ate pride it is instructive. The new particular of the instruction of

"FREEDOM AND RIGHT ACAINST SLAVERY AND WRONG."

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

MONTROSE, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1856.

FRAZIER & SMITH, PUBLISHERS VOL 2: NO. 28

Eorrespondence.

For The Independent Republican. SEED CORN

There appears to be a general complaint of the farmers, that their " corn does not come Several reasons are assigned for it; and with your favor I will give mine, based upon experience and close observation, hoping thereby that a similar event may hereafter be prevented. I do not think, as come do, that the corn of last year was not fully matured, because, if that were the case. can not see why mine should have been exemp: mine has come up usually well. The cause of failure must be looked for in some other quarter. If our farmers had generally selected their seed when they cut up their corn, husked it, and put it up where the cob should have been fully dried before winter came, their seed would not have failed, in a single instance, to germinate. I am quite sure that mine would have proved a failure.

hed I not taken special care of it. Sometimes corn becomes heated and in jured for seed, by putting too much in a shock; it is also often injured by its becoming frozen. But all such can be as readily told, as can be a blighted potatoe or rotten apple. The natural luster of the kernel is distroyed. and blisters, apparently, cover the surface of it-sometimes only deep between the rows and on the edges of the kernels, (the grains otherwise appearing bright and fair) which 'can only be detected by shelling. To plant corn under such circumstances, is more than hazardous; a failure is nominally certain.-The ameriance of the cob can not always be depended on; but I think that of the kernel may. If there is the east apparent defect in the luster of the kernel, I always reject ithecause my xperience is, that it is totally unfit for seed. Such was the season last fallso adverse for iring corn, that I apprehended danger; hen I was much more particu-

My method of a cting my seed is this: When cutting up corn, the earliest and larger cars I leave 8 ding on the stock till after I have done cutt sometimes for ten tion. days, or even longer. hen I have lesure sing through it. "Our woma complained any more objections

At the time of hiking I make at ter seas soon as possile, never throwing into

merely vial. I do not pretend that my ng up very fast. The country back is said method the very best,—it has never failed the fine and is filling up very rapidly. me. better and surer way can be adopted, bil means let us, one and all, follow

preserved in almost any way; but in our re- It is an important point, being landing gion it is not so. It only remains, then, to place for the country sixty miles by But institute and pursue that course of careful the people are mad with speculatio, and, ness which the circumstances of our country sooner or later, it will injure the town, In so signally require.

S. A. NEWTON. Brooklyn, June 4, 1856.

Western Correspondence of the Republican.

Winona, M. T., May 14, 1856. Minnesota Belle, at Fulton City, bound to ly too rough for the plow, yet there will be have a ramble, and see some of the world isome fine farms in the valley, also many where the people are not so thick as they mills. As I travelled along, the snakes which will be. And here let me say to those who the cold weather had long kept denned up, intend to visit Minnesota or any of the upper were out sunning themselves in great num-Mississippi country, that if you buy tickets bers, and for a while I amused myself by kilof the agents of the Packet boats, who go on ling them; but at last found the job too bestowing no attention upon his excited opto the cars at Freeport, you will stand a good great, and passed on. All I saw were hischance to be taken in. They charge more sing adders, though rattle snakes are said to South Carolina?" cjaculated Butler for the and give poorer fare. Wast until you get to be plenty in the summer. the River, and then make the best bargsin you can, always shunning the Packets if you can. The Minnesota Belle is, a St. Louis eyes. boat of the first class, and, this trip, came had snow banks in your fence corners!) They sion of the country:

came from New Orleans.

inhabitants. Cord wood, all the way up the would sink-entirely, which I attributed to the river, was affoat by the acre; and the lum- rock being lime. I saw vast number of sinkber, which the dry weather has kept back for holes, so common in all limestone countries; the last two years, was coming down the and in several there were large springs gushbroad bosom of the "Father of Waters" in ling out half way down their sides and sinkrafts that would make a Susquehanna lumberman's eyes water.

Savanna, on the Illinois side, is the first | nois the same distance; but Oak Openings are town above Fulton. It looks old and shab- abundant, furnishing plenty of wood for fuel by, but as it is now holding ou to the West- and fencing, though worth little for building ern end of the Freeport and Savanna R. R., it is hoped it will be jerked into quicker ac-

There are several dried up towns between Savanna and Dunleith. There is always a town on the Mississippi wherever there are five rods of bottom between the river and bluffs, provided there is a ravine by which with passengers. On the Dubuque and St. the back country can be reached.

Dunleith is, as the monument at the end of the road says, "The end of the Illinois Central R. R." It is a town of some pretensions and for a Western town is very substantially

of the Mississippi. They are scattered all Dubuque, on the opposite side of the river, s destined to make one of the most important towns on the river, north of St. Louis.-The next landing is Cassville, on the Wisconsin side, at the mouth of Grant river.

Clayton City, in Iowa, comes next; and i ver the honorable gentleman after whom she is named, gets to be President, I hope he will ecommend Congress to appropriate five thousand barrels of powder to blast away the rocks and give her room, for she has quite out grown her foundations. One cannot help being forcibly struck as he passes along with the great importance to the country in the and fine. Corn-planting has just begun. interior of having an outlet to the river, by seeing every ravine filled by a town.

The next landing of any importance is Guttenburg, a German town on the Iowa side, of

Next comes "McGregors Landing," and it is a landing and nothing else. There is no room for a town, but the bank is lined, piled lar in selecting at taking care of my seed and jammed with all sorts of merchandise method of acquiring land where it is not yet destined to the interior and Minnesota.

wankie terminates here. It is a military sta- pre-empted the amount of which can never ex-

There are several other landings, the most payment of which money a bond is given for I gather them, husk bially, braid into important of which are Lansing, in Iowa, strings, and hang them in airy place where Brownsville, in Minnesota, at the mouth of into market. It is necessary, before a prethey will speedily and cenly dry before Root river. "The Root River District" frost comes, or put them, a lid last fall, in Land Office is at present located here, but is an upper room, warmed by ove pipe past to be removed the first of June to Chatfield, seventy miles up Root River. Only a very some of my making a granary the cham- small portion of Minnesota, and that along ber. But my corn having co up a first the Mississippi, has ever been in market, and rate," I presume she vill not her er make all of that has been taken that is worth the

Next come Prairie La Cross, at the mouth lection for seed, an put in a drying action of La Cross river, in Wisconsin. It is the the heap with the ther corn, as many en do. That which select in the field I alvest high enough to be out of the way of high waplant as far as will go, because it has ter. The bluffs are three miles back from tendency to ake the succeeding crop ca the town, and are bold and rocky, making a most splendid back ground. La Cross has The exclubor in the way propose, hobout two thousand inhabitants and is shoot-

re are several miserable town sites betwee a Cross and Winona. This last town it; use sure I am we cannot be too partice in the selection of our seed for planting it up for subinfor too careful in putting it up for subinformation in the course of its
ago the dians were there; to day, two
thousand the men have a home there. I setts and South Carolina, it relates the following anecdote: crop; but bad seed destroys every fat for an improv. business lot. I doubt if able prospect. How important, then, that there is another wn this side the Rocky s almost inestimable grain should be kept

Se from being heated while curing, and be erfectly cured and dry betore the cold of winter sets in, and thus be secure from dan
winter sets in, and thus be secure from dan
winter sets in, and thus be secure from dan
winter sets in, and thus be secure from danmiles. But it is too low, at liable to inun-In more genial climes, seed corn may be dations, which makes the place little shaky.

Minnesota, provided I see it. Mandeville, M. T., May 21, 1856. Messis. Editors :- From Winona I took the valley of the Rolling Stone back into the Three days since, I took the Steamboat interior. For ten miles the land is general-

my next I may have something to say,

After going ten miles, I came out on to the we had thought an abolitionist could possess. table lands, where a better country met my He finished his speech without any further

Winona is on the forth fourth degree of well supplied with ripe peaches for dessert North Latitude. I have thevelled in a zigand goose berries for pies. (Think of that, | zag direction back from that place, eighty you men who on the eleventh of May still miles from the river, and here is my impres-

The soil is more variable than in Illinois Fulton City is at the point where the Air or lows; often on a single quarter section Jared Sparks, Henry W. Longfellow, Profs. Line R. R. crosses the Mississippi; it is low, may be found, deep, black loam, stiff, yellow Fulton and Beck, Dr. Worcester, Judge dred settlers from Illinois to Kansas, and marshy, and very unhealthy. It contains sev-clay and white sand; so that, taken as a Phillips, Jos. T. Buckingham, and others.—

Eloquent speeches were made by the President of Eloquent speeches were made by the President, Lyons, on the opposite side of the river, is a growing place, now, owing to the high stage of the water in the river, half under water,—
The viver is higher than it has been for the last two years, and I am strongly impressed that many fleas and bed-bugs in half the restoration of peace in Consequence—to say nothing of the other to more furnation as growing as rich as, in those live far from being as rich as, in those local legislation?

Lyons, on the opposite side of the river, is growing place, now, owing to the high stage of the river, half under water,—
of the water in the river, half under water,—
The viver is higher than it has been for the last two years, and I am strongly impressed that many fleas and bed-bugs in half the restoration of peace in Kansas, to annex, the river say for the consider that power in the special oconsider that power in the responsible dent, Dr. Blair, Theophilus Parsons, Prof. Felton, Rev. Mr. Huntington, and R. H. Dans, and appropriate resolutions passed.

Senator Trumbull has prepared with Senate, proposing, with a view of the special point of the

Political Selections.

We commend the following article, from he Richmond Enquirer, to those northern editors who think there has been an unnecesing at the bottom. Of good timber I did not sary display of feeling in this section in refind more than I should in travelling in Illigard to the outrage committed on Mr. Sum ner. No doubt they will find in it such a manifestation of opinion as they can conscientiously approve: purposes. So I have a settled conviction that

Minnesota has a poorer soil than her south-

ern neighbors, but is altogether better sup-

Immigration is going on at a surprising

rate. More than thirty boats run between

Galena and St. Paul, all of which go loaded

Paul stage road. I counted in one day thirty-

seven covered emigrant wagons, all bound

for Minnesota. It is difficult to find one hun-

and sixty acres of land together that would

make a decent farm without also finding a

cabin and settler, anywhere within fifty miles

over. Towns are springing up very fast .-

Mechanical labor commands high prices; and

as sine tenths of the inhabitants have come

last year and this, they have as yet been able

to add little or nothing to the stock of provi-

sions, in consequence of which every thing of

that nature has to be bought, at exorbitant

prices, of provision speculators. Pork is

thirty dollars per barrel. Very many of the

cattle driven in last season died during the

winter and spring, which last has been very

backward, cold, and wet, but is now warm

Settlers who go into the country now will

generally do better to push back where choice

locations are yet to be found than to take a

The climate I judge to be, in Southern Min-

It may be of service to some to state the

ceed one hundred and sixty acres, upon the

a patent to be issued whenever the land comes

emption will be granted, to prove that the

person claiming it has a comfortable house

and other improvements on the land and that

and twenty acres of land prior to this. Sec-

ond: by Claim, is where a person resides up-

on the land and improves it. By proving

the same, ten days before the land comes in-

to market, the settler has the privilege of

thrown into open market. Any amount of

fraud, and false swearing is perpetrated by

speculators and those hired by them. Yet it

is a risky business, for if proven the guilty

party loses both his land and money. Such

things give rise to a vast amount of litiga-

on Sumner, and expresses a hope that the for-

What Sumner may have said about Sena-

tor Butler we know not, but we think that

the old Senator, who is quite as fiery hearted

as he is white headed, would scorn the thought

of letting any younger man take a quarrel

sened to be in session of Congress during one

gentleman of many fine and generous person

I qualities, had become exceedingly elated

nt. Summer was commenting on the expul-

fierce ton. "Does he mean South Carolina?"

nesota, about the same as that of Susquehan-

fifth choice nearer the river.

plied with stone; wood, and water.

"THE SUMNER DISCIPLINE - THE NEED-EUL REMEDY.—A few Southern journals, affeeting an exclusive refinement of feeling or hands smokes the blood of a poor countryregard for the proprieties of official inter-course, unite with the Abolition papers in condemning the chastisement inflicted upon a simple straight-forward question-do you Summer by the Hon. P. S. Brooks. have no patience with these mealy-mouthed pharisees of the Press. Why not speak out and declare at once that you are shocked by his trial for the murder of Thom .s Keating, the brutality of a slaveholding ruffian! is much more manly to adopt the violent vocabulary of the Tribune, than to insinuate lisapprobation in the meek accents of a con-"In the main, the press of the South ap-

plaud the conduct of Mr. Brooks, without ondition or limitation. Our approbation at ast is entire and unreserved. the act good in conception, better in execution, and best of all in consequence. rulgar Abolitionists in the Senate are getting above themselves. They have been humored until they forget their position. They have grown saucy, and dare to be impudent to gentlemen! Now, they are a low, mean, scurvy set, with some little book learning. but as utterly devoid of spirit or honor as a pack of curs. Intrenched behind "privilege," they fancy they can slander the South and

insult its representatives with impunity. The truth is, they have been suffered to run too long without collars. They must be lashed into submission. Sumner, in particular, ought to have nine and thirty early ev cry morning. He is a great strapping fel ow, and could stand the cowhide beautifully. Brooks frightened him, and at the first blow of the cane he bellowed like a bull calf. There is the blackguard Wilson, an ignorant Nantick cobbler, swaggering in excess of muscle, and absolutely dying for a beating. Will not somebody take him in hand? Hale is another huge, red faced, sweating scounin market. And first by Pre-emption: which drel, whom some gentleman should kick and and sickly. A Rail Road running from Mil- and twenty five cents per acre for the land dent talk. These men are perpetually abu-

sing the people and representatives of the South for tyrants, robbers, ruffians, adulterers, and what not. Shall we stand it? Can gentlemen sit still in the Senate and House of Riepresentatives, under an incessant stream of denunciation from wretches who avail themselves of the privilege of place to indulge their devilish passions with impunity In the absence of an adequate law, Southern gentlemen must protect their own honor and he is not already the owner of three hundred feelings. It is an idle mockery to challenge one of these scullions. It is equally useless to attempt to disgrace them. They are inensible to shame, and can be brought to reason only by an application of cowhide or that for every vile word spoken against the coming in and paying for the land before it is South, they will suffer so many stripes, and they will soon learn to behave themselves

Mr. Brooks has initiated this salutary disipline, and he deserves applause for the bold. judicious manner in which he chastised the scamp Summerg It was a proper act, done at the proper time, and in the proper place. Of all places on earth the Senate chamber, the theatre of his vituperative exploits, was the very spot where Summer should have been The Louisville Journal condemns, in made to suffer for his violation of the decenproper terms, the dastardly assault of Brooks cies of décorous debate, and for his brutal lenunciations of a venerable statesman. It was literally and entirely proper that he should be stricken down and beaten just beside the desk against which he leaned when he fulminated his filthy utterances through the Capitol. It is idle to talk of the sauctity "A pitched battle has long been raging beof the Senate chamber, since it is polluted by the presence of such fellows as Wilson, and tween the champions of these two States, and generally the harshest and most offensive lan-Sunner and Wade. They have desecrated guage has come from the South Carolinians, it, and cannot now fly to it as to a sanctuary who don't like to be outdone in anything.-

ike decent dogs-they can never be gentle-

from the lash of vengeance. example of Mr. Brooks, that so a curb may be imposed upon the truculence and audacity of abolition speakers. If need be, let us have a caning or cowhiding every day. If the worst comes to the worst, so much the

A Counterfeiter Swall wing the Eviry questions. Judge Butler, who is really a DENCE AGAINST H.M. The Buffalo Republic gives the following account of the transactions from frequent visits to the Senatorial Restauweek: "The individual had passed a counterof Mr. Hoar, a venerable citizen of Misfeit bill upon Mr. Flint, the Treasurer of the theatre, who procured his arrest, and conveysach setts, from the limits of South Carolina, ed him to the box office to be searched. As he but he lid not mention South Carolina's name. entered the office he put his hand in his pocket Mr. Buier interrupted him by asking in a and took something therefrom-supposed to Summer proceeded without noticing the interbe a roll of bills which he quickly thrust ". demand," exclaimed Butler, through the tieket window to a person on the starting again is his feet, " whether he means outside, probably a confederate. The person fled, and although the officers pursued him South Carolina; for, if he does, let him say so, and I will give him something to rememthey were unable to capture him. About this time the fellow observed the bill that he ber me and South Carolina as long ashe lives." Sumner still proceeded quite impertubably, had passed upon Mr. Flint lying on the counter, and with a rapidity and case that asponent just in front of him. "Does he mean owed it. He was then searched, but no third time. "Yes, I do mean South Carolicounterfeit money was found upon him. A na," thundered Sumner with more spirit than handsome sum of good money, and a valuable gold watch, were found and retained by the officers. He was locked up for the night interruption, and Butler rose to reply, but and taken to Rochester next morning-he, the fine old South Carolina gentleman was with his confederates, having escaped from too far gone to be half equal to the tremen-

AID FOR KANSAS. A correspondent writing At an Indignation meeting recently rom Chicago says :- The adjourned meeting of Saturday night for the further considera-Senator Sumner, the Hon. Joel Parker presided, assisted by Hon. Theopilus Parsons, Republican ticket, was the largest ever held in Illinois. It was resolved to send five hun-

The Herbert Case. We allo the following from the Cincinnati Times. It will be seen that the Democratio party begin already to see breakers ahead:

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATION-101 NASSAU STREET, New York,

May 30th, 1856.

GENTLEMEN:—A word spoken in time i said to be worth more than gold, and I beg to offer you such a word, by favor of the Cincinnati press. You will have at your door, I still hope not on your benches, a delegate from California, (Mr. Herbert) on whose man of mine by birth, lately murdered in a public hotel at Washington. I address you mean to admit this man a seat in your Convention? I hope, I sincerely hope, you do

not. He is now under heavy bonds to stand and if he has not decency enough to stay away, you, knowing all the insulting and unjustifiable circumstances of the case, ought to I am known to several of your number,

and though never personally engaged in any Presidential canvass, of the three I have witnessed in the United States, there are those with you, who can certify that all my preferences have hitherto been Democratic, and my action accordingly. In 1852 I was among the first, the most earnest, and I believe not the least efficient in resisting the artful attempt to make Mr. Pierce answerable for the Catholic test in the New Hampshire Constitution. The "campaign" publications of that day, issued from the offices of the Boston Post, Albany Argus, and Washington Union, have recorded, how ready for the maintenance of a great principle, in common with the class of citizens to which I belong. I was

then found to obliterate the memory of individual wrongs. Precisely in the same spirit, I now ask for Mr. Herbert's exclusion. Since 1852 a fierce social war has been made on the adopted citizens. So long as it was confined to sectarian presses and midnight mobs, we endeavored to resist it with a firm forbearance. But

when a Democratic member of Congres, and delegate to your convention, shoots, before breakfast, a working man because he resented being called a ! d-d Irish son of a b-h, it is full time for us to ask you, do you mean to separate that man from your ranks, or to Webster "where shall we go?" Under this overlook notorious facts, or to vindicate the equality of all classes of citizens high and ow, native and foreign-born, in practice as in theory? Looking anxiously for your degision to your proceedings I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, THOMAS D'ARCY MCGRE.

OUR "CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS."-The Contwo Printing Offices have been destroyed by cannonade, for exercising the one, and a Senator in Congress beaten down and mangled in his seat, for availing himself of the other. The Constitution declares that "the right of the People to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." Within the present month persons acting under Federal authority have forcibly seized two hundred stand of arms. sas, and turning them upon their lawfill owners, have driven them from their homes.

There is a clause in the Constitution declaring that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process and the other chopped to pieces by Rederal permission; and Lawrence has been reduced to a heap of smoking ruins by Federal command. Such is American Liberty in May 1856. Douglas' threat is fast becoming reality. We are being "subdued."

The Louisville Journal will not adthe excuse offered for the ruffian Brooks, tified the cowardly assault. It says that the personalities of Sumner's speech were no vorse than the speeches of Douglas are, habitually, and that they had the advantage of being expressed in a style of scholarship greatly in contrast with the slipshod billingsrate of the Illinois Senator. The Journal is not surprised that the South Carolina people approve of Brooks' cowardly and brutal conluct. The reason given is:

"There were twice as many traitors in South Carolina in the days of the Revolution as in any other State in proportion to population and we think that her soil as a gene ral rule grows worse men now than it did

The ruffian Brooks will have to go to Louisville and challenge Prentice, if he is ambitious of being the champion of South Carolina to-

EASILY SATISFIED. Advices from Washington state that Mr. Brooks is perfectly man can be satisfied with a severe excoriation—one where the nerves are laid bare and steeped in poison, then Mr. Brooks must be eminently satisfied. If any one is pleased with a complete dissection and analysis of nis own-secondrelism, Mr. Brooks must experience eestatic sensations. If an exhibition of sheer brutality, so drawn as to excite the scorn, contempt and derision of all good men can be productive of pleasurable emo-tions to the perpetrator, then the South Carolinian must realize perfect transports of

Three companies of U.S. troops numbering 280 men, passed through Pitts-New Mexico. They were under command of Lieutenants Du Bois and Merrill, and comprised companies A and B of the 2nd. and company F of the 1st dragoons-the tion of Kansas affairs and ratification of the first two to be sent to Fort O'Reily, in Kansas, and the latter to Santa Fe in New Mex-

A MURDERER SCREENING A RUFFIAN.

From the Pittston Gazette SLAVERY OR FREEDOM. Cornelius Remsen to Isaiah Rynders, Esq.

LETTER NO. IV. A word with you about the Constitution Capt. Rynders, introductory to my fourth letter. A studied eulogy would be as maukish and out of place, as a school boy's Fourth of July dration, or a compliment to the sun for its beneficent rays. None but a mad man, North or South, would deliberately dissolve the Union. Its blessings are unspeakable, and yet many men of ardent temperament, beyond the line of discretion, use a language and adopt, or advocate, measures which tend to endanger it. At the South it was once avowed in high stations, "Liberty first, and then the Constitution." Even the eminent Berrien is reported to have said "I have been taught to regard the Union of these States as essential to their safety. But there is a stronger-need I name it?" For the blessed Institution, of course. A late Richmond paper, leader of the faithful in the "Mother of Presidents," proclaimed that if Congress refused admission to Kansas, as a Slave State, (notwithstand the Atchison and Stringfellow outrages of all Law and right, human and divine, to introduce it there,) that act would be of itself a dissolution of the Union, and Mason and Dixon's line be the es tablished boundary. By what authority that

paper spoke, we are not informed. If I comprehend the threat it amounts to this, "Repe resentatives in Congress from New York, however clear may be your convictions of duty, to your oath to the will of your Constituents, to the ultimate and permanent interests of the whole Union on this matter, remember, you have no volition, no freedom of opinion and action; all must be violated at the belies of the Slave power, and you must act the traitor and craven, or we will rend the bonds of Union asunder." This sounds, to say the least, very strangely. Are these gentlemen in earnest, or do they deem a maority of us so timid that they have only to shake the threatening lash and we will obey? If the official paper at Richmond is regarded as speaking by authority and this is the

deliberate threat of Virginia to New York, it is high time for us to be looking about us.-The Constitution is ours, and we will cling to it while there is a plank left. Turned away from Washington, the inquiry must be met, where will the Free States fix their seat of Government. In the language of Mr. whether it is prudent to lay out one single penny more to improve, or adorn, a Capitol for Virginia, and her new Government, from which we are to be, by her, unceremonious ly and ruthlessly driven? With the present facilities of travelling the Representatives of New York can go to Cincinnati, Indianapolis. Detroit. Chicago or Iowa City, with less difficulty than, forty years ago, they could get to Washington. Will all these discussions forced upon the country by the Richmond paper, tend to the rise of property in the District, or on the Virginia or Maryland shores of the Potomac? The deadlest enemy of the Federal District and of Virginia could hardly inflict a more serious, perhaps fatal wound, to the interest of both, than to assume a position which of necessity must and a field-piece belonging to citizens of Kan- shake public confidence in the continuance of Washington as the seat of the Federal Emprire. Suppose the North driven away, the

separation made, will not Virginia see that Rome must go to Constantinople? That the Southern Empire must have a more central Capitol, that the Southern-most healthful position on the Mississippi will be the place pitched upon. Under the startling view of a most to be deprecated contingently, will not northern farmers now buying land extensively in Virginia, having reference to the growing markets in Washington, stop their purhases ? Who will buy City lots, build and improve, when they are taught; from Richand that the permanence of the Union, and consequently the continuance of the seat of Government on the Potomac, depends on Congress voting to endorse the Atchison and Stringfellow outrages? Let the responsibility rest on the aggressor, say, give us fair play, and esto perpetua to Washington as the seat of government, and we will make her

Of the constitution, Captain Rynders, instead of a homily, let me tell you a story. Our late eloquent and orthodox Dr. Mason in visiting Boston, desired to display his almost unequalled powers of oratory, and, the Bos ian polished Arians were equally desirous doctrine! The matter was compromised by an agreement on his part, that in his sernion he would not touch the distracting theme. All were instructed by his wisdom and charmed by his masterly display of or But there was a path, not unforbidof the parting hymn the Dr., in full and solmen intonation, took them all by surprise by reading the Doxology:

"To God the Father-God the Son. And God the Spirit, Three in One, Be honor praise and Glory given By all on earth and all in Heaven." And blistered be the tongue that will not

So, pray I, that this Constitution and this dorious Union of independent States, bound

And nature sinks in years." " And blistered be the tonque that will not

in this matter of State rights? That she should presume to take a lead in resistance

A most extraordinary papers lies before this matter is unfolded to them, each one, treaty with any power, to open our post from the highest to the most humble, is carn that infamous traffic, of interfere estly desired to consider that power in con- control our local legislation

prepared by order of the Senate Wotes of Eleven Slave holding States at the Election of 1852, when Mr. Pierce was chosen, as contrasted by the vote of New York :

Georgia,... Mississippi.... 129,545 Aggregate vote of 11 States, 515, 159 Vote of New York,

Being 7,135 votes more than all the othng still. In the same page of the Compen-

lium is stated the number of white males in each State, 21 and over: 41.371 Alabama. Delaware 112,110 Georgia, . . .72,908 Virginia, ... The same States except North

44.267 And are we to be brow-beat, tamely bowng the knee in submission, by Richmond.

In New York

Georgia, or the Kansas Conspirators? One view more. 1850, whole white population in the non-Slave holding States, Same in the Slave States. 6,222,418 7 108 234 6,222,418

885.814 Less than one half white Divide the whole by 3)19,553,069

6,517,686 White in Slave States,

30 Senators out of the 62. The 10 States named. Virginia included that have 44,267 less white persons, 21 and over, than New York, give 20 United States Senators to 2 (only two) from New York. The 11 States named, Virginia included that gave in the great contest for President

less than a third. And yet these States give

in 1852, 7,125 less votes than New York, give to the United States Senate 22 Senators to 2 (only two) from New York. To preserve and extend this most unjust and flagrantly infouitous

preponderance of power in the Senate, is the bject, and has been, from the beginning, of the Nebraska outrage. A single additional representative in the

lower House, is to them of comparatively little moment. A Slave State is wanted, no matter how small in population, with two Senators, the immortal Stringfellow who throttled Gov. Reeder, for one, and another like him, if his match can be found this side

of a nameless place.

The two would be admirably qualified to brow-beat the Senate and beard the Senators. from New York. Too important to make light of or pass carelessly by, but of the most solemn and weighty import, is the question at issue. Fair and equal representation is the foundation of all our Republican institutions. Every deviation from it is a step to wards despotism. What is this brood of Lilliputian States being hatched in the hotbed of Slavery, but the corrupting, odious, old Sarum close-borough scheme, which the kindling good sense of England would no longer tolerate, and her combined aristocracy could not preserve?

What was the ground work—the master moving principle of the Revolution? Repgoverned by a Legislature over which we Let it be borne in mind that the present

aim is to make the Senate the master power in the Government.

The detestible doctrine is in-

sisted on, that the President two thirds of Senate concurring-may form a treaty with any foreign power, absolutely binding con the House of Representatives; if for the payment of millions or tens of millions, or housdreds of millions, no matter—the House has den in terms, open before him. At the close no right to ask a question, but is bound to provide the funds. Hence, repudiating the notion, derived from reason and our ances tors, that the people were safe from aggression or imposition, while their immediate delegates hold the purse strings. Aye, Cubs might be bought, with one stipulation to pay an hundred and fifty millions of dollars; and another, that the Island should forthwith he idinitted into the Union as one, two, or three States; with two, four, or six Senators, to

legislate for New York. And also, that a by it into one Nation and one people, may treaty might so be made with Brazil, re open-last till "The sun grows dim with age, that vessels from each country should liave free admission into every part of both ma-tions, with the unmolested right to dispose of their cargoes to whomsoever in gut be disposed to purchase.

All this requires even now to be coully

calmly, but with great care, and the highes abilities, inquired into. I think it is not sound to the scheme of forcing Slavery, into the constitutional doctrine. But certainly it be States now Free! States now Free!

A most extraordinary papers lies before in a due regard for its own reserved sovered in a thousand, it is believed, was aware of the there is a legal existing power on the believed a President and two thirds of the Schar by