SPEECH OF HON G. A. GROW.

Territories. I propose to make a brief state every State received into the Umon since the ment of the proceedings which brought this constitution here for the action of Congress; then to leave the question open for a reasonable discussion, and to reserve what further remarks I may wish to make, until the dehate shall have been closed, when I shall be

entitled to an bour under the rules of the On the 20th of May, 1854, a bill passed Congress for the organization of the Territory of Kansas. In February, 1855, a census was taken under the provisions of that act of the legal voters of the Territory. By that census there were two thousand nine hundred and five legal voters in the Territory. The election for members of the Territorial Leg-islature was held under the organic act on the 20th of March following, in which six thousand three hundred and thirty-one votes were polled. The Territorial Assembly thus elected, without stopping to notice the contest before the Governor which took place

for the government of the Territory of Kan-I do not propose to stop here to read from the code of pretended laws enacted by that body for they are familiar to every member of this House, and extracts have been read by many members. The people of the Territory regarded them as oppressive and wrong, an imposition upon them by a usurpation of legislative authority, and that they were not bound by any considerations of justice or eight to submit to them. Upon this subject I will only cite the opinions of a Senator from Delaware, [Mr. CLATTON,] whose sense of justice is unaffected by the prejudice

for scate, met in July following to enact laws

"I describe this as an unjust and crue law against one section of the Union, and an insult to honorable men who differ totally with me on great questions of politics, and yet are as honest as Kam, or any man on this "I hold this injustice to

be unexampled." Such is the opinion of a man who, from his local position, and his public life, cannot be regarded as a fanatic, of the code of laws enacted by the Territorial Legislature of Kansas. These acts impose disqualifications on account of private judgment, unwarranted and unheard of, not only as to the exercise of the elective franchise, but disqualifications for holding offices, or serving on juries, and prohibitions on freedom of speech and of the press. The people of the Territory regarded the action of this Legislature as a usurpation of power; and even if it were not they be lieved in the motto of Jefferson, that "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."-They called a Convention at Lawrence, on the chosen, and resolved to ask Congress to re-

The meeting was held after the passage of the laws which the Senator from Delaware declared, in the Senate Chamber, to be unprecedented in injustice, and an insult to one whole section of the Union. It was for the How would they be protected against such purpose of repudiating the action of that Legislature. But that movement was merged in another, not of a party character. And I propose to show, in the course of the remarks I shall make, that the people have taken no Megal, no unconstitutional steps, in bringing this constitution before this House. Though denounced by the President of the United States as a rabble—a mere party of factionists—they come here violating no clause of the Constitution of the United States, violat-

ing no law and trampling upon no right. After the meeting at Lawrence, the next Territory, irrespective of party. As a remedy for their wrongs under the illegal and oppressive enactments of the Legislature, they proposed the formation of a State government and to ask Congress to admit the State into part in the meeting who, before going to the Territory were supporters of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. They asked Congress to protect them, in what they had pludged in that bill that they were to be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. Men who, during their whole lives, had been considered as national, in the sectional sense of nationality, as claimed by pro-slavery Democrats and south--in that Convention was William Y. Roberts, who, as a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, was one of the most national of the so-called national Democrats: Mr. Lane, of Indiana, who voted in this Hall for the Kansas and Nebraska bill; Mr. Parrot, of Ohio, who voted in the Legislature of that State for Mr. Pugh for Senator; -these met, I trust, will not be regarded as faction-

ists or fanatics. That convention camped upon the ope prairie and lasted two days. It recommended to the people of Kansas the propriety of calling a convention of delegates to assemble at Topeka, in order to take into consideration the propriety of forming a State con-titution. Delegates were elected to that convention on the 19th of September, 1855. That convention, composed of delegates from every part of the Territory, met, and recommended a convention to frame a State constitution, and apportioned delegates according to the apportionment made by the Governor for members of the Legislature. The delegates were constitution now presented for our action which was submitted to a vote of the people on the 15th of December, 1855. On the 15th bave been unwritten. of January, 1856, the Governor, members of the Legislature, and other State officers, were elected. The Legislature thus elected assembled on the 4th day of March, 1856, and elected United States Senators. They did nothing also except to pass a resolve that no of-fices of theirs should be empowered or authorized to act until the action of Congress on

their admission as a State Here then, Mr. Speaker, is the action of the people of Kansas Territory to throw off an adious and oppressive Territorial Legislatere one imposed apon them by usurpation and fraud. They come here under that clause of the Constitution which guarantees to the people of the country the right to petition for a redram of grievances. They have presecont for what they have done, which we case in the report accompanying this oill jority and minority of the committee read, I it was decided in the case of Arkansae, by will yield for that purpose, retaining the the constituted legal authority of the Government, that the people of that Territory had a ment, that the people of that Territory had a right to assemble independently of any so the Globe, which was owned and published the Globe, which was owned and published political existence depended on making the Committee of the Government, to form a State of General Government, to form a State of General Government, to form a State of Blair and Rives. The use of the Union. Mr. Grow the General Government, to form a State of Blair and Rives. The use of the people's money to purchase presses, seems not to have nation, and in the counties above enumerate outling for Fremont, for administration as a State. Before applying the finance of the many who a few years ago were pro-Slavery extension except that no such pledge of the Grow of the peculiar principles of the Globe, which was owned and published on making the chanan, you vote with many who a few years wide dissatisfaction at his party, the delegates referred to have money to purchase presses, seems not to have published a card stating that no such pledge could the opponents of slavery extension except the many who a few years ago were pro-Slavery whigs, but now are few words the inscription of the general form of the peculiar principles of the Globe, which was owned and published on making the chanan, you vote with many who a few years wide dissatisfaction at his party, the delegates referred to have money to purchase presses, seems not to have published a card stating that no such pledge counties above for Passes and the principles of the Globe, which was owned and published on making the chanan, you vote with many who a few years with the card of the grow of the general form of the general form of the general form of the general form of the grow of the general form of the grow of the grow of the general form of the grow o State government—all the officers necessary in reply to the interrogatory of the gentle-

language, in the case of Arkansas, in 1835 :

the Territory had the right to do under the have violated no law—have trampled on the rights of no citizen or class of citizens; but

What are the grievances they ask to be

edressed? Under so odious and humiliat-

ing a surveillance and vassalage are the citi-

zens of the Territory at present, that, to pass from one portion to another, they are forced to carry a pass from some officer of the Territory. Thus American citizens are reduced to the degraded and despicable condition of subjects of the petty despotisms of the Old World, who are required to carry a vised passport in passing from one miserable little principality to another; they are subjected to a system of espionage to which our Constitution and Statesmen have ever been opposed. American citizens are forced to carry their passes in Kansas to save themselves from indignity and being despoiled of their property by bands of lawless marauders,-They ask this redress of grievances at the hands of Congress; that we shall give them government of their own formation, in order that they may protect themselves, instead of leaving them to the care of this Adminis-

trampled in the dust their dearest and most sacred rights. Gentlemen may say they propose to redress their grievances by extending to them was done, but it might have been with a deany change of territorial government whatev- parallel lives of Plutarch. er relieve them when that government must The history of our country would be searchbe executed by appointers of this Administed in vain to find two men whose lives have source friends of freedom in those counties that they

tration and its minions, who have already

13th or 14th of August 1855, to repudiate American citizens there are now liable to in outward circumstances, rather than rethe United States has guarantied them against shall notice. search of persons or houses without regular

ions, disarms inoffensive citizens, and then batters to pieces, with cannon, dwelling-houses and printing-presses. Sir, this is a strange day for the American

Republic. We present a strange spectacle to the world. While we profess to be the friends Washington was not educated for the militaand guardians of all the inalienable rights of man, we permit, in one of the Territories of the Union, the bowie-knife and the revolver French and the savages, and his skill in acto silence the voice of justice and humanity complishing large objects with small means, Missouri sent two sets of delegates to the After the meeting at Lawrence, the next pleading for the inalienable rights of man.— induced the Continental Congress to turn to Convention—the Bentonites, who are inclined him, as the people had already done, as the to Free Soilism, and the Border Ruffians. printing-press is indicted as a nuisance,— they were about to enter. Fremont, too, the Union. That Big Spring meeting was declared to be a nuisance—to be abated by lead. It was aimid the Spaniards and savaBentonites were expelled, their Free-Soilish military force unless it speaks the language ges of California that Fremont gave evidence peculiar to one section of this Union; and unless men stiffe their real sentiments in reference to slavery, or advocate its existence. their dwellings are hurned, and women and children driven out into the wilderness. A hotel, one of the best west of the Mississippi, erected for the accommodation of the pioneer, is battered down by a posse organized by the constituted authorities to preserve "law and order," giving the inmates one hour and forty-five minutes to remove their effects. It is such grievances that the people of Kansas ask to be redressed. Shall it not be granted to

It may be said, that to admit the State under the present circumstances is informalirregular—there is no such case on record.— There never was such a condition of things on record. There never was a Territory in a people come here under like circumstances. What is the odds whether there is a precedent or not? It ill becomes an American legislator to hesitate in the performance of any act that his judgment approves for want of a precedent. The existence of the Republic itself, and its whole history are in violation of all precedent. Had our Fathers, on the following paragraph: the 4th of July, 1776, waited for a precedent, instead of now being a free and independent people we should still be vassals of Great Britain. Had the gallant commander of the St. Louis, on far distant seas, waited a preceelected by the people, and met at Topeka on dent for his action, Koszta would now be Grow stands pouring the fundamental axioms the 9th of December, 1853, and framed the pining in an Austrian dungeon, or the grass of the Declaration of Independence into the would grow green over his grave, and one of

the brightest pages of American history would Truth, justice, and humanity need no precedents—they make them. It is old abuses and time-sanctioned wrongs that entrench themselves behind formulas and precedents, Kanses comes here under different circumstances from any people that ever applied to this Government for redress of grievances. Coming here, having violated no constitutional right, and asking the redress of grievances, by a government of her own, in order that she may protect her rights, I trust that no man who claims that the people of the Ter-ritories have the same right to govern themselves that the people of the States have, will

refuse their application. Sir, I have trespassed longer upon the pa tience of the House than I intended. If the House desires to have the reports of the ma-

to put a State government into successful opman from Indiana. He knows, as well as ty, declined an invitation to address a Bueration. We do not admit a Territory, unany man in this House, that to send the bill chanan meeting at Syracuse last week, and
the clause to admit new States. In to the Committee of the Whole on the state in his reply informed the committee that it speaking of that clause of the Constitution, of the Union at this stage of the Erec Soil Democrats? Decide, and scribed on the flag of our pro-slavery op Attorney General Butler used the following equivalent to its defeat. This talk about ings during the present campaign,

sending a bill to the committee in order that IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JUNE
25, 1856, spening the debate on the bill for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union.

Mr. Grow said: In order to prevent this bill from going to the Speaker's table, in case of the adjournment of the House, or of the Sinte, and especially to the action as a member of the adjournment of the House, or of the House, or of the Union, the Injury of the Injury to imagination and the Injury of the Injury to imagination and the Injury of the Injury to imagination.

In order to prevent this we have in view, is very often beard on the floor, but when you send it to the Committee of the Appointment of the House, or of the Sinte, and especially to the action as a member of the House, or of the Injury of the Injury to imagination and the Injury of the we have in view, is very often beard on this floor, but when you send it to the Committee of the Whole to be dead. This kind of affection I no nor understand. If anything is to be done with this bill for State government for Kaisas, it can be done in the House; and every man who votes to send it to the Committee might as well you against the bill in

mittee might as well vote against the bill it adoption of the Federal Constitution has self. So far as perfecting it is concerned, it been actually organized prior to such admis- is not a bill that requires the ordinary prois not a bill that requires the ordinary process of perfection. The question is, are we Independent Republican Then, sir, nothing has been done in Kan-willing that Kansas shall be admitted into sas, thus far, other than what the people of this Union as a State? One would imagine, from what the gentleman has said, that it Constitution of the United States. They this instance, to admit a State into the Union, a great wrong would be committed, and that the graves of our forefathers would be they have gone on percentally to change their descrated. Now, where is the great wrong form of government in the mode prescribed in admitting Kansas, and relieving her peoand sanctioned by the Constitution of the United States. down? The gentleman says that the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are under indictment for treason. Suppose they are:when we admit Kansas as a State she takes the place of the previous Federal authority she becomes a sovereign State; and the Federal court keeps her Governor and Lieutenant Governor in irons at its peril, when this Congress has declared that they have done nothing but what they had a right to do. If there be anything like an indictment for treason when mon have done what Congress declared they had the right to do, we can provide for it hereafter.

Remarkable Coincidences-

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: If, at the Philadelphia Convention, a candidate for nomination had been brought forward who was well known to the people. and whose claims had been urged on the ground that his education, his character, and the course of his life bore a remarkable resemblance to those of the "Father of his Country." such arguments would, undoubtedly, have had considerable weight with a large portion of the Convention. No such thing another territorial organization. How can gree of truth far exceeding that of any of the

tration? How can they look to this Admis- so many points of resemblance as those of tration and its minious for protection when Washington and Fremont. The great charthey have failed to execute the provisions of acteristics of Washington, even while a boy, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which guarantied were moral rectitude, indomitable perseverto the people the right to form their domes- ance, and a certain undercurrent of enthusitic institutions and regulate their affairs in asm seldom manifested to others, but none their own way? Those charged with the faith- the less real and efficient. Washington was ful administration of the laws have permitted eminently a man of action, but also able to an invasion of non-residents, and usurpation wield the pen with dignity and force. Freof legislative powers, and now give force to mont has always been distinguished by the the enactments of a Legislature forced on the same promptness, decision and energy; while people by fraud and violence. One of the the clear, vigorous and life-like style of his Senators of the United States has declared writings elicited, immediately after their pubthat some of those enactments are acts of in- lication, the admiration and approval of the justice unexampled. Will you place another statesmen and literary men of Europe, and, tration, and call it any redress of grievances? of the scientific world. But it is coincidences ersonal search, although the Constitution of semblances in points of character, which we

him through life. It was also as a member ry profession, but the courage and ability exhibited by him in his encounters with the of those qualities which marked him out as such unanimity in the present crisis.

when the Continental Congress at Philadelphia fixed upon him as the leader of the American armies. Fremont was of the same age, when, at the same place, and within a ability, and patriotism of its members, funed in common with the people they represented, fixed upon him as their leader in the great enterprise of restoring to the Government

We hope, we believe, that the parallel will not cease here, but that the same glorious consummation which crowned the efforts of history of Fremont. New-York, June 24, 1856.

Horace Greeley has gone, back to Washton, and his first letter to the Tribung since his return to the Federal Capital, contains

The House has changed scarcely at all since I left it last. In the chair still sits Mr. Banks, dispatching business in his prompt, quick, decided way, whenever the Members will let him—on the Administration side Mr. and, with a throng of doughface office holders dent for his action, Kozzta would now be Grow stands pouring the fundamental axioms under this Administration, composed the amazed, rejuctant ears of the platoons of slaveholders who immediately surround him; while from the center of the Whig side the radiant face and keen eyes of Georgia Steto Freedom, now presiding over and leading an Opposition House; while Stephens, but and most unsparing opponents of the Demo-

> pose, retaining the \$50,000 of Government moneys in the Mid. tion. dietown bank, for the purchase of the Globe



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

MONTROSE PA. Thursday July 3d, 1856.

REPUBLICAN TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN CHARLES FREMONT FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM L. DAYTON. STATE TICKET.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

THOMAS E. COCHRAN.

Of York County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL. DARWIN PHELPS. Of Armstrong County. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE.

Of Bradford County.

For the Campaign. THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN from the presentime till after the Presidential election will be devo cussion of questions pertaining to the great struggle now taking place between the Slave Power and the Republican Democracy of the country. We shall la-bor to make our paper an efficient Campaign sheet; and we ask such of the friends of the Republican cause as appreciate the influence of the local press on the political action of the people, to aid in securing to the *Republican* a very general circulation in the

county during the canvass.

As there is no Republican paper published in either Wyoming or Sullivan county, both in the same Representative district with us, we would suggest to the might benefit the cause by making up lists of Campaign subscribers for the Republican Republican Associations of the several Townships,

by a little systematic effort, might accomplish much THE REPUBLICAN will be furnished from the 1st of July till after the Presidential election, in November, for fifty cents, invariably in advance—to be disconinued in all cases at the close of the Campaign unless the subscription is renewed.

The Position of the Candidates.

A Convention met at Cincinnati, June 3d and nominated James Buchanan for Presi dent. About that Convention there were many things noteworthy. All the Southern territorial government over this people, to be among others, of Alexander von Humboldt, States were there fully represented. This executed by the machinery of this Administration and colling and col lina, the home of nullification and secession, has seldom consented to be represented in a National Convention of any party, because While yet a boy Washington lost his Lith no party would hitherto come fully upon the legal process. This Administration permits or, and was indebted to his mother for his South Carolina platform. But now, the that sacred guarantee of the Constitution to early training. So was it with Fremont.—

Democratic party having become a convert be trampled in the dust; and it permits men It was as a member of a party of land surto be despoiled of their property unlawfully. Veyors, or, asthey would be now designated, to the South Carolina view of the Slavery engineers, employed in the mountains and the question, South Carolina relents, and condeabuse in any change of territorial organiza- forests, that Washington and the foundations seemds to be represented in a Democratic tion? The Federal Government, by its min- of that practical knowlede and those habits of Convention. Preston S. Brooks was one of accuracy and forethought which distinguished the delegates chosen to represent the chivalof the Corps of Topographical Engineers that ry of that State and their human chattels, in Fremont attracted the attention and gained that Convention, but prudential motives inthe approbation of the Federal Government. duced his absence. Notwithstanding this ebsence of her favorite son, the State was well represented, and her fire-eaters cast their votes unanimously for James Buchanan.a free expression of their opinions; and the fittest leader in the great struggle upon which or regular Democracy. Among the Bor-That great means for the diffusion of knowl was not "graduated" at West Point, but der Ruffian delegates, was Stringfellow, who edge, and regarded throughout the civilized when transferred from the civil to the military has made himself infamous by aiding in the world as the chief engine for the elevation service, he immediately gave evidence of outrages against the people of Kansas, and and advancement of mankind, is in Kansas those qualities which stamp the man born to the others were of the same stripe. The principles being anti-Democratic, and the the leader to whom the people turned with Border Ruffians, who have shown their devotion to the party by forcing Slavery into Washington was in his forty-fourth year Ransas at the point of the howie-knife, were admitted in their stead, and voted unanimously for Buchanan. Virginia, who has so little objection to "let the Union slide" that month of the same time, a Convention of his she proclaimed in the House of Representacountrymen, distinguished for the uprightness, tives during the present session, by the mouth of one of her leading members. Mr. McMullen-what no Southern member denied-"that if you restore the Missouri something of the purity and morality which Compromise, or repeal the Fugitive Slave characterized it in the days of Washington. Law, this Union will be dissolved," was there represented, and voted ununimously for Buchanan. Alabama, in which a recent State which such abuses existed. Never before did Washington will yet become a part of the Convention resolved that "Alabama will and ought to resist, to the disruption of every tie that binds her to the Union, any act prohibiting the introduction of slavery into the ly modifying the fugitive slave law," was also there represented, and voted unanimously for Buchanan. In short, the whole Slave power, which makes every other political

> great body of the Convention. Of the men collected there, Mr. Benton said in his recent speech in St. Louis: phens attentively regard him. These three convention, and a besieging army of the same gentry on the outside of it. Packed delegates were there, sent to betray the people. Straw delegates were there, coming from the States which could give in our politics—Banks and Grow, the young no Democratic vote. Members of Congress were chevaliers of Eastern and Northern Democ racy, trained to regard a Whig as an enemy such a place. A cohort of office holders from Washington City were there, political cunachs in the federal system, incapable of voting for the smallest federal system. eral office, yet sent there by the Administration to yesterday a Whig leader and one of the ablest impose a President upon the people. It was a scan-and most unsuaring opponents of the Democratic party and policy, now from the center of the Whig side of the Hall, shapes and guides the action of what from habit and policy still calls itself the Democratic party.

Congress to exclude Slavery from any Terri-choose between them,

South, and satisfactory to Pierce and Douglas, both of whom declared that it empressed the principles for which they had been contending, and pleased the party to person the drawn his name from the cancer in which is had set out. This this he had become ashamed of the sompany of ultra pro-Slavery a right Douglas elatorm.

Buchanan makes has to identify himself.—

So anxious is he there is no state to the source of the tory. The platform was satisfactory to the So anxious is he that his position should not

be misunderstood that he declares himsel no longer simply James Buchanan, but the representative of the party—that is, of the doctrines contained in the platform, which he says must speak for him, as he shall neither add to it nor subtract from it. Perhaps there was never before so palpable and entire a surrender of all manhood to party. But Douglas tells us that he and Buchanan have always held the same political principles, and therefore it required no sacrifice of principle for Buchanan to take his stand on the Douglas platform.

But, notwithstanding all this, though he was nominated by a Convention of Southern Slaveholders and doughface office holders, though he is placed upon an ultra pro-slavery platform, which he says he shall neither take from nor add to, there is here and there a man who professes to be opposed to slaveryextension and to support Buchanan as a Free Soil man. Do they think he is dishonest when he says the platform represents his he was once in favor of Free Soil principles? So he was once a Federalist, and, though an office holder for forty years, was nover elected to any office by the people except by Federal votes; but now he can no more be claimed as a Free Soiler, than as a Federalist, and in fact, not as much, for while he is acting as the leader of a party that stands in direct antagonism to Free-Soilism, he is also the leader of a party that, in its tendency to centeralization, in its encroachment on State Rights, and in its efforts to build up an aristocracy with greater privileges and immunities than the mass of the people, possesses all the worst features that belonged, or were ascribed, to the old Federalist party. Subsequent to the holding of the Cincin

nati Convention, a Convention considered the ablest and most remarkable that has assembled in this country since the Revolution met at Philadelphia and nominated John C. Fremont for President. The union of the whole strength of the South, without regard to party, to repeal the Compromise of 1820, union has been attempted of all opposed to slavery-extension, without regard to party, Channing: for the purpose of keeping slavery out of the the modern Democracy is are you in favor tion with the Republicans is, are you oppos- falls below it. ed to Slavery extension? We have only to parties stand diametrically opposed on the of the country: Slavery question; and we have only to refer to every day occurrences to prove that the question of Slavery extension is the one great

now divided. hack, who has been in office forty years, and though he has changed from an old Federal-

hope of political preferment. Fremont is a young man fresh from the J. T. Headley, ranks of the people-one who has dared J. W. Gerard, much, endured much, accomplished much Washington Irving, John Van Buren, for his country. With the history of the ac- George Bancroft, quisition of California, and its subsequent admission as a Free State, his name will ever be identified. His perilous adventures in of will, and promptness of execution that Pierced em, and now we'll Buck em." have ever distinguished him, are among the Territories, or any act repealing or material. qualifications that recommend him as pecuthe Free Soft question he is sound. He was lowing: in favor of making California a Free State, "What is a Buck without a Doe?" "Clear Gen. Pierce a majority of 18,119; while in question, and all party ties, secondary to the interests of Slavery, was there in its strength, I found a garrison of office holders inside of the position to Slavery extension, which was barbarism, Polygamy, and Slavery," &c. once the doctrine of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, as of every Northern State, is In Mr. Blair's recent letter to the Republicans, in New York he states that Mr. Buchanan recommended a deposit of the sent of their duties, and drawing their pay) without the control of the sent of their duties, and drawing their pay) without the control of the sent of their employers. It was a scandalous collection of the statement having appeared in the tween them is great, but may be expressed. Not York their fall Fremont had From such a Convention, composed chief- ocrat; Buchanan is a pro-Slavery Demograt, pledged himself to some of the delegates to for Mr. Polk, Mr Blair was then editor of ly of slave-holders and office-holders whose if such a thing can be. In supporting But the North American Convention at New

is a much better, a far more consistent Dem-tract a large audience. in few words: Fremont is a Free Soil Dem. New York Herald that Col. Fremont had political existence depended on making the chanan, you vote with many who a few years York, in favor of the peculiar principles of by any means indicate the opposition strength. Ward Hunt, of Utics, heretofore a pointed. The platform endorsed the Ne were Free Soil Whigs, but now are Repub-distinguished member of the Democratic par-brasks bill, endorsed Pierce, endorsed the licans. And you vote with one branch of tion on the banner under which the Republic libustering to increase the Slave Power in Slavery Democrats more Democratic than Buckanan and Border-Ruffianism," is in

chance of success, or what were his motives for withdrawing, we cannot tell. But we are sure he did perfectly right in declining. Every Northern man dught to decline a nomination by the pro-slavery party. No true patriot or honest man will consent to do any thing to imperil the liberties of his country, for the sake of any office from that of Consta. Directors in relation to the object of the meetble to that of President. And any American ing, it was moved and seconded that the salfreeman ought to feel himself disgraced by a ary of the Superintendent be raised, which nomination on such a platform as that adopt was passed, thirty five to four. Five huned by the last State Convention of the bogus dred dollars was then proposed in lieu of Democracy of Pennsylvania, or that of the three hundred and lifty, the present compen-Cincinnati Convention that nominated Bu- sation. An amendment was offered, raising

THE PENNSYLVANIA PRESS. - We give bebelow a list of papers in this state that support Fremont and Dayton. This list, we suppose, comprises but a small portion of the papers that support our nominees, and ifications, the general mode of instruction. we will give the names of others as we learn them. Those that have already come under our observation are The Philadelphia North American, Pittsburgh Gazette, Pittsburgh principles, and that he will violate his pledge Dispatch, Pittsburgh Chronicle, Harrisburg not to vary from it? Do they tell us that Telegraph, Lancaster Tribune and Whig, Lancaster Express, Bucks County Intelligencer. Delaware County Republican, Blair County Whig, Pottsville Miners' Journal. Huntingdon Journal, York Advocate, West friends are inclined to court the national Chester Village Record, West Chester Inde- Know Nothings. If men will only support nendent Herald. Wilkesbarre Record of the the modern Democratic doctrine of slavery Times. Pittston Gazette. Norristown Olive extension, their errors on minor matters will Branch. Mauch Chunk Gazette, Honesdale be treated with tenderness; but the Free Soil Democrat, Bradford Argus, Bradford Repor- men are denounced as "generally infidels." ter. Tioga Agilator, Coudersport People's whom all lovers of religion and the constitu-Journal, Eric Gazette, Butler Democrat, tion must beware of. Witness the follow-Lewisburg Chronicle, Mansfieldd Express, Eric Constitution, Danville Democrat Washington Reporter, Carbondale Transcript, Lancaster Examiner.

> A RICH THEAT. - Mr. Charles Whitney, so generally known throughout this country and Europe as an unrivaled elocutionist and delineator of oratorical and dramatic characters, will lecture on Tuesday evening next, (July 8th) in the Academy Half, in Mon-

Those of our citizens who have heard Mr. and carry slavery into the Territory of Kan- Whitney, will need no urging to hear him manifest in various sections of our country. sas and those lying beyond, was the cause of again, and to those who have never heard him by the refusal of eminent Know-Nothing leada counter movement at the North, by which we can insure a treat such as is shadowed torth emies to run on the same ticket with those en-

"A work of genius recited by a man of Territories. As the pro-slavery movement fine taste, enthusiasm, and powers of elocus at the South has absorbed both Democrats tion, is a very pure and high gratification. and Whigs, so the Free-Soil inovement at Were that art cultivated and encouraged, the North has absorbed both Democrats and great numbers, now insensible to the most Whigs. And, while the pro-slavery party, though they repudiate the principles, retain though they repudiate the principles, retain sy to concide of a more effectual way of the name of Democracy, the Free-Soil party spreading a refined taste through a commutake the name of Republicans, by which the nity. Shakspeare, worthily recited, would to the advertisement of R. M. Welles & Co. Democratic party was known in the days of he better understood than on the stage. Re- in our Paper. We think the farmers will find Jefferson. As the great test question with citations sufficiently varied, so as to include pieces of chaste wit as well as of pathos, beauty and sublimity, are adapted to our present of Slavery extension? so the great test ques- intellectual progress, as much as the drama

The following letter shows how high Mr. refer to the platforms to show that the two Whitney's powers are rated by the literati

NEW YORK, May 11. To CHARLES WHITNEY, Esq.—Dear Sir: We have had the pleasure of witnessing your issue on which the people of this country are been impressed with the fidelity and power the "game of brag" in the pending Presider with which they have been rendered. In the tini contest, and if we were to believe them. The candidates presented are as dissimilar Representation of King Lear, especially, have them, the Sage of Whentland will carry as the platforms. Buchanan is an old party we been deeply interested. The ideal Shaksist to a modern Democrat, from an opponent will be complete and perfect. Your appear- lip, the Pittsburgh Gazette furnishes the folof slavery extension to the chosen represent- and in King Lear would we believe, be hail lowing facts and figures. They are full of ative of slavery extension, his conversions ed by the public with the enthusiasm that meaning, and the noisy advocates of the seem to have been always induced by the greeted Garrick in his representation of Rich-great ten center would do well to ponder

ard III. dr a Kemble in Hamlet. Yours very respectfully, Simeon Druper, H. Fuller, . Erastus Brooks, Hiram Walbridge, David Paul Brown, N. P. Willis

PARTY DEVICES .- At a late Buchanan and exploring the wild regions of the Rocky Breckenridge ratification meeting in Phila-Mountains will never be forgotten. But the delphia, among the banners displayed was peculiar correctness of judgment, inflexibility one bearing the mosto, "We Polked 'em, we

At a Fremont and Dayton ratification meeting held at Tronton, N. J., June 26th, liarly the man for the present crisis. On among the devices displayed were the fol-

and he is in favor of making Kansas a Free the track for a Pacific Rallroad." "A man State. He is opposed to the extension of that is not afraid of a Grizzly Bear can't be the democratic candidate—a chance of 10. Slavery another foot on this continent. He scared by a Buck." "We strike for freedom, has always been a Democrat in politics.— but not with a cane." "Little Jersey was But he belongs to that branch of the Demo- true to Freedom in '76, so she will be in '56." cratic party that have maintained the integ- For President, J. C. Fremont, the Pathfindrity of their principles, and refused to be er of the Rocky Mountains; for Vice Presicome the propagandists of Slavery. As op- dent the true Jersey Blue," "Twin relies of

REV. GEORGE LANDON.—At a meeting of the great principle which Fremont repre the Republican Association of Montrose and sents, and as he, as a Free Soil Democrat, Bridgewater, on Monday evening last, a Comwas called upon to change none of his prin- mittee was appointed to correspond with the ciples in accepting the nomination, those Revi Geo, Landon of the Methodist Church, Free Soil Democrats who honestly desire to and fix the time for his lecturing here, he havput an end to the aggressions of the Slave ing consented to deliver a Lecture in Mont-Power, must vote for him instead of Buchan- rose on the subject of "Free Kansas." He an, the nominee and representative of the is expected here some time during August Slave Power. There never was a better op- Court and his well-known eloquence and portunity to test men's sincerity. Frement power as a public speaker will doubtless at

EAST TO THE STATE SU tendent of Common Schools, the Directors of theseveral Districts of Susquehama convened at the Court House in Montrose the 28th of June, 1856, for the ose of increasing the compensation of the County Superintendent.

On motion, Orange Mott, Esq., of Forest Lake, was appointed President; B. Shay, of Jessup, and Wm. C. Tiffany of Harford, Vice Presidents; and I. P. Baker, of Dimock, and A. Chamberlin, of Montrose, Secretaries.

After the reading of the notice and call for the meeting, and remarks from several of the the salary to six hundred dollars, which was passed by the Convention, twenty-eight to

Mr. Tewksbury, the Superintendent, was then called upon, and gave his views in relation to the examination of teachers, their qualand the necessity of a uniformity of text books throughout the county.

On motion, Resolved that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the several papers of the County, Adjourned (Signed by the officers.)

The following from the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian shows that Mr. Buchanan's

Can there be a perfect union between the Black Republicans, the Know Nothings, and the other fragmental isms of the moment? We think not, for the reason that the Black Republicans are generally infidels, who deny the interposition of Deity in the affairs of men, while the more intelligent body of Know-Nothings are men whose excessive zeal in the cause of Protestantism, has made them only uncharitable to a different class of Christians. But the latter branch of the opposing forces to Democracy are not infidels, nor will they willingly assist the infidel Black Republicans into power. This has already become minor isms of the day will probably unite with any combination that has for its object the overthrow of Democratic principles.-We are quite sure that there can never be a hearty union between those Know-Nothings stitutions, and that wretched organization of

We would call the attention of Farmers the Company honest and fair dealers, also Mr. H. L. Blowers, their agent for Susanc-

LARGE STRAWBERRY. - Mr. O. B. Hickox. of Springville, this County, has raised in his garden this sea son, a strawberry measuring four and a quarter inches in circumference.

Facts and Figures. It is already clearly demonstrated that the impersonalions of various characters and have | Buchananites calculate pretty largely upon peare seems to be fully actualized by you in of the States. To cool the ardor of his Penny the pathos and spirit, without the accessories sylvania friends, and to show that even here and aids of the stage; we think with them it there may be a slip between the cup and the

> "In 1852 General Pierce carried Pennsy vania by a majority of 19,791. The most moderate of Mr. Buchanan's supporters put his probable majority in the same neighbo hood; while the more sanguine are disposed to vaticinate on 40.000 and 50.000.

Both of these classes forget that since 1852 there has been a great change in the public sentiment of a large portion of Pennsylvania embracing a large number of counties that previously gave heavy democratic majorities with unbroken uniformity. There has been change enough in the twenty-four counties enumerated below, to neutralize the entire majority given to Gen. Pierce. We compare in the following table, the vote of 1852 with that of 1855, when Nicholson was the Union candidate, and Plumer, the democratic. will be seen that these counties in 1852 gave 1855 they gave a majority of 1515 against 634, which is within a fraction of the entire majority of Pierce:

	Pierce	Scott	Plumer.	Nice
Armstrong, Bradford	406.	سنففة		1697
Centre	. 1076		(1) • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	192
Clarion	1424.		040 .	
Clearfield	**736		886	· (
Crawford.	653	A NOTE OF	يد في والم	76
Elk.	240	و و و و	114 -	••••
Elk. Fayette	847		808	
Greene.	. 1043		604	
Jefferson	869			
Jefferson	306	3		186
Luzerne.	9000	الله المامية	886	
Lycoming	735		202	190
M'Kean	192			172
Marror	484			200
Perry	746	131. 24		19
Potter	398 ~			584
Susquehanna	.1011	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1		,. 201
Sullivag	* X47	E MAN	55	34
TiogaVenango	1000		Complete Com	
Venango	755	** • V .	00	
Warrell	547	7.0	的響性包	30 · ** 31
Washington	304		1. 247	<u> </u>
Warren Washington Westmoreland	1-580G		7	
医二甲二乙酰胺 化二氯甲二甲酚				
usion the	19110	7.336		311
Constraint of the constraint	1020		TOTOTOLIS EUROPOLIS	3.
	20004	130		151
Dem. Loss	1004	Viv	1 Post 1	. · ·
"It is remo	mbere	l, in th	is conne	crion
the vote for	Mr. N	cholse	n last fa	ll die

of the opposition cannot be largely increase this year, over the vote last year.

Joseph Knoz, a Pierce elector 1852, has taken the stump, in Illinois, Fromont and Precion.