The Independent Republican.

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

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, May 1st, 1856.

Joe Smith and the Mormons.

There are persons now living in this County who remember Joe Smith, the great Mormon prophet, when he lived in Harmony township, just above Great Bend on the Susquehanna. He was a young man then, and as illiterate and loutish a young fellow as you will often see. He belonged to a worthless, shiftless family, and his father, his brothers, and himself, spent a great deal of their time in digging for buried money and other hidden treasures, Joe acting as guide in the matter and looking through a stone placed in a hat to discover the whereabouts of the treasures. Their money-digging did not prosper, as some mischievous spirits seemed always at hand to whisk away the buried treasure as the searchers were about to seize on it—and Joe ultimately took to the propagation of a new religion for a profession. With the particulars of his career, and the history of his rise to the position of prophet and leader of a large body of infatuated people, the public are already in a good degree familiar. His beginning was certainly humble enough. When a young man here, he could scarcely write his name. It was at this time that he fell in love with Emily, daughter of Jesse Hale, once a famous hunter in these parts, and it is said that his attachment for this girl was the real cause of his embarking in his career of Prophet. When he and a companion commenced translating the Mormon Bible, they hired an old unoccupied house, and there boarded themselves. Joe would work out among the farmers, get a bushel of corn and get it ground and take it home; and then the two would go on translating till the supply of corn was exhausted. Their marvellous stories about the golden plates containing the Book of Mormon excited considerable curiosity in the neighborhood, and many persons were permitted to feel the plates while enclosed in a pillow case, but none but the faithful were to be permitted to see them.

During this time Joe continued his visits at the house of Jesse Hale, although he was coldly received there except by the young lady in question; but at length it was discovered that he had been making propositions to a young girl working in the family, to make her the mother of another Jesus, as he blasphemously expressed it, and thereupon the old hunter turned him out of doors and forbid him his house. Subsequently Joe succeeded in persuading Emily Hale to elope with him to York State, where they were married.

While residing in Harmony, Joe had many discussions on religious subjects with the neighbors, and it is said that some of the simple and uncharitable Methodists, including Jesse Hale, Elder Lewis and his sons, used often so to befog and confound the embryo prophet, that he would cry of vexation. He was already beginning to perform miracles in a small way. Among other neighborly acts, he would often 'put a blessing on' the crops of his friends to ensure an abundant harvest. It happened that a man living just across the Susquehanna, had planted some corn on low, moist land, much subject to frost, and, whatever may have been his opinion of Joe's powers, he got him to put his blessing on the corn. But the Fall came and with it an early frost before the corn was ripe, and the whole crop was ruined. The Prophet's attention was called to the circumstance, but he had already begun to acquire that dexterity in escaping from a dilemma, for which he was afterwards remarkable, and he immediately explained the matter by saying that he had put a curse on it by mistake.

Among the many strange events that the world's history has witnessed, few are stranger than the success of this poor, illiterate, depraved, Gipsey-like stroller, in building up, in a Christian land, a new religion. Of the success of Smith and Harris and their companions in making converts, of their removal to the West, of the persecutions they endured in Missouri and Illinois, of the founding of Nauvoo, of the conflicts with the State authorities, of Joe's tragical death, and the subsequent removal of the faithful to 'the land of promise' in Utah, where they have succeeded in establishing a strange, many-wived, priest-governed community, under the guidance of Joe's successor, Brigham Young,—the reader needs not to be informed.

The Mormons continue to exhibit remarkable zeal and industry in propagating their faith. They have missionaries in almost every Christian country of the world, and meet with much success in making converts, mostly from the lower and more ignorant classes. These converts are sent off immediately to swell the numbers at Salt Lake City.

This community, thus rapidly increasing by immigration as well as by the peculiar structure of its social organization, it is said is about to apply for admission as a State in this confederacy. The condition of society there is represented as most horrible. Not only are bigamy and adultery considered as meritorious, but crimes of every grade and dye go unpunished and almost unnoticed. The authority of Brigham Young is considered superior to that of the United States, and the Judges and other officers sent there by the Federal authorities, are treated with contempt. The people of this country generally are exceedingly jealous of any appearance of a union of Church and State; but in Utah the Church is the State, there is no separating them. The condition of the female sex in Utah is really little different from that of Slavery. The degradation of their condition soon deprives them of all the fine and delicate characteristics of their sex, and they sink to the level of servile drudges for their lords and masters. But, besides these victims, the Mormon Elders hold real slaves, both of the African and Indian races, and it is said that the number of these is rapidly increasing.—What a disgusting spectacle does such a state of society present! Are the Free States of this Union, in which side by side stand the meeting house and the school house where the morality of the Bible is inculcated, to have their fortunes linked forever to those of a community where crime is legalized and all the rules of morality and decency are set at naught? Here is matter for serious thought for the advocates of popular sovereignty, those who hold that it is obligatory on us to admit any Territory that asks admission as a State, without reference to the nature of its institutions.

The Issue.

The Southern papers do not hesitate plainly to state the fact that Slavery extension is to be the great issue in the next Presidential election. We wish their doughface allies at the North were equally honest. But many of the Pierce and Nebraska men and the Fillmore Americans, here at the North, still pretend that the quarrel is over Know Nothingism, when the action of the two parties in Congress shows that, whenever any thing is to be done, they are ready to lay aside their disputes and act together to promote the interests of Slavery. So they will unite, we may be sure, in some shape, in the Presidential contest. While their Northern friends are talking of suppressing agitation and ignoring the Slavery question, the Southern papers recognize the real issue, as in the following extracts, the first of which is from the *Charleston Mercury*, sham Democratic, and the other from the *New-Orleans Bulletin*, Fillmore Know Nothing—both among the ablest and most influential papers of the South:

From the Charleston Mercury.

"The ensuing Presidential canvass, which will probably determine the fate of the Union, will turn almost *solely on the question of State equality.* NONE CAN CONSISTENTLY OR EFFECTIVELY CONTEND FOR STATE EQUALITY, who do not hold that the institutions of the South, and the social forms of the South, are equally *rightful, legitimate, moral, and promotive of human happines and well-being, with those of the North.* If slave society be inferior in these respects to free society, we of the South are wrong and criminal in proposing to extend it to new territory, and the North right in exerting itself to the utmost to prevent such extension."

From the New-Orleans Bulletin.

"The man is as blind as a bat, and hopelessly stupid, who does not see that there is one overshadowing question which *overwhelms and swallows up all other secondary issues;—the fundamental and vital question of Slavery.* Blink at it as we may, complicate or confuse it as much as possible, the fact cannot be disguised, that *Slavery is the real element of party divisions*; and to organize a party with the expectation that the members of it North and South would unite and harmonize upon this main point of dispute, is only short of *moon-struck madness.*"

Incorporating New Banks.

To show that our Legislators vote for or against new banks according to their views of the necessity existing for them, and not because they happen to belong to this or that party, we give the vote in the House of Representatives on the act incorporating the Stroudsburg Bank. Of the gentlemen named below it will be percieved that Smith of Wyoming, for whom our Democratic friends hereabouts had the pleasure of voting, supported the bill, and Mr. Phelps, who is the nominee of the late Union State Convention for Auditor General, voted against it. The vote on its final passage in the House (it having previously passed the Senate) was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Augustine, Backus, Baldwin, Ball, Beck, (Lycoming,) Beck, (York,) Brown, Brush, Buchanan, Caloyell, Clover, Cobourn, Craig, Crawford, Dock, Dowdall, Edinger, Gaylord, Gibboney, Haines, Hamilton, Hipple, Holcomb, Hunsecker, Imbrie, Ingham, Innis, Kerr, Lobo, M'Calmont, M'Combs, Mericar, Morris, Mumma, Pearson, Ramsey, Reed, Reinhold, Shenk, Smith, (Allegheny,) Smith, (Phila.,) Smith, (Wyoming,) Strouse, Vail, Wright, (Dauphin,) and Zimmerman—46.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Bernhard, Carty, Faulsold, Getz, Hamel, Hancock, Harper, Heins, Hibbs, Hill, Hillegas, Huneker, Irwin, Johns, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, M'Carthy, Manley, Maugle, Miller, Montgomery, Nunemacher, Phelps, Riddle, Roberts, Salisbury, Smith, (Cambria,) Thompson, Walter, Whallon, Wintrode, Yearsley and Wright, *Speaker*—34.

RIFLES AND BIBLES.—A Southern paper has the following:

"There is at present a large company of young men at Montgomery, Alabama, gathered from different sections of the South, who are about to start for Kansas. On Saturday last they attended church, and, after the services were over, each emigrant was presented with a copy of the Bible."

The Washington *Union* and several of the organs of the sham Democracy in this region, hold up this case as in striking contrast with that of the New Haven emigrants for whom, at a meeting held in a church, subscriptions were received, under the auspices of Professor Silliman, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and Rev. Mr. Dutton, to provide them with Sharpe's rifles. To us the case presents no difficulty. The New Englanders were no doubt already well supplied with Bibles, but destitute of fire-arms. The Southerners, according to southern customs, had an abundance of bowie-knives, revolvers, &c., but were destitute of Bibles. Emigrants to Kansas should be supplied with both Bibles and rifles, and in each case they were furnished with what they stood most in need of.

☞ Several of the German papers in Ohio are out in favor of Gov. Chase, of that State, for President.

Mr. Pennington, Member of Congress from New Jersey, wrote a letter to the late Republican Convention of that State, in which he declared that if the people of the North would maintain their just rights, there is but one alternative, that is, for all who are opposed to the Nebraska bill, to unite and rescue the National Government from the pro-Slavery Democracy.

PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANT RETURNED.—Mr. Buchanan has returned from Europe, and held a levee in the City Hall, New York, on Thursday last, which was attended by a large concourse of citizens. In the Philadelphia Common Council, on the same day, a resolution offering to Mr. Buchanan the use of Independence Hall, in which to receive and congratulate his friends, was rejected by a vote of 33 to 20. The Select Council rejected a like resolution. According to the *Daily News* his reception at Philadelphia was not very enthusiastic.

☞ The Benton Democracy of Missouri have nominated Thos. H. Benton for Governor.

The Atchison Democracy have nominated Trusten Polk for that office.

☞ We are requested to call attention to the Notice of the meeting of the Teachers' Association which appears in our paper this week.

TO WESTERN TRAVELERS.—Through tickets can be obtained at Searle's Hotel, to nearly all the cities in the Great West.

For the Republican.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Tired as I am to night, I have seated myself by our old oaken kitchen table, to write to you again. The frogs are peeping merrily down in the meadow, and their voices reach me through the window at my right, while through the half-opened bedroom door at my left comes the sound of deep-breathing sleeping children. Mrs. Ichabod is sitting opposite, employed with some branch of needle work, with which female fingers seem to be ever busy when they have nothing else to do. Sitting thus, in the quiet of eventide, and with the home-feeling strong within me, it is curious that a thought should have intruded itself upon me of some humble home of a slave at the South, where in the same deep home affections and kindred ties might exist as in our own. I fancied that there might be slaves, (at least yellow ones,) with human hearts and sympathies within them, and it even seemed to me that the very hopelessness of their condition on earth might make them cling with a more fervent love to each other. Then I was so very absurd as to place myself, in imagination, in the position of the father of such a family. Here I sit, one of the more intelligent class of slaves. My wife there, across the table, sewing so placidly; my children sleeping so sweetly in the little bed-room—slaves all. We have lived together so long that we have strong hopes that we shall never be separated. Of course we know that that light-headed, light-hearted, and somewhat unprincipled youth who lives in the great house yonder, can come any day he pleases, and take away my wife and sell her into a distant state where I shall never see her again. Or, the overseer may come this very night and take those little fellows sleeping there in the bedroom, and carry them all off, robbing us of them so utterly that we shall never hear from them more, nor know whether they are living or dead. I tell you, the feelings that swept over me and fired my blood as I thought of these things, cannot be expressed in words, and while my breast heaved and my teeth closed tightly, I involuntarily raised my clenched hand on high and swore a solemn oath that rather than have my humble home so violated I would die a thousand deaths. All this time I had said nothing aloud, but the vehemence of my gesticulation startled my wife, who turned on me a look of astonishment and asked the cause of my strange behavior. I was so indiscreet as to tell her what I had been thinking of. Indiscreet, I say, for no sooner had I done than she mounted her Slavery hobby, and declared that my vision, as she was pleased to term it, had come as a warning to me not to do anything to make me personally responsible for the existence anywhere of a system that wickedly permits parents to be robbed of their children, and all the sanctities of home to be violated. I confess I was a good deal shaken. You see, I had made the case of the slave my own, and it looked much harder to me than it ever had before. No: I would never be a slave, and call my brother man master. I, a son of the New England Pilgrims, will never bow the knee to any but to my Maker. And if man's noblest sentiments instinctively recoil at the thought of becoming a bondsman to his fellow, ought not the golden rule to prevent his placing others in bondage? But I find I am treading on dangerous grounds, and will change the subject.

I am not disposed to deny that Slavery is an evil, but the people of the South are not responsible for its existence. Slaves were originally introduced into this country when we were colonies, and the mother country is therefore answerable for their introduction. If their number was increased by importation afterwards, it was generally Northern and not Southern merchants that fitted out vessels for the Slave Trade. The Southern chivalry are not half as much to blame as the Northerners are for the existence of slavery. This argument I have often seen urged in Democratic papers, and don't you perceive its force as applied to the Republican fanatics? If we, or our fathers, have done wrong in the past, don't you see that that is a good reason why we should not do right in the present? If our fathers helped introduce the curse of Slavery into the old states, is it not our duty to help carry it into Kansas? You see the deduction is very logical.

Do you know what is the real cause of the spread of slavery in our country for years past? You, like other of the zealots of Free-Soilism, attribute it to the ambitious designs of Southern politicians who, you think, are aiming at the control of the government, so as to shape its action to promote the interests of the slavery system at the expense of the Free Labor of the North. You were never more mistaken. I have it from good authority that all these aggressions of Slavery, as you call them, are caused by the agitation of Northern fanatics. The South—that is, the 300,000 slave holders who stand for the South—are very peaceable and unambitious people, and if Northerners would let them alone and not interfere with their sacred rights, there would be no trouble. Did the South want Texas, to make some half dozen more Slave States? Not a bit of it. It was the little handful of abolitionists at the North, and not scheming Southern politicians, that annexed Texas. And when California applied for admission as a *Free State*, (although formed out of territory that the South had poured out her blood and treasure to secure,) who was answerable for the agitation that ensued? Why, the North, of course, for sending so many men to settle in that region and rob the South of her rights. To be sure, it was the southern members that in Congress so bitterly opposed the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty in the case of California, but that was not their fault. If the Northerners had staid at home, and left slavery to establish itself peaceably in California, no agitation would have followed. The fugitive slave law is another example. We had a law already providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor, and the South was not very strenuous about the new law when at first proposed, but when the fanatics at the North began to agitate against it, it became a point of honor with the noble spirits of the south to carry it through, for they, the descendants of the gallant Cavaliers, are not to be frightened or turned aside by the descendants of the snivveling, psalm-singing Puritans.

If the people of the North expect any favors they must keep quiet and receive with humble thankfulness what their Southern masters choose to bestow. This secret has as yet been learned only by a few politicians, and they have reaped a rich harvest from the knowledge.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, I suppose was also caused by Northern agitators, though, since it was proposed by pro-slavery men, in a time of profound quiet, and when the compromises of 1850 were supposed to have settled the slavery question forever, I don't exactly understand how it is to be charged upon the Free Soilers. But our Democratic papers tell me that it is so, and I am content to take it on their authority. For long experience of their truthfulness has led me to place implicit confidence in the statements of Democratic papers, *especially in this vicinity.* The editor of the *Montrose Democrat* has achieved an enviable fame in this respect. His statements with regard to individuals are as reliable and consistent as his principles, as avowed in his paper. He maintains the integrity of his Free Soil principles with the same strict regard to his personal dignity and the same nice sense of honor, with which he maintains his charges against Judge Wilmot. In short, he is a model editor, a man well worthy the place of leader of the Susquehanna Democracy, and to whom we can point with pride as the exemplar of our principles. ICHABOD.

Dimock, April 26, 1856.

State Printing—Gov. Pollock Sustained.

Never was an executive more triumphantly sustained in any position that he assumed than Gov. Pollock has been in his veto of the bill got up to rob the Commonwealth by the election of a Locofoco State Printer, to execute all the printing of the State at prices at which the state would actually be robbed of fifty thousand dollars to pamper a political press, and support a coterie of political dictators and State robbers.

The veto of Governor Pollock could not have been more fully vindicated than it has been by the bidding, offering to do all the work at 60 *per cent* below the prices fixed in the bill for the election of a State Printer.—If we take the present cost of printing, under the lowest bidder system, as a basis of estimate, which, for the last two years has been about forty thousand dollars a year, we may set down the estimate of the saving to the State at SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR. Or the cost of printing under the law, at the price fixed in it, at $100,000, which at 60 per cent discount leaves the cost at $40,000—a saving of $60,000 a year.—This is much greater than was calculated upon by Gov. Pollock. But as the work is taken by the present contractor and executor of it, by a man of thirty years or more experience in it, the plea cannot be made that he does not understand it, and has taken the work lower than he can do it. We have no doubt, but he has a fair margin of profit left even at the low rate that he has taken the work, for the execution of which he has given ample and sufficient security.—*Independent Whig.*

NEW-YORK AND NEW ENGLAND GIVEN UP!—The *Pennsylvanian* deplores, in most piteous terms, the steady advance of the Republican sentiment, and admits that New England and New York are gone. It says:

"So general is the sentiment [the Republican] in the States north of us, that many professing the Democratic name are infected, and the masses generally, even those not organized in the Black Republican party, are borne away by the popular current. It is a melancholy confession to make, but the Democracy—or what ought the Democracy—in those states, is at this time generally defeated by Black Republicanism; or is disorganized by the Freeisilism within its own ranks. There are thousands, of course, who have not bowed the knee to the Black Republican Baal, but the mass has been deluded and temporarily misled. For illustration, what New England State would sustain by its vote a sound platform like ours of the 4th of March? Would New York even? New Jersey we think might for she seems orthodox; but what other?"

The *Pennsylvanian* seems to think that Pennsylvania even is in danger, if Mr. Buchanan is not nominated. In enforcing the propriety of Buchanan's nomination, it says:

"But we do not wish to run any risk—We think that it is very unwise in our fellow Democrats of other States to ask us to run the risk; especially as their own interests—the interests of the Democracy of the whole Union—nay, the very Union itself—are as deeply involved; for if Black Republicanism carries Pennsylvania, in the next campaign the Union will assuredly be in peril."

Recollect that the "Black Republican" party, which so alarms the *Pennsylvanian* has not been one year in organized existence in Pennsylvania.

Kansas News.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 26, 1856.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, dated the 22d inst., says that Sheriff Jones attempted to arrest a man connected with the late difficulties, but was resisted by 300 men, when Gov. Shannon ordered out the military.

The foregoing story is considered doubtful.

ST. LOUIS, April 26, 1856.

A dispatch from Kansas City to *The Republican* says, that the United States troops made several arrests yesterday, and that Sheriff Jones, while guarding the prisoners, was shot. We have no further particulars.

The Ebo-Shin Democracy.

The leading object, now, of the Buchanan Democrats of Pennsylvania, is to convince the South that he is willing to descend as low at the feet of Slavery as Pierce and Douglas, in the bid for Southern votes. The *Pennsylvanian* is, *par excellence*, Mr. Buchanan's organ and mouth-piece in this State, and is understood to be authorized to speak for him.—Daily it falls lower and lower in the despicable scramble for Southern votes, and no word of rebuke or objection is heard from any portion of the Ebo-Shin Democracy of the State. The true Democracy no doubt feel disgusted, and will show their disgust at the proper time, but for the present the Ebo-Shins have it all their own way.

The *Pennsylvanian* of last Monday, determined that Douglas or Pierce should not get ahead of Buchanan in slaveholding favor, takes ground, contrary to all law, reason or common sense, that Slavery is not the creature of municipal or State law, but has its foundation in the necessities of man and the fitness of things, and thus it may exist any where in the United States, unless prevented by municipal law, and *that it is therefore a National and not a Local Institution!* The Freedom of the whole people is a local and sectional accident, the creation of positive law—Slavery is the natural and the National position, and exists independent of law. It requires no law to convert a Man into a chattel; on the contrary it requires a positive enactment to rescue and save a man from this condition!

It seems astonishing that any paper published in the Free States, much less the leading Democratic paper of this State, published in the great city of Philadelphia, should take such untenable and degrading positions; but it is too true, as the reader will discover from the following extracts. Speaking of the Villainage in England, and Serfdom in Russia, the Pennsylvanian says:

"They found their justification in usage and in the necessity of the case; precisely of the same character is the claim of the Constitutional party in this country, THAT SLAVERY IS A NATIONAL NOT A LOCAL INSTITUTION, AND MAY EXIST EVERYWHERE WITHIN OUR LIMITS, UNLESS PROSCRIBED BY MUNICIPAL LAW.

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Does the Constitution abolish slavery in the territories? While reserving to themselves the sole power to control the institution within their own limits, do they confer on Congress the power to legislate on the subject in reference to the Public Domain? No such thing. The power is not conceded to the General Government. There is no grant of this language in the Constitution.

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THE ENACTMENT OF THE WILMOT PROVISO WOULD BE AS GREAT AN ENCROACHMENT ON THE RIGHTS OF THE SOUTH, AS NEGRO STEALING."

Such is the language of the chief organ of Mr. Buchanan. Slavery, according to this doctrine is National, and has a right to go to any of the territories, and no power inherent in the Government can prevent it. It is above the Government, greater than the Government. Nothing but a State law can prevent it. Without a law to prevent it, it exists.

We need interpose no other argument to these positions of Mr. Buchanan's organ than the positive declaration of that great charter of our Liberties, the Declaration of Independence, which says that all men have an inalienable right to liberty—that Governments are instituted to secure this right, and that whenever any government becomes destructive of this right the people have a right to alter or abolish it. According to the *Pennsylvanian, all* men have not an inalienable right to liberty—they have no right to it at all, unless by the provision of municipal law. The government established by the very men who issued our great charter, grants no power to prevent a man being a slave, a chattel, a thing, at the will of another. Slavery is general, Liberty exceptional! Slavery is National, Liberty is local. Slavery is independent of law, and does not ask its aid.—Liberty is the creature of statute, and the assertion of the Declaration of Independence that the right to Liberty is inalienable is a mere figure of speech, a figment of the imagination, not true in law, in fact, or in the fitness of things! Such is the doctrine of the Buchanan men of Pennsylvania!

This same paper, Mr. Buchanan's mouthpiece, advocates the passage of a law in this State, permitting a slaveholder to bring his human chattel within the State, and hold him here for six months, thus granting to the citizens of slave States immunities which are forbidden to our own citizens. It would need only another step, and permit the Southern master to hold his slaves here during his pleasure, and slavery would be perpetuated so far as the citizens of Virginia or any other slave State are concerned!

When such sentiments as these are unblushingly proclaimed on the free soil of Pennsylvania by the organ of the dominant party, and speaking for the leading candidate for the Presidency, a citizen of our own State, is it not time for the people to look to the tenure of their own liberties? There is but a step between the enslavement of the black man and that of the poor white man. Already the doctrine is coolly urged by leading Southern Democratic papers, that all laborers, whether white or black, should be held as serfs or slaves—that capital should own the laborers!—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

A NEW ACT OF ASSEMBLY.—The following act has passed both branches of the Legislature and received the signature of the Governor:

An Act in relation to the Appointment of Collectors of State and County taxes. Section 1. *Be it enacted &c.*, That the county commissioners of the several counties in this Commonwealth shall have the power to appoint collectors of State and county taxes, without being confined in their selection to the persons whose names may be returned by the assessors, anything in the act passed fifteenth of April, eighteen hundred and thirty four, entitled, "An Act relating to the county rates and levies, and the township rates and levies," to the contrary notwithstanding.

☞ WILLIAM AIKEN, of South Carolina, is now spoken of as one who may probably bear away the prize, at Cincinnati, from Pierce, Douglas and Buchanan, and be the next Presidential candidate of the pro-slavery Democracy. His chief merit is, that he owns *one thousand slaves*, thus beating Donelson vastly, who boasted that he owned *one hundred human chattels.* The fact that Aiken stands at the head of a wealthy slave oligarchy, would be no objection to the Black Democracy. The more of a good thing the better, and if they are willing to impose the curse of slavery upon the free soil of Kansas, it must be a good institution in their estimation.

☞ We happen to know that Dr. AYER'S *Cherry Pectoral* and *Cathartic Pills* are good medicines, and shall proclaim it because we do know it. We confidently believe there is a vast amount of relief from suffering for the afflicted and fellow men wrapped up in these skillful preparations, and we shall freely use our little influence to make them know to those who need them.—*Philadelphia Sunday Times.*

PRESIDENTIAL.

We have to consider, in selecting our candidates, who can secure the entire Anti-Nebraska vote. Around what names can all the voters who earnestly desire that Kansas shall be Free be rallied? We want the votes of men who have been ranked as Americans, likewise of others who were born in Europe because they couldn't help it. We want a candidate around whom Whigs, Democrats, Abolitionists, and those who have taken no decided part in politics hitherto, may rally without embarrassment or mutual repugnance. Where is he?

In our view, the selection of candidates is an eminently practical business. We must not begin by imagining that the battle is won, and that we have only now to distribute and rightly apportion "the spoils of victory."—We must choose men who will attract to our ranks voters who are not already with us, and not repel any who are. We have to consider that, of the 296 Electoral Votes, a full third will go against us any how, and that of all that remain we must carry three-fourths or be beaten. Let us take a look at the figures:

ANTI-NEBRASKA. States.	Elec. Votes.	NEBRASKA. States.	Elec. Votes.
Maine	8	Maryland	8
New-Hampshire	5	Virginia	15
Massachusetts	13	North Carolina	10
Rhode Island	4	South Carolina	8
Connecticut	6	Georgia	10
Vermont	5	Alabama	9
New-York	35	Mississippi	7
Ohio	23	Florida	3
Michigan	6	Kentucky	12
Wisconsin	5	Tennessee	12
Iowa	4	Louisiana	5
		Arkansas	4
		Texas	4
	113		108
DEMOCRATS.			
New-Jersey	7	Indiana	13
Pennsylvania	27	Illinois	11
Delaware	3	California	4
Missouri	9		
Total			74

—This seems to us as favorable an estimate as existing facts will warrant—far more so than an opponent could be expected to concede. We believe there is this day an anti-Douglas majority in each of the States we have placed in the Anti-Nebraska column, provided it can be concentrated and called out; but it will not bear division. We shall then need 35 electoral votes from the doubtful list—that is to say, we need the votes of Pennsylvania and Indiana (40,) or Pennsylvania and Illinois (38,) or those of New-Jersey, Indiana, Illinois and California (35,) or those of Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri (36,) to elect. If we cannot carry, with hardly an exception, the States set down in our first column, we are beaten of course. If we can carry them, we must select candidates who can carry 35 votes out of the doubtful list. We must nominate with reference to success in those States, and with a determination that, if possible, at least half their Electoral Votes shall be carried. No blind, vague confidence in the justice and strength of our cause, no guess that ends will shape themselves without the interposition of means, will answer the purpose. To be beaten now is probably to lose Kansas, dragging in its train New-Mexico, Utah, and the new State or States which will be formed west of the former and south of the latter. It is to throw the residue of decaying, dissolving Mexico into the folds of the slaveholding anaconda, to be absorbed and digested at leisure. It is to commit treason to our cause through a blind, irrational, idolatrous devotion to its leading champions. To such treason we refuse to be a party. Show us the two fit, deserving men who are heartily for Free Kansas who can probably secure one more Electoral Vote than any others, and those men are our candidates, though their names were never known to us till this hour.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Adjournment of the Legislature.

HARRISBURG, April 22, 1856.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Democratic caucus having failed to agree upon a candidate for Speaker, Mr. Cresswell moved that the Senate take a recess of half an hour, which was not agreed to—yeas 12, nays 19.

Several similar motions were made and not agreed to, when the Speaker (Mr. Piatt,) addressed the Senate in his farewell speech, and resigned the Chair.

The Senate then proceeded to vote for Speaker, and the first ballot resulted as follows: Wilkins, 9; Browne, 6; Taggart, 6; Gordon, 6; Lewis, 1; Killinger, 1; Flemmken, 1—Mr. Browne not voting.

The second ballot resulted as follows:—

For Nathaniel B. Browne—Messrs. Crabbe, Ferguson, Flenniken, Gregg, Hoge, Jamison, Jordan, Knox, Lewis, Pratt, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Taggart, Wherry, and Wilkins—17; eleven American and 6 Democrats.

For Mr. Wilkins—Messrs. Browne, Buckalew, Cresswell, Evans, Ingram, Laubach, McClintock, Straub, Walton, and Welsh—10; all Democrats.

For David Taggart—Messrs. Finley, Mellinger, and Pratt—3.

For Francis Jordan—Mr. Frazer.

Mr. Browne was thereupon declared elected and being conducted to the chair, briefly addressed the Senate, thanking them for such a manifestation of their confidence and esteem.

The customary resolutions informing the House and the Governor that the Senate was ready to adjourn were then adopted; also resolutions of thanks to the late Speaker, and to the officers of the Senate.

The Senate then took a recess for an hour, and upon re-assembling a message was received from the Governor and read, announcing his approval of a number of bills. The General Appropriation bill was not among them.

The Senate then, at a quarter to eleven o'clock, adjourned *sine die.*

HOUSE.—The House met at nine o'clock, and after an hour spent in speeches upon various motions took a recess until eleven o'clock. Upon re-assembling, Mr. E. Joy Morris and others, entered upon the journal, their reasons for voting against the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. McComb offered a resolution thanking the Speaker, Mr. Wright, for the able, dignified and courteous manner in which he has discharged his duties during the session, which, after some remarks from Messrs. McCalmont and Ball, was unanimously adopted—yeas 91, nays 0.

A resolution was also adopted unanimously, thanking William Jack, Chief Clerk of the House, his Assistant, Jacob Ziegler, and the Transcribing Clerks, for the efficient and satisfactory manner in which they have discharged their duties.

A resolution was also adopted thanking the clergy of Harrisburg for their pious labors in opening the sessions of the House with prayer.

The usual Committees were ordered to be appointed to wait on the Governor and the Senate.

A message was received from the Governor informing the House that he had signed the supplement to the act incorporating the Miner's Bank of Pottsville, the supplement to the charter of the Harrisburg Bank, and the bill to restore the charter of the Erie and North East Railroad Company. The appropriation bill and other bank bills were not in the list.

A motion was then made and agreed to that the House adjourned *sine die.*

The Speaker delivered a brief farewell address, and in conclusion declared the House adjourned without day.

Six hundred and seventy-one bills and fourteen resolutions have passed and been signed by the Governor.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Legislature of this State recently adjourned, after having been 112 days in session, and passing over 1,200 bills. Among them were 20 chartering new Railroad companies, 15 incorporating new Insurance companies, and about 20 incorporating new Coal mining companies. The bill restoring to the Erie and North-East Rail road Company their franchise and powers taken away by the law of 1855 was passed, and has been signed by the Governor. The amendments insisted upon by the Erie people (viz., requiring a change of gauge, a change of line so as to run to the harbor, taxing freight and passengers going East, &c.,) were voted down, thus at last doing tardy justice to the interest of the commercial and traveling community. The salaries of the State Judges are raised by the General appropriation bill. N. B. Browne of Philadelphia, the author of the Lager Bier bill, was elected President of the Senate.

OHIO AMERICANS.—The Ford and Spooner Ohio Americans, which comprehend the vast majority of the party in that State, have adopted the following platform:

1. Not to proscribe a man on account of his birthplace.

2. To oppose Roman Catholicism only when it meddles with politics.

3. To enforce the present Naturalization laws rigidly before they attempt any change.

4. To oppose any further extension of Slavery.

We can see no objection to this, and nothing to prevent the cordial union of the Re-Republicans with such Americans. The other branch, or "Trimble Americans," support Fillmore, and all the objectionable and proscriptive features of the old order, and swallow the whole pro-slavery Philadelphia platform. The Republican Americans will carry the State by a large majority over the Democracy, while the Filmore party will dwindle into a mere faction.—*Pittsburgh Gaz.*

A SLAVE TRADER PARDONED.—President Pierce has pardoned Charles Kerman, the captain of the slaver Glamorgan, captured on the Coast of Africa in 1854, and brought to Boston. Capt. K. was fined $1,000 and sent to prison for three years.—*Exchange.*

Mr. Kerman was convicted of the crime of Piracy, in stealing free men and women for the purpose of enslaving them. After one years imprisonment he is pardoned by the President. Had he been convicted of helping men from slavery to freedom, he would probably have been sentenced for life, instead of three years, and been permitted to serve out his time without the interposition of executive clemency, as was the case with the Martyr Torrey.—*Binghamton Standard.*

☞ An exchange paper, the editor of which, no doubt lately "set up" with a widow, goes off thus:

"For the other half of a courting match there is nothing like an interesting widow.—There's as much difference between courting a damsel and an attractive widow as there is between cyphering in addition and double rule of three. Courting a girl is like eating fruit, all very nice as far as it extends, but doing the amiable to a blue-eyed bereaved one in black crape comes under the head of preserves—rich, pungent, syrupy. For delicious courting, we repeat, give us a live widder."

Fire, Fire!

The Montrose Fire Company will meet at the Engine House on Monday evening next, May 5th, at 5 o'clock P. M.

F. B. CHANDLER, Sec'y.

Rough & Ready, Take Notice!

Rough and Ready Fire Company are hereby notified to meet at their Engine House, *prepared for exercise*, on Saturday next, May 3d, at 5½ o'clock P.M.

B. S. BENTLEY, jr., Sec'y.

Teachers' Quarterly Association.

There will be a Quarterly Meeting of the Teachers of Susquehanna county held at Lawsville Centre, in the township of Liberty, on the 8th and 9th of May instant. The meeting will organize at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 8th. It is intended to benefit more directly the Summer schools, but will be highly advantageous to both male and female teachers.

John L. Richardson, Esq., County Superintendent of Luzerne county, has engaged to be present; also, Prof. Stephen W. Clark of New York, author of Clark's Grammar.

The people of Liberty have generously offered to entertain all who may attend the Institute, free of charge. Those teachers who have engaged to be present, charge nothing for their services, and by this arrangement all the teachers in the county have the privilege of attending free of charge—it costing them nothing but their time and trouble of getting there, which conditions, we hope, will not stand in the way of a single teacher in the county.

Come, Teachers of Susquehanna county, arouse! Let every teacher and friend of education who reads this notice, take pains to show it to those who he may think have not seen or will not see it. Let every Board of Directors in the county encourage the attendance of the teachers in their town, and, if necessary, give them the time required for such attendance. Let every friend see that no teacher, who can be got there, is absent.

B. F. TEWKSBURY, County Sup't.

April 28, 1856.

MARRIED.

At the house of N. V. Carpenter, in Great Bend, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. J. B. McCreary, Mr. BENJAMIN PALMER, of Susquehanna, and Mrs. JANE E. MCKUNE, of Lanesboro.

In North Jackson, April 27th, by Rev. J. B. King, Mr. JACKSON PARMETER of Gibson, to Miss ELLEN S. BIRDSALL of Jackson.

By Rev. T. Thomas, on the 20th ult., Mr. STEPHEN EDSELL of Middletown, to Miss SARAH SUTTON of Silver Lake.

DIED.

In Rush, April 23d, NORMAN D., son of J. W. & Cornelia Granger, aged 15 years, 3 months and 15 days.

Dr. E. F. Wilmot,

GRADUATE of the Allopathic and Homeopathic Colleges of Medicine, is now permanently located in Great Bend Pa.

April 30, 1856.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

A NEW and general assortment of Spring Goods, of superior attractions in *style* and *prices*, are now being received and opened by H. BURRITT.

New Milford, April 28, 1856.

Bounty land Men again attend!!!

A NEW LAW.

THOSE who have applied for warrants and heretofore have failed, come now to me and obtain your warrants.

L. F. FITCH.

Montrose April 20th 1856. 16 w4.

NEW GOODS

Arriving Daily at Hopbottom.

THE subscribers are now opening a large and well selected stock of new goods, Consisting of Dry goods, Groceries, Hard-ware, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes of all sizes and Styles, Flour, Corn Meal, Salt, &c., &c., all of which they will sell as cheap as can be bought elsewhere in the county, in Exchange *for* Lumber, Shingles, Produce of all kinds, Woolen socks, Cash, or approved Credit.

Two shillings per pair paid for good socks, Sixteen cts. per doz. for Eggs, twenty cents per pound for Butter. By BELL & TINGLEY.

Hop Bottom, April 24, 1856 16w3.

DAIRY SALT by the pound, bushel or sack, just received and for sale by BENTLEY & READ.

BUTTER FIRKINS & TUBS furnished to order by BENTLEY & READ.

FRESH BUTTER in tubs, sent to the city, and returns promptly made in current funds by BENTLEY & READ.

April 30, 1856.