principle is Southern Sub ends of all parties and factions, that it might the present Taylif, which provides for the ad-In the previous Congress, Mr. Grow had act serviency, and the main body of its members epicy the exalted privilege of playing second mission of certain raw materials, duty free: adde to 300,000 slaveholders, and spreading the French Idemnity bill, which, although the curse of Slavery over territory now free. once vetoed by the President, will be urged The hypocritical cry of Know, Nothingism again; the Retiring Navy Board, some of can no longer be used by the Bogus Democ- whose decisions it is thought will be revoked; that their anti-Slavery ideas are not Demoracy with success; if the thing should be at Utah and the Mormons, a subject presenting cratic, they might, tike me, abjure them at The new Clerk of the U. S. House of Ver, a Whig, Smith, a Know Nothing, and though last mentioned, probably the first to where Mr. Chase stands with open arms to Leachman, of Prince William county, Vir. SHALL BE DEEMED GUILTY OF FELRepresentatives having removed several sub- Aiken, a man pledged to the Know-Nothings: The new Clerk of the U. S. House of Ver, a Whig, Smith, a Know Nothings: The new Clerk of the U. S. House of Ver, a Whig, Smith, a Know Nothings: The new Clerk of the U. S. House of Ver, a Whig, Smith, a Know Nothings: The new Clerk of the U. S. House of Ver, a Whig, Smith, a Know Nothings: The new Clerk of the U. S. House of Ver, a Whig, Smith, a Know Nothings: The new Clerk of the U. S. House of Ver, a Whig, Smith, a Know Nothings: The new Clerk of the U. S. House of Ver, a Whig, Smith, a Know Nothings: The new Clerk of the U. S. House of Ver, a Whig, Smith, a Know Nothings and though last mentioned, probably the first to Whigh the first to Whigh the Control of the U. S. House of Ver, a Whigh the U. S. House of Ver, and the U. S. House of Ver, a Whigh the U. S. House of Ver, a Whigh the U. S. House of Ver, a Whigh the U. S. House of Ver, and the U. S. House of Ver, a Whigh the U Congress, is yet unsettled, and the moment Representatives having removed several sub- Aiken, a man pledged to the Know-Nothings; be seed upon, the Kansas delegate, and conous question of Freedom or Slavery in Kansas ordinates who were administration men, and if they do not hang their heads with nected therewith the exciting topic of Slave-A 19

A telegraphic despatch from Wash- trouble you again. changed." That is a fact that does not ad- der his control in Washington who are sus- At a meeting of the Bogus Democracy, in ington states that civil war in Kansas is now mit of a question, but who that "somebody" pected of American' tendencies. Of course this County, a resolution was passed, denoun looked upon by all parties as imminent. is, is the great question: Either Mr. Chase there are no Free Soilers left to turn out and cing the Hon. G. A. Grow for the course he Gov. Shannor has had the United States for

For the Republican.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- I have always been we have the highest Democratic authority

to that effect was soon brought forward by question of human freedom. His subsequent of the House since Congress met to see what one from the Republican side of the House, course has but confirmed the people in their he has done. The result of my examination but was voted down by the combined votes belief that he was the man to represent them and reflection has been a conviction that I of the pro-Slavery Know Nothings and the in the present crisis, and that course will be have heretofore had a wrong idea of what old Hunker Democracy. These interesting by the people most triumphantly sustained. are Democratic principles. When I see Richardson-who was to the Nebraska bill in the House what Douglas was in the Senhave always advocated. And when I see that Mr. Grow has continued to support Free Soil principles, in opposition to, the party, and as far as I can discover has done nothing else that is undemocratic. I am convinced that Slavery is the great Democratic doctrine, and that if I intend to remain a member of the party, I must discard my Free Soil principles. My course is now plain. I don't helieve in professing one thing and adding and the modern definition of the terms, "Selfother. If I had suspected that my Free Government," "Popular Sovereignty," &c., Soilism was undemocratic, I should have dis- which you did me the favor to publish in your

get Cushings, and Wises, and Toundses, und eies.* twelfth section Americans chough to join us, ther examination of the subject of progress in serious matter to think of leaving the Dem- Government.' &c. slavery over free territory. Do you ask how this can be? I reply, after considerable reflection, that I do not wonsider the negro as human, but only a higher-species of baboon-fit cratic papers at the South that white slavery is right for that does not sound like real Jeffersonbut they, considering their parentage, may be classed as a sort of monsters that, if perthan their black progenitors. If I am right, the states are absurd and should be repealed; but in this State—as I learn by the decisions of Judge Kane and our Supreme Court, as well as by the report of the Democratic members of a Committee of our House of Representatives-no such law exists, and I can bring home a slave from the South whenever I please. I saw a letter from a Southtern Democrat, a few days ago, in which the benefits of the institution /were set forth in Pierce Democracy, at least did not attend the sham Democracy voted "no." Mr. Wright a very favorable light. He says he has a buyhood, has labored for him 30 years, (when she was from 17 to 25, as a field hand, making her six bales of cotton a year, and chas borne him at least three thousand dollars worth of children into the bargain. Such him. He was not a Know Nothing, but had His speech embodied facts sufficient to call help, doubly productive, and receiving no wamade pledges to that party, till they were for a serious consideration of Kansas affairs ges, would certainly be much more profitable system; and since I have got over all my obections to slavery, I am strongly inclined to

go down and see if I can negotiage a purchase of one of my friend's seaustress's daughters. of interference from the higher-law fanatics. | that House has committed. When we do get slavery re-established in Pennsylvania I don't intend over to do another day's work, but shall live on the labor of my blacks, as a Democratic freeman ought.

But I must close for the present. My reason for sending this to the Republican is because I know that many men holding the principles I formerly did now read your paper, and I thought if I could once satisfy them

itors, to permit a political opponent to give and political views. his views in your columns, I may perhaps

For the Republican.

Reason for Parting Company. E. B. Chase in the last Democrat, speaking duty. But we (now?) cannot (any longer,) escape it."

and we should be false to every principle of South American, as members. honor should we hesitate to show our devotion Chairman Mr. Washburne of Men a stautch to certain nigger-catching officials. But here Republican; the other members are Messrs. my dear Grow and we part, ungratefully (as, Watson, Colfax and Bingham, Republicans, we say) on his part, because having been Mr. Spinner, elected as a Democrat, but who nursed, as we allege, and trained, as we sup Democrat, who did not vote for Aiken. posed, for Southern service, inste ad of quiet- Stephens of Ga., Dem. Slavery Extentionist, ly resigning himsoff to their management (as and Oliver of Mo., South American. On we feel bound to do,) in subjecting Northern this committee there are five and probably white citizens to catch and watch runaway six votes sure for Freedom. niggers, without expense to their owners; he, Messrs. Grow, Giddings, Purviance, Grangwith curled lips, spurns this claim, and in his youthful ardor becomes absolutely 'fanatical' over the subject, as if the tax and degrading service (as some foolishly regard it) of catching and keeping Southern 'niggers' at the expense of Northern freemen was of the least importance whatever! No! we part heremy Political importance, as the public know, lies chiefly in the fact that I am possessed by nature of keen 'nigger' scenting qualities, (alas! too rare hereabouts) and which alone Nor shall we forego the effort to suppress any and all investigation of 'Niggerism' till our National Government is immovably installhunts will be made easy, and our occupation the taunt that they were only following the relieved of scandal, and its rewards in our with 'nigger' scented laurels, amid the odors Se at peace with our Southern brethren, and I important committee as being judicitally

die content! This for friend Chase is going it A SUBSCRIBER TO THE DEMOCRAT. For the Independent Republican.

Modern Definitions. Messas. Editors :- In the article upon carded it long ago. I was born a Democrat, sissue of the 14th of February, you make "Banks" the author of definition 3d, when it The Democratic party is in favor of ex- should be "Richardson." Will you please tending slavery, and so am I. Mr. Grow may make the correction in your next paper, by go off with such Know Nothings as Greeley, giving the postulate, and credit the definition and Saward, and Banks, and Sumner, and Wilto "Richardson," as I would not willingly mot, and Giddings and Chase of Chio in per- subtract from any man, much less from Richsuit of an abstraction, but I shall stick to the ardson, his right of authorship-to such principarty along with the honest editor of the ples, neither would I desire to burthen Banks

to counterbalance a thousand Grows. It is practical application of the principles of Self

ocratic party, which was founded by the great | Definition 5th. The right to use the author-Thomas Jefferson, and is now so zealously car; ity and power of the General Government to is right and proper. Beside Gen. Quitman, rying out the doctrines he inculcated con- force submission to laws which deprive the we notice a tew opponents of Mr. Banks who cerning liberty and human equality. These Kansas, of the right to vote, to speak, to read, doctrines I still devoutly believe in notwith- or to think about anything else than the plant- Broome, (Revolutionary Pensions); Sneed, standing I am in Javor of extending negro ing and retaining of Slaves within Territorial limits. - Franklin Pierce.

6. The right to approach to the ballat-box. without let or hindrance, and the free exercise of the right of suffrage by the resident only for a state of servitude. I cannot, how- nullification of any elections which they (the ware that any objections can be brought to eyer, agree with some of the scaling Demo Missourians) might profess to have carried.— their appointment.—Tribune, 14th.

7. Free permission to Missourian Border Ruffians to commit " some irregularities." ian Democraev. The mulattrees may be sup- such as destruction of the Press, the Ballotpreed to present an obstacle to my theory, box, the use of Tar and Feathers, the commission of Murder, Arson, and such other light offenses as praiseworthy acts of retaliation .-

8. The right of Self-Defense against all invasions from without the Territory, and the then all laws forbidding black slavery many of right to equip with Sharp's Rifles. - Reeders Yours, truly,

*The compositor followed copy. was no signature to definition No. 3. However, the desired correction will be made by which have no binding force upon them. We

'The abrogation of a solemn compact, to pormit the extension of Slavery into Free Territory, and deprive all population of a particular color of any right to themselves .-

The Sham Democratic seems fast beoming an oath-bound party, as well as its Southern ally, pro-Slaver Know-Nothingism. At a recent Democratic Convention an oath State Convention were again sworn before cial oaths? -

The Happenburg Telegraph says, six weeks aid or harbor any escaped slave from anoth-of the session have now passed, and beyond er State, * * such person shall be himk, however, that it will be most prudent the unconditional repeal of the license law, to wait till we have elected another Demo- the House has done little or nothing but cratic President, by which time the principles wrangle on ultra party questions." The presof our party will be to firmly established, that ent House is Sham Democratic by about two we can introduce the improvement in our to one, and of course that party is responsi- circulated, or knowingly hid or assist in bringdomestic arrangements, without any danger ble for the waste of time and public treasure ing into, printing, publishing or circulating

> Kansas, have been speaking to the people o: Indianapolis, of Kansas affairs. Great interest was manifested, and a County meeting was called, without respect to party, to prepare for assisting the Free-State settlers of not the right to hold slaves in the territory, that fated Territory.

13th ist, the House of Bepresentatives pro- or circulated in this territory, any book, paceeded to make nominations for the chaplain per, magazine, pamphlet or circular, containcy, when Mr. Jones of Tennessee said, "I If you are generous enough Messrs. Ed- tirely accord with him, both in his religious

limited to 500.

The House Committees.

The Standing Committees of the House were announced yesterday by the Speaker. Mr. Banks has worked long and earnestly to render them efficient and acceptable, and we

Of the Committee of Ways and Means Mr. L. D. Campbell of Ohio is the Chair-The administration has paid us our price, man, with Messrs. Howard, Sage, Campbell in the shape of material aid, to the tune of of Penn., and De Witt, Republicans: Messsome four or five hundred dollars for the rs. Howell Cobb, and Jones of Tenn., Dem. small job of printing a few 'Extra Democrats,' Slavery Extensionists, and Davis of Md.

The Committee on Elections has for its. steadily voted for Banks; Messrs. Hickman The Territorial Committee is composed of

r, Morrill, and Perry, Republicans; and Messrs, Richardson and Houston, Democrats, Slavery-Extensionists; and Mr. Zollicoffer. South American. Some disappointment will naturally be felt that Mr. Giddings was not placed first instead of second on this Committee, as it has been reported was the Speaker's original intention; but it is quite evident to us that the change was made with a single eye to the triumph of Freedom in Kansas. The general position of Mr. Giddings, and his standing in the House certainly entitle him to any honor it may be in the commend me to Scuthern uses and patronage. power of the party to bestow; but we are confident no man can more heartily than he prefer the good of a great cause to any comworking majority in the House, and there ed to prestect the 'nigger' holder, wherever may possibly be two or three weak brethren its flag signifies dominion. Then nigger! who might be deterred from voting right by lead of Giddings Such votes as these we cannot afford to risk where it can be avoided. own pocket, we shall be enabled to retire. At the same time Mr. Grow's probity and fearlessness are beyond the possibility of of which, may I ever live and on this platform doubt. On the whole we regard this most

> and wisely composed. The Judiciary Committee consists of Messrs. Summons, Barbour, Galloway, Wakeman, Tappin and Emrie, Republicans; Humphrey Marshall and Lake, South Americans; and Harris of Ala., Dem., Savery Extension-

The affairs of the District of Columbia are intrusted to Messrs. Meacham Dodd. Cumback, Dick and Trafton, Republicans, with Goode, Harris of Ill. and Bell, Dem. Slavery

Extensionists. The Committee on Foreign Affairs is composed of Messrs. Pennington, Matteson, Sherman. Burlingame, Thurston, Republicans; Bayly, Chingman and Aikeni Dem. Slavery Extensionists, and Fuller, South American. The public Lands are in the hands of Mess. s. Bennett of New-York, Harlan Walbridge. Brenton and Thorington, Republicans; Cabb of Alabama and Maxwell, Dem. Slavery Extensionists, and Lindley, South American,

Of the Military Committee Gen. Quitman the chairman; the other members are Montrose Democrat, believing that we Shall with the necessity of reconciling inconsisten- Messrs. Allison, Supp. Stanton, Buffinton and Washburne of Wisconsin, Republicans: Henry M. Fullers, and Cotton Whigs, and I will now proceed to give the result of fur- Faulkner and Denver, Dem. Slavery Extensionists, and John Williams, New-York

posed, all of the more important among them being formed with Republican majorities, as Squatter Sovereigns" in the Territory of are put in the position of Chairmen. Here are Messes. Porter, (Private Land Claims); (Mileage); Aiken, (Library); Brooks, (Expenditures of State Department). Harris, of Ill., (Naval Expenditures); and McMullen, (Public Buildings.) These gentlemen ard either South Americans or Slavery Extensettler to the exclusion of non-residents, and sionists of the other sort, and we are not a-

> The Laws that are to be Vindicated. Entertaining these views, it will be my imperative duty to exert, the whole power of

the Federal Executive to support public order in the Territory, (of Kansas) to vindicate its laws, whether Federal or local, against all attempts of organized resistance. Pierce's Last Message. It is proven beyond all possibility of suc-

cessful denial, that the laws made for the Territory of Kansas, wede made by an armed tle of a Legislature, in which the people of Kansas had no part or lot, and the acts of have before published the infamous statute in relation to Slavery, as it came from the hands of the Border Ruffians: but we cannot resist the opportunity here offered, to again remind our readers of the real character of the laws which the President will enforce with the whole power of the country. We quote a

Sec. 4. If any person shall entice, decoy or carry out of Kansas, any slave belonging to was administered to all the members before another, with the intent to deprive the owner they were permitted to take their souts, and thereof of such slave, he shall suffer DEATH the candidates for delegates elected to the or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than TEN years.
Sec. 5. If any person shall assist in entic-

AN ACT TO PUNISH OFFENCE AGAINST SLAVE

being voted for. What has become of all ing, &c., (as above)—shall suffer DEATH or their virtuous yndignation against extra-judibe implisoned at hard labor for not less than

Sec. 8. alf any person in this territory shall punished in like unniness as it such slave had escaped from his master in the territory;

Sec. 11. If any person print, write, introduce into, publish or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published, or within this territory, any book, paper, &c., containing any statements, doctrines, &c., Judge Conyay and Samuel C. Smith, of calculated to produce a disaffection among the slaves of this territory - he shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than five years.

less than five years.

Sec 12. If any free person by speaking or writing assert or maintain, that persons have or shall introduce into Kansas, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced in-After the election of printer, on the to the territory, written, printed, published ing any denial of the rights of persons to hold NOT LESS THAN TWO YEARS,

We submit, if laws like these, enacted under the circumstances that we have related, We find in the St Louis Herald a are to be enforced by the Army and Navy Dimock Feb. 17, 1856.

Dimock Feb. 17, 1856.

June 18 to the Union, that the efforts of the Nullifiers of the Union, that the efforts of the Union of the Unio