The Hunker Convention.

The Slavery extensionists of Susquehanna



The Independent Republican. C. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS. MONTROSE PA. Thursday, September 4, 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. **REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.** FUR CONGRESS. GALUSHA A. GROW, Of Susquehanna County. [Subject to decision of Congressional Conferenc FOR SENATOR. DAVIS D. WARNER, Of Susquehanna County. [Subject to decision of Senatorial Conference. FOR REPRESENTATIVE, SIMEON B. CHASE, Of Susquehanna County. [Subject to decision of Representative Conference FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES. CHARLES F. READ, of Montrose, URBANE BURROWS, of Gibson. FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, PERRIN WELLS, of Bridgewater. FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, FRANKLIN FRASER, of Montrose. FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR. JOEL TURRELL, of Forest Lake. FOR COUNTY AUDITOR, D. P. TIFFANY of Harford. For Sale,

Mosher's two seat, spring, York State wagons. Enquire of Wm. K. Hatch.

Musical.

We are informed that Joel H. Byram, born without kands or feet is

counts of the Border Ruffian outrages, and expects us to believe him. Finally his

County, held their Convention on Monday speeches are so crammed with falschoods, last, and after, making, Dr. Leet Chairman, that any intelligent distoner must go away and appointing other officers of the meeting, convinced that the cause must be both bad proceeded to make the following nomina- and hopeless, when its partisans have to retions : For Senator, R. B. Little, of Mont- sort to such disgraceful means to sustain it. rose : for Representative, R. T. Stephens, of Mr. M. C. Brewster, lately of this Great Bend; for Associate Judges, W. K. Hatch of Montrose and John Smiley of Gib- County, whom we mentioned a few weeks son; for Commissioner, Richard Collins, of ago as having joined a company formed in

Apolacon; for Surveyor, O. S. Beebe; for lowa for the purpose of settling in Kansas, District Attorney, William M Post, of Mont- has arrived in the Territory, and he and his companions have located in a fine, fertile reose; for Auditor, Timothy Sullivan. It was thought best to give the Tioga De. gion about 17 miles South of the line of Ne mocracy the privilege of being whipped on brasks, where they have laid the foundations of a new town, called Lexington. It is in the Congressman, and no nomination was made in the Convention. Mr. Little came forward direct course of the route through lowa to aud declined the nomination for Senator, as Topeka, and with the two other new towns several sayacious politicians had previously of Plymouth and Concord, also in Kansas done. Mr. Little said he had been accused and on the same route, will tend greatly to by his personal and political enemies of chang. facilitate immigration by the over land route, ster. ing his politics for office, and he meant to live the only one remaining as long as the Government permits the national highway of the B. Marsh. it down. As he stood no chance of an elec-Missouri river to be block aded by the pirates tion, this looked very disinterested. Four of Missouri and South Carolina. election districts were unrepresented, namely, In forming the government of Lexington Thomson, Herrick, Clifford, and Dundaff.-Mr. Brewster was elected "Third Council The meeting was quite harmonious, the prin-To those who know him it is unnecmán." cipal effort appearing to be to escape nomiassary to say, that he is a very worthy quiet nations rather than to get them, which would industrious young man, having no traits in seem to indicate that they don't consider they common with the drinking, gambling, quar stand any chance before the people. relsome Border Ruffians sent into the Terri-Tl e Convention unanimously adopted reto tory by the South, and that there is no danlutions endorsing the National and State nom ger that he will ever infringe on the rights of inces and the Cincinnati platform, and conothers. And we are well assured that the demning the Clergy for meddling with poligreat body of the settlers from the North are tics, selected a Co. Committee, and adjourned. of the same class of peaceable, law-abiding If the Republicans' Meeting to hear Mr. Grow citizens, who will never resort to arms till was a "fizzle," as the "Mont rose Democrat" forced to do so in self-defense. It is worthy called it, we don't know what to call the small of remark that Mr. Brewster was one of affair on Monday last. . H. "Lane's Company" which has been such a We had almost forgotten to mention that bugbear to the Border Ruffians and their the distinguished Snobble-who still tarries friends, but which was simply a body of emamong us for the edification and consolation igrants going to settle in a new Territory, as of the terrified -came forward, on the invitaevery American citizen has an unquestiona. tion of Dr. Leet, to read from the Scrap Book ble right to do. What a disgrace to our that some Buchanan young ladies of Lycom-This country that, instead of defending that right. ing county, he said, had made for him. Suobble, it will be remembered, expounded our guilty President permits it to be contin-Democracy to the people on the first Monday | ually violated, and innocent citizens to be deof Court, and gave them to understand that prived of life, liberty, and property by armed invaders, because the South demands the David Wilmot and he were distinguished sons of Pennsylvania, both well known to Free Soil of Kansas for Slavery, and can get fame, he being we suppose, the author of it only by driving out or murdering the Free

some Snobble Proviso.' Having had the State settlers. pleasure of listening to Mr. Snobble when he The Buchancers are circulating thro first spoke here, we were quite astonished on the mails in this region a small painphilet hearing him again to perceive how much he headed, "Is Mr. Buchanan in any degree reshad learned during his two weeks' perambuponsible for the present unhappy state of aflation of Susquehanna county. Those who fairs in Kansas?" It assumes, of course, that heard him on the first occasion will remem- he is not responsible, being only a private ber that he labored under the singularly er- citizen. We hold, on the contrary, that by roneous idea that Slavery was a most blessed accepting the nomination of a party that en-

SUSQUEHAWNA COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

In pursuance of a call from the Republican committee of Susquehanna County, the following Delegates assembled in Convention at the Court House in Montrove, August 25th, 1856, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket for the coming election : AUDURN-Thomas Adams, R. S. Davis, R. H. Birch.'

APOLACON-Reuben Beebe, Harry Barney, L. W. Barton

ARABAT-Wm. W. BRIDGEWATER-Harvey Tyler, Orison Foster. bert Warner. BEOOKLYN-S. A. Newton, O. A. Eldridge, O. G.

Hempstead. CHOCONUT-Samuel F. Carmalt, Charles Neale. CLIFFORD-William Wells, C. D. Wilson, T. D. DINOCE-William Baker, H. C. Conklin, Urbane

Forest Lazz-John S. Town, Chauncey Wright . M. Turrell. FRANKLIN-J.P. Smith. J. Stevens, J. C. Web-

FRIENDSVILLE-E. F. Cosier, Miles W. Bliss,

GIBSON-William Thayer, Jacob L. Gillet, A. J. Parmerter.

GREAT BEND-Peter Decker, T. D. Estabrook, R. P. Terboss HABFORD-Walter Graham, Orlando Wartron Tyler Brewster.

Webb, F. B. Doolittle, Pem HARMONY-R. A. broke White

HERRICK-I. M. Bunnel JACKSON-D. H. Larabee, Horace French, A. W. JESSUP-Benj. Shay, J. W. Smith, C. Caswell.

LATHROP-Elisha Lathrop, Philander Bronson, R Souires

LENOX-C. W. Conrad, P. Voorhes, O. F. Kinney LIBERTY-Sanuel W. Truesdell, Charles Stanford, Rev. E. B. Tenny. MIDDLETOWY-D. F. Handrick, B. L. Canfield William E. Jones. MONTROSE-Ezra Patrick, jr., Chauncey W. Mott, Selden A. Woodruff.

NEW MILPORD-L. A. Smith, Tracy Hayden, J W. Walker. OAKLAND-Samuel Brush, Bradley Beebe, A. F

Hupman. Rush-Z. L. Cooley, N. Shoemakor, J. H. Hall.

SPRINGVILLE-A. P. Stevens, Landis Lyman, S. D. Thomas, SUSQUEHANNA-C. S. Bennett, H. Day, A. King.

THEMSON-Collins Gellatt, Stephen Jenkins, William Witter.

The Convention was called to order by Samuel I Carmalt, who in a short but telling speech stated the purposes for which the Delegates were convened, and nominated T. D. Estabrooks, Esq., of Great Bend, who, by unanimous consent, was placed

in the chair. C. S. Bennett and Frank B. Marsh, were chosen Secretaries, after which the Convention proceeded to

business On motion of Samuel F. Carmalt, Hon. G. A. Grow ras unanimously renominated for Congress, on the

same platform on which he was nominated by a Conference held at Towanda, Sept. 6 1854, namely : "Resolved, That the restriction to the spread

roneous idea that Slavery was a most blessed accepting the nomination of a party that en-institution, blessing both him that enslaves dorses the Nebraska act and the course of the Republic, and that the repeat of that restriction in the act of Congress organizing the Territories of

Resolved, That Elijah Adams, Perrin Wells, Pe-er Decker, and Isaac P. Baker, be and they are here-by appointed as Conference to meet Conferent from Wyoming and Sullivan to put in nomination Candidates for the House of Representatives. Resolved. That Conferees have the power to sub

stitute in case of inability to attend. Resolved, That Isaac P. Baker, Tyler Brewster, Dr. E. Patrick, O. G. Hempstead, G. B. R. Wade, Harvey Tyler, Samuel F. Carmalt, L. M. Turrell, and Robert Griffis, be and they are hereby appointed the Republican County Committee for the ensuing year. Resolved. That the proceedings of this Conven-tion be published in all Free Soil papers in this District. (Signed by the officers.)

A few of the baser sort of Northern doughfaces cannot restrain their exultation at the cowardly beating given by their proslavery, nulification champion to Senator Sumner, by attacking him unawares. Beards lee of the Honesdale Herald is such a one .-He is both false-hearted enough to accuse Sumner of " playing possum for political effect," and mean enough to call him "sorehead Sumner." The man who will stoop to apply such epithets in derision to the noble Summer, ought to be kicked out of any decent community.

Mrs. Swisshelm the well-known and talented editress, has just visited Mr. Summer at his retreat among the Alleghenies, and finds him in a-feeble condition, and his ultimate sides. recoverv still doubtful. Mrs. Swisshelm met Burlingame there, and he spoke, with tears in his eyes, of the condition of the powerful mind and once vigorous body of his noble. friend.

The Sussex Register states that nore dollars were spent to get up the Democratic mass meeting in that County, than here were Buchanan voters on the ground .-We doubt not that the same was the case here. For Fremont and Dayton the people turn out spontaneously, but for "Buck and Breck" there is no enthusiasm. Think of intelligent freemen hurrahing for the Cincinnati Platform and a fillibustering Slavehold.

The Tioga County Republican Con vention elected Congressional Conferees in favor of Mr. Grow for Congress, by a vote of 35 to 12.

The North American states that five of the Fillmore electors in Pennsylvania have the people which elected them. They are come out for Fremont.

Communications.

## For the Independent Republican. Western Correspondence. ILL., August 18, 1856.

MESSRS EDITORS :--- If your farmers on the high hills and in the deep valleys of my -beloved Susquehanna, could take a ride over a in their separate counties, and each having small section of the country here, and see the the sole power to originate supply bills. Unprosperity of the farmers, the endless acres

being only peaceable settlers. Scores of Border Ruffians also went up to meet them, but on arriving at their camp, some fifty miles this side of Nebraska, both troops and Mis-sourians came to the very judicious conclu-sourians came to the very judicious conclusion that they were real settlers and returned of the services of such slave, or with intent to effect o to Fort Leavenworth. Whether its was the procure the freedom of such shave, he shall be a judged guilty of larceny, and on conviction there that suffer death, of imprisoned at hard labor forced them to this hasty conclusion is left to not less than ten years. commenced the disarming process, they would of this Territory, any slave belonging to another have found a foe.

Some say Lane is with this company--others say not. One thing is certain, they have a leader who is not to be bluffed off with blank cartridges, and, judging from last hight's operations, one would think that he cared little for the other kind.' Learning yesterday afternoon that some of the Border Ruffians had arrived in Franklin with a fine cannon, in the evening he took some boys, cannon, in the evening he took some boys, and went down after it. It was ascertained to be in a strong log-house, and well guarded. In place of giving it up, when demanded, the been brought by such person, and, on convicting thereof, the person offending shall suffer death, guard fired. Then it was fire all around. be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than But the "Chivalry" soon caved, and the years,

building too, when the cannon was drawn off duce any slave to escape from the service of his mas in triumph. A few were killed on both ter or owner in this territory, or shall aid or agait an

Government interferes, and unless it is more impartial than heretofore, what a history will be written on some bleeding hearts in this fair Territory.

> From the Pittsburg Gazette. The House and the Army bill

The Republican majority of the House of Representatives are charged with being factional, with stopping the wheels of government, with Revolution, and with various oth- such slave to escape from the custody of any office er crimes against the peace and welfare of or other person who may have such slave in custod the country because they refuse to grant the President supplies to support the Army, except coupled with a proviso that the money is not to be used to sustain and enforce the illegal laws passed by the Bogus Legislature of Kansas. That the conduct of the House is not fac-

tional, is clear from the fact that it is the act of a clear majority of the Representatives of the people, constitutionally, expressed. The members were elected in view of this very Kansas question, and insisting upon this prowise they undoubtedly represent the voice of not therefore a faction, and their conduct is not factious unless a faction may be predicated of a majority of the people' Represent-

atives. That their conduct is not Revolution a nat their conduct is not Revolutionary is evident from the fact that it is in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of the constitution. We have before spoken of the analogy between our House of Representatives and the House of Commons in England ;

procure the freedom of such slave, he shall be intent to procure or effect the freedom of such or with intent to deprive the owner thereof services of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall nuff eath, or be imprisoned at hard laber for not than ten yea Sec. 6. If any person shall entice, decoy.

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book, paper, magazine, pamphlet or circ

purpose of exciting insurrection on the part of Slop free negroes or mulattoes, against the citizens of

away out of any State or Territory of the United State and slave belonging to another, with intent to pr cute or effect the Freedom of such slave, or to depris the owner thereof of the services of suck slave, int this Territory, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, in the same manner as if such slave had been enticed, decoyed or carried away out of the Ter been brought by such person, and, on convict

Sec. 7. If any person shall entice, persuade or in slave escaping from the service of his master or own er, or shall assist, harbor or conceal any slave who

ides. The war will be in full blast soon, unless Fovernment interferes, and unless it is more than fire years. Sec. 8. If any person in this Territory shall aid o

assist, harbor or conceal any slave who has escape from the service of his master or owner in anoth State or Territory, such persons shall be punished in like manner as if such slave had escaped from the service of his master or owner in this Territory. Sec. 9. If any person shall resist any officer white attempting to arrest any slave that may have esca ed from the service of his master or owner, or shall rescue such slaves when in custody of any officer o other person, or shall entice, persuade, aid or assist whether such slave has escaped from the service of his master or owner in this Territory or in any other State or Territory, the person so offending shall I quilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment hard labor for a term not less than two years. Sec. 10. If any Marshal, Sheriff, or Constable,

the Deputy of any -uch officer, shall when requir by any person, refuse to aid or assist in the arrey nd capture of any slave that may have escaped from the service of his master or owner, whether such slave shall have escaped from his master or owne in this Territory or any other State or Territory, such fficer shall be fined in a sum of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 11. If any person print, write, introduce to, publish, circulate, or cause to be brought int printad written, published or circulated, or shell knowingly aid or assist in bringing into, printing publishing or circulating within this Territory, and book, paper, pamphlet, magazine, handbill or circr lar, containing a y statement, argument, opinios, sentament, doctrine, advice or induendo, calculated to produce a disaffaction among the slaves to estape from the service of their masters, or resist their m thority, he shall be guilty of felony, and be punith-ed by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not less than five years.

Sec. 12. If any free person, by speaking or writing assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, or shall introduce int hold states in this servicery, or shau introduce into this Territory, print, publish, write, circulate or cause to be written, printed, published or circulated in this Territory, any book, paper, magazine, pain-phlet; or circular containing any denial of the right of such persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such each body representing the people at large less this power can be used for the purposes all be deemea g felony, and m Executive, when the occasion may arise, and ished by imprisonment at hard labor a term not len Sec. 13. No person who is conscientiously opposite to holding slaves, or who does not admit the right to form the Constitution, and who probably un- on the trial of any prosecution for the violation of hold slaves in this Tereitory, shall sit as a jury derstood its meaning and spirit as thorough- any of the sections of this act. This act to take effect and be in force from and at ter the 16th day of September, A. D. 1855. Signeil, J. H. Stringfellow, Speaker of the House Attest, J. M. Lyle, Clerk, Thomas Johnson, Presi dent of the Council; Attest, J. A. Halderman Clerk. From the National Era. Jackson and Clay upon Buchanan. We recently gave a full history of Mr. Buchanan's disreputable connection with the old "Bargain and Intrigue" business, and o his conviction, both by General Jackson and Henry Clay, of a niost scandalous attempt upon the virtue of the latter. We intend to keep their testimony before the people. It cannot be, and has not been disputed. MR. CLAY'S STATEMENT. Some time in January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and not long before the election of President of the United States by the House of Representatives, the Hon. James Buchanan, then a member of the House, and numerically smaller and inferior, are trying afterwards many years a Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania, who had been a zealous and influential supporter of General Jackson in the preceding canvass, and was called at the lodgings of Mr. Clay, in the city Mr. Madison recommend them to pursue ?- House, (his intimate and confidential friend. the Hon. R. P. Letcher, since Governor of Kentucky, then also a member of the House.) Shortly after Mr. Buchanan's entry into the oom, he introduced the subject of the approaching Presidential election, and spoke of the certainty of the election of his favoriteadding, that he would form the most splendid Cabinet that the country had ever had --Mr. Letcher asked how he could have had one more distinguished than that of Mr. Jefferson, in which were both Madison and Gal-Where would he be able to find latin? equally eminent men? Mr. Buchanan replied, "He would not go out of this room for a Secretary of State," looking at Mr. Clay. That gentleman (Mr. Clay) playfully remarked that he thought there was no tim ber there fit for a Cabinet officer, unless it were Mr. Buchanan himself." GEN. JACKSON'S STATEMENT. HERMITAGE, February 22, 1845. Your observations with regard to Mr. Bu chanan are correct. He showed a want of moral courage in the affair of the intrigue of Adams and Clay-did not do me justice in the expose he then made-and I am sure. about that time, did believe there was a perfect understanding between Adams and Clay, and about the Presidency, and the Secretary of State: This I am sure of. But whether he viewed that there was any corruption in the case, or not. I know not : but one thing I do know, that he wished me to combat them with their own weapons-that was to let my friends say, if I was elected, would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State. This, to me, appeared to be gross corruption, and I repelled it with that honest indignation,

give an entertainment of vocal and instrumental music at Bloomer Hall, on Friday eve, Sept. 5th. The entertainment is highly spoken of, not only in regard to execution and harmony, but the astonishing ingenuity cxercised. For particulars see Programme. Admittance 12 1-2 cts.

Nr. Grow's Appointments for speal in several Townships, will be found in. and been opposed to it, and is now opposed this week's paper. We are glad to learn that to it, both at the North and the South. See he will probably speak in every Town hip in the wonderful effects of the free air of our the County. Mr. Grow's position as Chairman hills on doughfacism. of the Territorial Committee, has given him Seculiar facilities for acquiring full knowl. hubried off South. We have some hopes of edge of the Kansas question; and we advise hear him.

Mass Meeting in Montrose.

The Republicans of Susquehanna County will hold a general Mass Meeting at Mont rose on Saturday, the 20th inst. As will be seen by the notice in another column, speakers distinguished for their ability and eloquence have been engaged for the occasion. Senator Wilson, " the Natick cobbler," Chas, Sumner's colleague who stood up in the Senate, scorning the threats of the 'chivalry,' and endorsed every word of Sumner's great speech-Anson Burlingame the young Massachusetts representative who cowed Bully Brooks, and whose bold thrilling eloquence. in his speeches to the people, sways them as the wind sways the forests-and G. A. Grow, "the young chevalier of Free Democracy," who needs no commendation to his constituents but his own acts-it is sufficient to announce these speakers to ensure a general attendance.

The Republicans of Susquehanna have not yet attempted to get up a county Mass Meeting. Now let us see what they can do in that line.

chanan in Pennsylvania?

The Buchanan papers are crowing over the acquisition of Rufus Choate, of Massachuactts, as though it was anything remarkable that a few of the more aristocratic Boston-Whigs should go for the old Federalist office seeker. That is the turn political affairs are now taking : a portion of the Cotton Whigs of the cities are going over to the sham Democracy, but for every one that does so, a dozen of the true Democrats of the country leave the pro-Slavery organization and unite with the Republicans.

a private letter to nie from a brother in micilled in Mississippi, has been arrested An Act to Punish Offences against Slave zension of Congress closed on Saturday last, men to believe him. He is in error when in pect that they, a meagre minority of aristoand held to bail in the sum of \$2,000 at Coinsas, that relates to Kansas affairs, which Property. August 30th, after passing the Army apro- face and eyes of the assault on Senator Sum- crats, will no longer be permitted to role the lumbus, in the latter State, to answer a u may publish if you deem proper. Sec. 1. Be enacted by the Governor and Legislacharge of circulating Seward's and Sumner's pristion bill, without the House proviso a ner and the Border Ruffian outrages in Kan- country. Only elect Fremont, and there fany who was unanimously nominated by acclamative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, That every Montrose, Aug. 29, 1856. w. w. u.] person, boud or free, who shall be convicted of ac. speeches, delivered in the Senatel. Is this 'a tually raising a rebellion or insurrection of Slaves free republic or a despotism ? A crime, is it, to gainst using the military power of the nation sas, all screened and upheld by the party- will follow such an expression of anti-Slave-The letter is dated, Kansas, Aug. 13, 1856, to enforce the bogus laws of Kansas. The he asserts that the so-called Democratic par- ry sentiment among the non-Slaveholding For County Surveyor, Joel Turrel was unanimously and mailed at Lawrence, and the extract is negroes or mulattoes in this Territory, shall suffer circulate the speeches which are made in the wote in the House on striking out the provi- ty is the party that sustains the laws and op- whites of the South, as will show the Slave-Sec. 2. Every free person who shall aid and aseist bring the blush of shame to the face of every capitol of the nation! This is enough to The following resolutions were unanimously adopt. as follows: so resulted as follows : yeas 101, nays 98. poses the use of the bludgeou and the bul- breeding oligarchy that their power is in dand: Resolved, That Harvey TyleF and Gilbert Warner, length arrived. They count four hundred and they are hereby appointed Couferes to meet Bouth was a unit in favor of sustaining Bor. es are filled with falsehoods about Kansas deemed by the joint action of the people d. selatives the and the second second

and him that is enslaved; bringing the light the present administration in of the Gospel to the heathen, cementing the that act, he assumes the responsibility of his bonds of the Union, and supplying a great party's conduct. But the writer of the pamsource of wealth without which the government could not be sustained. Well, Snob-Kansas are not the consequences of the Neble has been around among the people of braska act, but of violations of the law of the Susquehanna two weeks, and now he teaches land. And he says, " To enforce the laws of that Slavery is a great evil, and that the the land would put an end to all cause of Democratic party, from the days of Jefferson complaint ; and let nobody doubt that Mr. to the present time, has considered it an evil

would enforce the laws." Here then is a direct charge, by this Buchanan electioneering document, that Franklin Pierce is responsible for the outrages that have been committed in Kansas, because he

No wonder Buckalew got frightened, and has refused to enforce the laws of the land ! " That is what we have charged against him, making a Fred Soiler of Snobble yet, if he and his friends in this region have denied .--all who desire to know the true state of af will stay with us a while, only he seems hith- But in thus refusing to do his duty to protect fairs in that unhappy Territory to go and erto a little dunder headed and befogged as the lives and property of the people of Kanto which is the genuine Democratic party; sas and giving them up to the tender mercies | Burrows 10, D. D. Warner 46. We doubt not that the Massachusetts men of the Border Ruffians, President Pierce is in the convention hung their heads with shame only obeying the behests of his masters, the

when the eloquent Snobble pictured to them slaveholders, and Buchanan, who stands on a the self-sacrificing efforts of the freedom-lovpro-slavery plutform and expects to be electing Jefferson and his Southern brethren in ed, if at all, by pro-Slavery votes, has given the constitutional convention, to abolish the us no reason to suppose that he would turn African Slave trade, and the pertinacity with against his friends, and change the policy of which the Massachusetts Tankees clung to his party. If the people want the laws of the the privilege for twenty years longer of "steal- land enforced for the protection of the oping niggers from Africa to sell at the South;" pressed people of Kansas, they will-not-look Charles. F. Read, Wm. Foster, R. Griffis, Jonathan but it must have consoled them to reflect that Massachusetts has reformed since that as the man to enforce them. day, and is now willing to go quite as far as

We observe that some of the prothe modern chivalry in favor of freedom.-Ruffian presses in neighboring counties, are If, as he represents, the Southern Democracy are still opposed to Slavery, of course, they publishing a statement that Judge Wilmot cannot have any serious objection to have has refused to meet the great Snobble, the W. C. Tiffany, Abel Cassidy, I. P. Baker and Samueltheir Northern brethren turn in and help doughface champion, in debate. The fact is that Wilmot accepted the chalthem prevent the evil's spreading, which is all we can do, abolishing it where it already lenge immediately on receiving it, on condition that the discussions should be held in exists being their affair.

the central and castern portions of the State, Tiffany As we have said Snobble is improving .-where light on the Slavery question is more Cassidy But there is still room for improvement. Though he has corrected his error as to the needed than in the Wilmot district. The Baker character of the institution of Slavery, he is right to choose the ground is usually conced-

still in error as to the character of Judge ed to the challenged party, but Snoble, not-Senator Brodhead is franking docu- Wilmot, and his standing before the people. | withstanding his blustering challenge, is almost ments into this County, purporting to have He is in error in supposing that the people as much afraid of Wilmot's arguments as been written by a Fillmore man, and in fa- of Susquehanna county will believe-because Books was of Burlingame's rifle, and backs vor of adhering to Fillmore to the last, but a lawyer who could not succeed at the Phil- out on the same small pretext, that the ground in opposition to the Union State ticket and adelphia bar, but feels himself quite compe. selected by the challenged party does not to the Fillmore electoral ticket! Has Brod- tent to enlighten the dwellers in the "Beech suit him. To accuse Wilmot of "backing head become a Fillmore man ? or is he re- Woods," says so-that Judge Wilmot, whom down," when such are the circumstances of sorting to the low trickery of a small politi- they have often heard speak words of wisdom the case, is about as sensible as it would be cian to prevent if possible the defeat of Bu- on the Slavery question at, home, when to accuse Burlingame of backing down be abroad utters on the same subject nonsense cause Brooks was afraid to meet him in Canthat any schoolboy would be ashamed of. He | ada.

is in error when he supposes that the Repub The fact is that these sham Democratic licans are such fools as to suppose that any editors, perceiving that the truth is injurious to their cause, have taken to systematic body can sell them out to Fillmore or any one else. He is in error when he supposes misrepresentation and falsehood as the only that he can shake the confidence of the publichope of the party. Whether a cause that mind in Judge Wilmot, by charges of falsehas to depend on such props, can be sushood, and thereby bring Free Soilers into tained among a free people, against the cause the ranks of pro-Slavery Hunkerism. He is of justice and humanity, remains to be seen. in error where he asserts that the Boston Lib-The political leaders at the South are erator is a Republican paper, and expects an getting seriously frightened, not at the prosintelligent people to believe him. He is in pect of receiving any injury by the election

Kansas and Nebraska, was a direct innovation of that policy, a breach of faith between the two sections of the Union, a violation of every principle of justice and humanity, and a determined attempt to overturn phlet proceeds to argue that the outrages in the settled measures of the government, and estab lish in their stead, constitutional constructions su versive of the rights and guarantees of freedom." "Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course of our Representative in Congress, Mr. Grow, and especially do we commend his course in resisting the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He has reflected hopestly and with fidelity the views of his constituents, the best evidence of which, as well as of their determination to resist this outrage upon their rights and principles, is bis unanimous nomina-

On motion of O. G. Hempstead, it was 'Resolved, That all nominations shall be decided riva voce, the majority ruling. For State Senator, the names of B. S. Bentley, bane Burrows and D. D. Warner were presented for nomination, subject to the decision of conferees. Th following is the result of the balloting : B. S Bentley 27, Urbane Burrows 15, D. D. Warner 84. Second ballot-B. & Bentley 24. Urbane Giving D. D. Warner a majority. The nor er of its steam, to drive free-soilism so deep was made unanimous by acclamation into the prairie mud, as to defy all hopes of For Representative the names of Simeon B. Chase the levers of the North ever prying it up R. A. Webb, Urbane Burrows, and J. F. Dean were presented with the following result : again. Or it may be that its spiritual qual-Chase 81, Webb 5, Burrows 33, J. F. Dean 4. ity is used as a panacea by the First to purge Second ballot-Chase 42. Webb 8, Burrows 36, J. the conscience of such Gin-teel Gin-tlemen F. Dean withdrawn. Giving S. B. Chase the nomination. made unanimous by acclamation. For Associate Judges the names presented were,

to the pro Slavery nominee, but to Fremont Taylor, Abel Cassidy and I. P. Baker, with the folowing result like Paddy's ale, Read 39, Foster 7, Griffis 8, Taylor 11, Cassidy 9 Baker 4. Second ballot-Read 49, Foster 2, Griffis 4, Taylor 14, Cassidy 6, Baker 4. Second nomination of Associate Judge. The often as a Buck voter is seen here. names of Jno. Taylor, Urbane Burrows, R. Griffis,

The allray moves Onward toward certain victory. The battle-cry for LIBERTY swells W. Truesdell with the following result: and stirs the air. Daily can be seen strong-1st Ballot 2nd Ballot 3d Ballo er and more faithful indications of certain Taylor 15 11 -4 success. Defeat is impossible ! Every act | Burrown 40 58 Griffis 17 of aggression on the part of the "border-ruf-11 2 withdrawn

18 withdrawn continue to do so, till the 4th of November, Truesdell withdrawn 1 Giving Read and Burrows majorities. Their nominations were made unanimous by acclamation. drive the "unclean spirits" that have pro-For Commissioner, the names of S. Brush, O ceeded from the "Dragon, Beast and False-Mott jr., Perrin Wells, I. A. Newton, and H. C. Stewart, were presented, with the following result : 1st Ballot 2nd Ballot. Brush 18 25 Mott 14 Wells 40 Newton withdrawn Stewart

Giving the nomination to Perrin Wells, which nination was made unanimous by acclamation. For Prosecuting Attorney, the names of Franklin Fraser, Leon. P. Hinds and A. Bushnell were pre-

sented. Result as follows: Franklin Fraser. Leon. P. Hinds, A. Bushnell

Giving Franklin Fraser the not made unanimous by acclamation. For Auditor, the names of B

W. WEIKER Were	presented, with the following
B. L. Canfield,	6
D. P. Tiffany,	16
Isaac Giffin,	- 11
N. J. Sherwood,	13
J. C. Webster,	4
J. W. Walker,	8

designed to hold in check the Senate and the the unmeasurable amount of land that has when the people may demand, then is the than two years. been broken and is being prepared for the power a nullity, a more form, of no utility crops next year, it would fill them with whatever. James Madison, who helped to amazement and wonder. If you think crops grow where you live, you think rightly; ly as any man dead or living, not only justithey grow there by inches, here they grow ties the House in resisting the demands of by miles. I went the other day to see friend the Senate and the Executive, but distinctly - at Empire, and was amazed to see recommends it. In speaking of the respectve powers of the two Houses he says : the broad expanse of grain, rolled out before

Notwithstanding the equal authority which will me. I looked over the extended felds of subsist between the two Houses on all Legislative Wheat, Corn and Oats, for miles at one view. subjects, except the originating of money bille, it annot be doubted that the House, composed of the It seemed as though Providence was partial reater number, when supported by the more powin the distribution of his gifts. While viewerful States, and speaking the known and determined ing the rich prospect, a thought occurredsense of the People, will have no small advantage in a question depending on the comparative firmness of the two Houses. This advantage must be increased What becomes of all this product? It puzzles me to comprehend; unless pro-Slavery by the consciousness felt on the same side, of being upported in its demands by right, by reason and by & Co. buy it up to make Whiskey for the the Constitution ; and the consciousness on the oppo-Goths and Vandals-or use it to Spiritualize | site side, of contending against all these solemn con siderations. the "Border Ruffians," and through the pow-

These considerations seem to afford ample securi ty on this subject. Admitting however that they hould all be insufficient to subdue the unjust policy of the smaller States or their predominant influence in the councils of the Senate. This is precisely the condition of things that has now occurred. The Slave States

to compel the larger and more important as those of the reformed school of flunk-out Free States to submit to the use of U.S. Brooks and hungry Herbert; or to make troops to extend Slavery and uphold mob eye lotion, for the sore eyes he will have con- law in Kansas. The Free States, through supposed to enjoy his unbounded confidence, tracted after next fall's election, looking af. their majority in the House of Representater his votes, where none can be found ; for, eral Troops and Arms. What course does in the room of his only messmate in the tives, desire to prevent such a use of the Fed-This:

Ghosts are seen now and then, and quite as A constitutional and infallible resource still remains with the larger States. The House of Represcutatives can not only refuse, but they alone can propose the supplies requisite for the support of Gove riment. They in a word hold the Purse, that powrful instrument by which we behold in the history of the British Constitution an infant and humble representation of the People gradually enlarging the sphere of its activity and importance; and finally reducing, as far as it seems to have wished, all the overgrown prerogatives of the other branches of the Government. This power over the purse nav, in in fact, be regarded as the most complete and effectfians agitators," diminishes their power and decreases their number of voters, and will usl weapon with which any constitution can arm the immediate representatives of the people, FOR OB-TAINING A REDRESS OF EVERY GRIEVANCE when the multitudinous shout of victory wills AND FOR CARRYING INTO EFFECT EVERY JUST AND SALUTARY MEASURE. This is just what the majority of the House are doing, in refusing to appropriate money Prophet," deep into their dark den of predi- for the Army, except with a proviso that none

tion, to brood, with the " father of lies," over | of it shall be used to promote disorder and

crime\_ Again : It has been assorted by the friend. as theirs ? Do they expect success here ?- hold the tyrennical bogus laws of Kansas, bu of the President that he did not desire to up They know better. They know there are it was his duty to enforce the laws as he slews here, and they know their team is found them, until they were pronounced inslewed. They know it can't budge-it's no valid by Congress. Congress now offers to go-the more they work to get it out. the release him from this disagreeable necessity, by an express proviso, but the majority of to budge the upper kingdom, as to attempt visers refuse their assent, and are ready even the Senate, composed of his friends and adto go to the length of leaving the army un-They can't come it-never ! for Suckers | paid, and thus virtually to dissolve it, rather than to give up the bogus laws. Who are the factious

> In order that our readers may see the laws which the Democratic majority in the Senate are upholding, at the risk of starving the army, we re-publish them, to wit:

Laws supported by Mr. Buchanan's friends in Congress, and opposed by the friends of Mr. Fre-mont.

as I thought it deserved. ANDREW JACKSON,

[EDITORS REPUBLICAN :- 1 copy that part error when he says that the Topeka constitu- of Fremont, for the Republicans propose to John Duberry, a native of Virginia ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.-The special tion excludes free blacks, and expects reading do no injustice to any section, but at the pros-

their terrible defeat. Do the Spud-D emocracy claim Illinois deeper it gets in; and they may as well try to secure Illinois. 29 ion, which wa

won't bite at a bare hook, nor swallow Niggers, while they can raise pork. Your old friend, J. P. L.

"This vision thickens as it clears."

For the Republican. FROM KANSAS.