

representative in the house of Representatives of the United States." Should the bill pass, and the delegates provided for in the bill, and the people under it elect a constitution, and the people who would be excluded from this floor, unless his seat was contested, though the constitution had never been submitted to a vote of the people to be affected by it or presented for the adoption of Congress preparatory to the admission of the State into the Union is unprecedented, and I trust that it will remain so forever, and I trust that it will not be admitted without its constitution being first submitted to Congress, if not to a vote of the people who are to be affected by it.

The people of Kansas, with all the regularity that characterized the formation of a county and State government in Michigan, Arkansas, or California, and with all the regularity necessary for the people of a territory in any case, formed a State constitution and presented it to this Congress with their petition to be admitted as a State into the Union. Preparatory to its formation, three separate conventions were held to consider the propriety and expediency of such a movement. Each of these conventions were called, on due notice by the actual residents of the Territory, irrespective of party or of political opinion. The constitution formed by the delegates elected for that purpose, was submitted to a vote of the people in their different election precincts as fixed by the government in the election of members of the legislature, and was ratified by a majority of the legal voters in the Territory at that time, as is shown by the table prepared by the committee of the House sent to Kansas to enquire into all the elections held in that Territory. (See table, sub. 10, to the violence and civil strife that reigns in that Territory, and to restore to its citizens the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and the organic act of Congress, a bill passed this House, admitting them as a State into the Union, and was sent to the Senate. This measure would relieve the people from the legislative usurpation that has been imposed upon them by invaders from neighboring States, and would give peace and repose to the country by settling forever the question of slavery in that Territory. By that mode of settlement, however, slavery would be excluded, and it is therefore unnecessary to one section of the Union. Another objection, raised by all who opposed the admission of Kansas as a State which would end all her troubles, and leave the people to manage their own domestic affairs in their own way, with a government of their own formation, and courts and officers of their own selection, was that they did not know whether a majority of the people voted to adopt that constitution; yet they are earnest advocates of this bill, which does not require the assent of the people under it to be submitted to either the people or to Congress before the admission of the State.

Why this unheard of anomaly, save that slavery demands in order to consummate the object and only design of the repeal of the Missouri compromise under the forms of law, instead of as heretofore by fraud and violence.

The friends of this bill have proclaimed to the country that it repeals the obnoxious enactments of the pretended legislative assembly of Kansas. It did that it would contain one redeeming feature; for no more odious despotism in the form of law exists on the face of the earth. The pretended laws of Kansas, and the conduct of its officials, are a libel upon American liberty and a disgrace to the civilization of the age.

What can be more degrading to American character than that American citizens in time of peace, in order to pass over any portion of the territory of the republic, must be furnished with a written pass signed by some petty official, in order to protect his person or his life against bands of marauders called a posse comitatus. Thus are American freemen degraded to the condition of a negro slave on a southern plantation, who, if he leaves his own premises, may be arrested by any one unless he is furnished with his master's pass. Though the act organizing the Territory of Kansas declared that the Constitution should be extended over it, it has never been done, and all its solemn guarantees of personal rights are openly disregarded, while unarmed citizens are arrested in the pursuit of their business, and without any legal process their persons searched and papers and effects seized, and the sanctity of the officials of the federal government; peaceable assemblages of the citizens are dispersed, and a legislature, recognized by a vote of a majority of this House, driven from their hall at the point of the bayonet by the soldiers of the republic; printing presses destroyed for the exercise of the rights secured by the Constitution, and freedom of speech suppressed by mob law.

A legislature imposed upon the people by non-residents, is recognized by this bill as valid legislation, by leaving its enactments unrevoked, and its laws in force. Those are stricken out; so that under this bill, an attorney could practice in the courts of the Territory without swearing to support the fugitive slave law, and a voter might vote a fictitious taking such an oath. In all other respects these pretended laws are left as they now are except that they will have received the endorsement of Congress.

The bill repeals the Constitution, as if that instrument had been repealed in Kansas; but it leaves all laws, except those already mentioned, to the construction of the courts just as they are now.

The bill recognizes a valid legislature for Kansas and gives the people the power to legislate for the Territory by fixing election districts, appointing all judges of election, and prescribing the rules and regulations for conducting the same, and making returns, and gives them unlimited discretion in granting certificates of election. These five commissioners for the time being, take place of the legislature which the friends of this bill claim was fairly elected, and is a valid legislature for the Territory. Yet the people are not to be entrusted with moulding their own institutions without the special superintendence of this administration and its appointees.

This bill relieves the people of none of the grievances of which they complain. It leaves the legislature and all its acts, except the test oaths that it imposed, in full force. Freedom of speech and of the press is not secured; nor are the laws that would disgrace any despotism or abate five centuries wiped from the statute book. Nor are any of the many laws regulating, sanctioning and protecting slavery as an existing institution, repealed, or in any way changed, or even attempted, by this bill; so that should it pass, Congress would recognize slavery as legally established in Kansas. Nor is there any guaranty in this bill that men will not continue to be shot down in cold blood because they are in favor of a free State instead of a slave State; that their property, papers and effects will be seized and confiscated, and they themselves mobbed and incarcerated in prison, bound with manacles and chains, and awaiting the pleasure of one of the world's atrocious judges for a trial.

Sir, the only measure of relief for the people of Kansas, is their admission as a State, for in that way only can they be relieved from the oppressions and wrongs heaped up

Table prepared by the Kansas committee and embraced in their report.

Abstract of the election on the adoption of the State constitution, December 15, 1855.

Precincts	Consent	No Consent	No. of votes cast
Lawrence	848	1	856
Blanton	73	3	76
Palmyra	11	1	12
Franklin	48	1	49
Bloomington	137	1	138
East Douglas	18	1	19
Topeka	105	1	106
Washington	42	1	43
Brownsville	24	1	25
Truman	22	1	23
Decatur	22	1	23
Little Osage	31	1	32
Big Sugar	18	1	19
Nocho	39	1	40
Newtown	42	1	43
Little Sugar	42	1	43
Stanton	32	1	33
Osawatomie	39	1	40
Junata	20	1	21
Ohio City	21	1	22
Hill Creek	20	1	21
St. Mary	14	1	15
Waubesa	19	1	20
Pawnee	45	1	46
Cherokee Falls	44	1	45
Cherokee Falls	52	1	53
Burr Oak	23	1	24
Jesse Pado's	18	1	19
Clifton	22	1	23
Slickpore	20	1	21
Pleasant Hill	47	1	48
Indianola	19	1	20
Wolf River	24	1	25
Clint	15	1	16
Mont Pleasant	32	1	33
Easton	71	1	72
Missouri	7	1	8
Total	1,781	46	1,778

Note.—The poll-book at Leavenworth was destroyed. The vote cast there October 9, 1855, was 514.

LAND ROUTE TO KANSAS BLOCKED UP.—We have information from Nebraska City, of the most positive character, saying that the land route to Kansas is obstructed by a party of 400 men from Missouri, under Col. Richardson, also a Missourian, who have established a camp on the new road just below the Nebraska line, but within the boundaries of Kansas. It is reported in the Missouri papers that Richardson's force numbers one thousand; but this is doubtless an exaggeration. But the party is strong enough to turn back all emigration, and to seize and carry off all supplies entering the Territory in that direction. It is said that there are about one hundred men, women, and children, on the Iowa frontier, who would go into the Territory but for the presence of these highwaymen. They are scattered along the river and about the mouth of the Missouri.

Thus the position of the Free-State party in Kansas can be comprehended at a glance. The Missouri River is blocked so that no Free-State man, no freight marked for a Free State man, at any point of the river, can go up. The Iowa route is filled with a regiment of armed and desperate men, and no one, not of their political faith, can go in or out. At various points along the river, the Ruffians are holding in thousands in Missouri by thousands; they have possession of all the towns and landings on the Kansas, as well as on the Missouri side. They hold all the roads leading into the Territory. They are drawing nearer and nearer to Lawrence—concentrating their hordes upon that point—with the undisguised purpose of "wiping out" that place and its people. The United States troops are either passive spectators of these rebel proceedings, or are, under the command of their officers, abetting the murderous work. The Territorial Government has struck hands with the Ruffians; and there seems to be nothing, except an interposition of Providence, which can prevent a general and indiscriminate slaughter at their very hearth-stones of the actual and bona fide settlers of that distracted and ruffian-ridden Territory. Men of the North what shall be done!

THE SPOILER OF LIES.—Henry Ward Beecher says in the last 'Independent,' very truly and eloquently:

"This campaign is to be one of eminent and abounding falsehood. It will rain and hail lies. They will come like gnats and locusts, like frogs and murrain. Let no man be alarmed. Col. Fremont from this time till November will walk in a storm of fire and brimstone, and nothing will prevent his being consumed but that which preserved Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego. God will preserve him.

"It is a matter of gratulation that we have at length a man presented for the Presidency, of scrupulous honor; of manly bearing, of upright morals, of self-command, and of all the other virtues of a noble and noble man. He is a honest man, and he is not a supple politician.

"Against such an one there can be brought no political charges, no broken promises, no untruths, no dishonesty. He has no feuds, no party connections, no political enemies.—He is a clear, fresh, able, honest, heroic man. Let us try how it will seem again to see such a man President of the United States.

"Therefore, let Christians pray for him, and let all men work; let lies breed and swarm and buzz, and let like mosquitoes in a morass; but let every true man go right straight forward, talking, spreading, papers, reasoning and persuading, and then let November be the judgment-day of a faithless, treaty-breaking, slave-spreading party."

WHITE SLAVERY.—What security have the German and Irish that their children will not, within a hundred years, be reduced to slavery in this land of their adoption? How do they know that such sheets as the 'Enquirer,' will not howl against their posterity, just as it howls against a man who has a drop of mulatto blood in his veins? Is color any protection? No, indeed. On last Monday a mother and a boy, haggard with long travel, after a brief rest crossed the river from the land of slavery, en route for Canada. The bloodhounds were after them; and if they had been caught by the editor of the 'Enquirer,' they would have been sent back, as the mother had already been, to slavery; and yet the boy was fairer far than H. H. Robinson ever was. His mild bright eyes were full of intelligence, his head was finely shaped, and the curling extremely beautiful. The mother was a woman somewhat darker than her son, of uncommon intelligence and energy. She was a Christian mother, flying her white child from the demon of slavery. Would not the wretches who were after her sell and manacle poor whites, if they had the power?

THE LAST MEMBER OF THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.—Ex-Governor Hubbard, of New Hampshire, the last surviving member of the famous old Federal Hartford Convention, is stamping New Hampshire for Buchanan. He goes for slavery in Kansas, as one would expect such an old fossil to.

Scranton had an article that was *Chesapeake* all over, magnifying the strength of Fillmore and encouraging his friends to keep him in the field, and asserting that as the State now stood it would go for Buchanan, but if the friends of Fillmore would remain firm, stick to him instead of going over to Fremont, it might be carried for Fillmore. The same sharp practice is attempted by the Border Ruffians in all parts of the country. They know that the Pierce administration is most heartily condemned by a large majority of the people of the Free States, the rank and file of the Fillmore men being as hostile to it as any party can be, while the leaders are Buchaners in disguise, keeping Fillmore in the field only to aid Buchanan. Without the Fillmore division, the State would be carried for Fremont by more than thirty thousand majority.

The people now have a fine opportunity of seeing the honesty of the Buchanan party. In this county, one year ago they professed to be Free Soils. Their cry then was that there was no need of a Republican party, that there was no difference between them and the Republicans on the Free Soil question, and that the real contest was with *Slavery Know Nothingism*. Now the same sentiments that were then Democratic are "sectional and Disunion," and the wicked K. N.'s that were then made the scape goats of all the political sins extant, are now their bosom friends, and their right arm of assistance in this hour of their adversity.

The Northern allies of the Border Ruffians are keen-scented to detect and sharp to rebuke any expression of love of freedom and hatred of oppression on the part of Northern Clergymen; but the doughfaces never lip a word against the pro-slavery preaching so often heard at the South. For example, one of "Buford's men" relates that when their party of 305 men were on their way up the river to Kansas, they arrived at Lexington, Missouri, on the Sabbath, and as they came up to the wharf the church bells were ringing, and services had commenced; but the services were stopped immediately, and Buford's men were escorted to one of the churches and addressed by the Clergyman in what the narrator calls *Border Ruffian Sermons*, to which Buford responded that they would make Kansas a Slave State, peaceably if they could, if not, by force of arms. But if our pious pro-slavery politicians think such kind of political preaching deserving their admiration? Not at all. Preaching in favor of this great wickedness is all right, and preaching against it is all wrong, in their opinion. They belong to the Devil's Church, and have said to Evil, be thou my God.

But it may be asked, How come the Southern pulpits to be filled with men of such easy virtue? The answer is not difficult.—Those who attempt to preach the Gospel in its purity at the South, are driven off or mobbed, and their places must be filled with men of a different stamp. There are Christian ministers at the South, like the Rev. Mr. Conway of Washington, who dare speak the truth and condemn sin, even though it is connected with the peculiar institution, but such men could not preach with safety to their lives in many parts, nor without danger of being dismissed in any part. A marauding people can find quasi priests to encourage their expeditions and share their plunder now as well as in the days of the border forays between England and Scotland.

The combined Buchanan and Fillmore men in Congress having decided against restraining the President from using the army of the United States to enforce the infamous Border Ruffian laws against the people of Kansas, preparations are making to enforce obedience at the bayonet's point. Jeff. Davis, Secretary of War, under date of September 3, has issued a requisition to the Governors of Kentucky and Illinois, for two regiments of foot militia, to be furnished to Gen. Persifer Smith, now commanding the U. S. troops in Kansas, "to suppress insurrectionary combinations against the constituted Government of Kansas, and to enforce the due execution of the law." This means that the outrageous laws which the Kansas investigating Committee have been engaged by the Missouri invaders, are to be enforced by the aid of the U. S. army. The Free State men of Kansas must now either submit to degrading, tyrannous, foreign laws, leave the Territory to which they have emigrated under both the implied and express promise of protection by the general government, or be shot down by government troops as rebels. And yet they are told by the Border Ruffians, and their viler Northern allies, in cruel mockery, that the intention of the Nebraska bill was to leave the people of the Territories "perfectly free to choose their own institutions." Shame to the false Democracy, who sustain Slavery as a form of society to be extended to free territory, tyranny and usurpation to govern American citizens, and the employment of Border Ruffian militia to enforce unjust laws against a free people.

The Republicans of Susquehanna Co. have nominated S. B. Chase for Assembly. Mr. Chase was formerly Democratic Speaker of the House.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*.

S. B. Chase was formerly Speaker of the House, but he is not our candidate by a long shot; but he is the last man the Republicans of Susquehanna would nominate for any office. If our friends the *Telegraph* have any curiosity as to his present whereabouts, we will state that he has just bought out the Buchanan and Fillmore papers in Scranton, and is supposed to be about to demonstrate to the Fillmore Americans of Luzerne that they will best carry out the doctrine that "Americans should rule America," by voting for James Buchanan and the Cincinnati Platform.—*Philadelphia Daily News*.

We conclude from the above that the *Tribune's* statement must be true. We recollect when we stated that a certain Pennsylvania K. N. voted for Aiken of North Carolina for Speaker, the *News* pronounced our statement a lie, just as emphatically as it now does the *Tribune's*; but when we proved it by copying the vote from the official record, the *News* was mum. When Flanagan says, "you lie," we understand him to mean that the truth is disagreeable to him.

Conclusive evidence of the falsity of the charge of population brought by the Democratic party against Col. Fremont, is furnished by the Democratic party themselves.

Since that charge was first made, the Democratic party have elected Fremont United States Senator.

Since that charge was made, many of the leaders of that party, including J. C. Calhoun, Senator Dix, Senator Allen, Senator Rusk, &c., have publicly endorsed his integrity and ability.

Since that charge was made, a Democratic Congressional Committee has pronounced his accounts with the government correct, and that decision has been unanimously endorsed by a Democratic Congress.

Since that charge was made, and only a few months ago, a number of prominent members of the Democratic party endeavored to induce Col. Fremont to consent to run as the Democratic candidate for President!

Are we to believe that the Democratic party honors and applauds "cattle-stealers," makes them Senators, and desires to make them Presidents? or that Col. Fremont is a man of spotless integrity, whom Buchanan is endeavoring to kill off by foul slanders as he did Henry Clay?

FIRE IN MONTROSE.—About two o'clock on Saturday morning last, the citizens of Montrose were aroused by an alarm of fire, and it was found that the south wing of Sayre's Foundry, containing the moulding room &c., was in flames. The Fire Companies and citizens generally were quickly on the ground, and although that part of the building in which the fire originated was too far gone to be saved and was burned to the ground, the rest of the building was saved without great injury. The ladies were very active and many of them worked for hours, filling and carrying pails of water, while some men stood looking idly on. The insurance was \$2500, and the loss is estimated at considerably more than that. The origin of the fire is unknown, but there are reasons to believe that it was caused by incendiaries.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—We publish, this week, as furnished us by Mr. Grow, the appointments of Messrs. Wilson, Burlingame and Grow, for mass meetings in this section of Pennsylvania. We anticipate by far the greatest meeting ever held in Susquehanna county, on the 20th.

Mr. Grow is meeting with a most cordial reception among his constituents in this County.

The meetings which he addressed at Great Bend, Susquehanna Depot, Gibson, Lathrop, Brooklyn &c., were all well attended and enthusiastic. At Susquehanna Depot there were 1500 present, and the liveliest enthusiasm for Fremont and Freedom was exhibited.

Among our Northern hills, the fires of freedom are lightly blazing. We are confident that the cause of freedom will triumph in November; but how are the people of Kansas to be preserved from their blood-thirsty oppressors in the mean time? For them the present prospect is dark indeed.

STATE SECTIONS.

The Republicans have carried Iowa, as the official returns show, by more than 7000 majority!

The Republicans have carried Vermont by more than 20,000 majority!

The Republicans have carried Maine by 12,000 majority!

These are all the Free States that have yet voted. Gloriously the East responds to the West for Freedom.

Notwithstanding the false reports to the contrary industriously circulated by the pro-Ruffian press throughout the State, the *Harrisburg Telegraph* continues earnestly and ably to advocate the election of Fremont and Dayton. Such is the position of all but a very few of the anti-Buchanan papers in Pennsylvania. One after another, those that supported Fillmore yield to manifest destiny and come in to the support of the gallant Pathfinder and the Jersey Blue.

The Mobile Advertiser is in favor of keeping Fillmore in the field, so as, if possible, to divide the vote of the Free States and give the election to Buchanan. It says:

"If Mr. Fillmore be withdrawn, Fremont will carry every Free State, which will elect him President."

This shows clearly why Fillmore is elected not to elect him; but to defeat Fremont and elect Buchanan, in case enough Northern men who ought to vote for Fremont are induced to throw away their votes on Fillmore, while their South American brethren quietly go over to Buchanan.

We would call the attention of farmers and others interested, to the advertisement in another column, of the Fourth Annual Exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society, commencing October 7th, at Philadelphia.

Mr. Grooley stated in the *New York Tribune* of the day before yesterday, that it had "trustworthy advices from a consultation, held at Elmira, last week, between some leading managers of the Buchanan and Fillmore parties respectively, in which it was agreed that all the disposable Fillmore vote in Pennsylvania, should be thrown for Buchanan, on condition that the movable Buchanan vote in New York should be in like manner concentrated on Fillmore." This is one of Horace Greeley's deliberately manufactured lies, and the only wonder is, that he was not choked with its utterance before the ink was dry on his pen. Verily, the arts of the Jesuits are in full play, and we should not wonder if the noted "Tom Pepper" had been employed by the Black Republicans to instruct their leaders in the polite art of lying.

Philadelphia Daily News.

We conclude from the above that the *Tribune's* statement must be true. We recollect when we stated that a certain Pennsylvania K. N. voted for Aiken of North Carolina for Speaker, the *News* pronounced our statement a lie, just as emphatically as it now does the *Tribune's*; but when we proved it by copying the vote from the official record, the *News* was mum. When Flanagan says, "you lie," we understand him to mean that the truth is disagreeable to him.

Republican Senatorial Conference.

The Senatorial Conference from the District composed of the Counties of Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming, met at Laceyville, in Wyoming County, Sept. 5th, 1856, and organized by appointing Major U. Terry of Bradford, Chairman, and J. W. Chapman of Susquehanna, and J. B. Ingham, of Bradford, Secretaries.

The following Conferees appeared:

U. Terry, J. H. Webb, M. C. Mercur, J. A. Coddig, E. M. Farrar, J. Holcomb and J. B. Ingham, Bradford County; A. Chamberlin, J. W. Chapman, G. B. Eldred and D. D. Hinds, Susquehanna County; C. J. Lacey, Wyoming County.

On motion of A. Chamberlin, it was unanimously

Resolved, That this Conference proceed to ballot for a candidate for Senator. That the basis of representation for the Senatorial district be five for Bradford, four for Susquehanna and two for Wyoming.

Whereupon, M. C. Mercur nominated E. R. Myers of Bradford, A. Chamberlin nominated D. D. Warner, of Susquehanna County.

On the first ballot, E. R. Myers had six votes and D. Warner had four votes. On motion of A. Chamberlin, it was resolved, that E. R. Myers be declared unanimously nominated by this Conference.

On motion of M. C. Mercur, it was

Resolved, That the Senatorial Conference for this Senatorial district shall hereafter meet at Campdown, in Bradford County, on the first Monday after the last County Convention shall have been held.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Conference be signed by the officers and published in all of the Republican papers of the district. URIAH TERRY, Chairman.

J. W. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

J. B. INGHAM, Secretary.

REASONS FOR SUPPORTING BUCHANAN.—The Hon. A. G. Talbot, a member of Congress from Kentucky, made a speech in the House, July 28th, defining his position on national politics. He commenced by stating that he had been elected as a Whig, and proceeded to give his reasons for now acting with the sham Democracy. The reasons assigned show that there is no distinction of parties recognized at the South as of any importance compared with the interests of Slavery. He plainly declares that he is for the Democratic party because that party joins with the South in its efforts to extend Slavery, and that he is for Buchanan because Buchanan is pledged to continue the policy of slavery-propagandism which the Democratic party has commenced. In the course of his speech he gives the following record of Buchanan, as a sufficient reason for his receiving the support of Southern Whigs:

This is Mr. Buchanan's record for twenty years:

1. In 1836, Mr. Buchanan supported a bill to prohibit the circulation of abolition papers through the mails.
2. In the same year he proposed and voted for the admission of Arkansas.
3. In 1836-37 he denounced and voted to reject petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.
4. In 1837 he voted for Mr. Calhoun's famous resolutions defining the rights of the States and the limits of Federal authority, and affirming it to be the duty of the Government to protect and uphold the institutions of the South.
5. In 1838, 1839, and 1840, he invariably voted with southern Senators against the consideration of anti-slavery petitions.
6. In 1844 and 1845 he advocated and voted for the annexation of Texas.
7. In 1847 he sustained the Clayton compromise.
8. In 1850 he proposed and urged the extension of the Missouri compromise to the Pacific ocean.
9. But he promptly acquiesced in the Compromise of 1850, and employed all his influence in favor of the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law.
10. In 1851 he remonstrated against an enactment of the Pennsylvania Legislature for obstructing the arrest and return of fugitive slaves.
11. In 1854 he negotiated for the acquisition of Cuba.
12. In 1856 he approves the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and supports the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act.
13. He never gave a vote against the interests of slavery, and never uttered a word which could pain the most sensitive southern heart.

The National Committee has appointed Eli Thayer of Worcester, Mass. as agent to organize the States, and he is engaged in that work, and solicits the aid of all who desire to see Kansas a Free State. Do not wait to be visited by agents, but form your society and commence your subscriptions immediately. The undersigned has been appointed General Transportation Agent, and with assistant agents at other points in Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, are prepared to furnish you with provisions and clothing, and to have them faithfully distributed to those who are in want in the Territory. Arrangements have been made to transport emigrants on the Railroads at reduced fare; those who desire to go to Kansas will be furnished with information as to the best routes, modes of conveyance, and locations after their arrival in the Territory. It is requested that each county and town organize immediately. Send to the Secretary a list of such persons as they are sure can be relied upon to go and stay, stating the amount of means in their possession, the time when they propose to start, &c.—It is hoped that no companies of emigrants will be forwarded without giving previous notice to the General Transportation Agent at Chicago, or without previous arrangement in regard to the expenses, so that he may be able to forward them on without detention. The fertile and magnificent country holds out sufficient inducements to make it; none therefore will be hired to go, and the committee desire none but those who will go as peaceful settlers to find homes in Kansas. Families with their own conveyances, who wish to go, will be furnished with information so that they can unite with some train and travel in company. Col. Buford has gone South to rally the necessary men to make Kansas a Slave State, and every man who has the ability to help him, can be spared, has been detailed upon the same service. The fact is, the South is just now making the most earnest effort she has ever attempted to get control of Kansas.—She is doing more to day, in proportion to her population, to colonize Kansas than the North. The south is making a fatal desperate struggle, and unless met in the same

requires the use of disgraceful means in its advocacy. Though his attempt to injure the standing of Judge Wilmont and Mr. Grow fails ignominiously, there is one individual whose reputation, if he ever had any, he has already seriously damaged since his advent into this county, and that is himself.

For the Republican.

Sullivan County Nominations.

EOS OF REPUBLICAN.—The Republican Convention of Sullivan County met here to day, and nominated the following ticket:

A. Lippencott and Dr. C. H. Dana were appointed as instructed Congressional Conferees to confer with the other Conferees of this district.

Henry Metcalf and William Meyler were appointed Representative Conferees to confer with those from Susquehanna and Wyoming.

For President Judge, Ulisses Mercur of Bradford Co.; Associate Judges, F. N. Wilcox and Moses Rogers; Prothonotary and Register &c., B. L. Cheney; Sheriff, Wm. Reaser; Co. Commissioner, John Hildeson; District Attorney, Henry Metcalf; Coroner, Th. D. Porter; Auditor, Wilson Hogland.

Dr. John M. Hancock, of Sullivan Co., received the complimentary nomination for Assembly from this District.

Yours very truly, Wm. METCALF, Laporte, Sept. 2, 1856.

For the Independent Republican.

Brooklyn Republican Association.

Pursuant to notice a number of opponents of Slavery-extension met at the village of Brooklyn Sept. 3d, 1856, for the purpose of organizing a Republican Association.

E. L. Gere was chosen Chairman pro tem, and Dr. B. Richardson temporary clerk.

On motion, O. G. Hempstead, C. S. Perkins and J. H. Chapman were appointed a committee to draft a Platform and Constitution.

Committee reported a constitution and Platform similar to that of the Republican Association of Montrose and Bridgewater, but with some additions.

Thirty-seven persons then enrolled their names as members.

Permanent officers were then chosen as follows:

President—B. Richardson M. D.; Vice President—J. H. Chapman; Corresponding Secretary—O. G. Hempstead; Recording Secretary—E. H. Weston; Directors—H. W. Kent, O. S. Perkins and D. M. Yeomans. Treasurer—C. A. Eldridge.

Resolved, that the proceedings be published. Adjourned till Monday evening September 8th. (Signed by the Officers)

National Kansas Committee.

Sir.—The NATIONAL KANSAS COMMITTEE have fully organized and entered upon their duties. The President, THOMAS HARRIS of New York City, has appointed Financial Agent, Dr. S. G. Howe of Boston, have just returned from the borders of Kansas, having made arrangements for efficient operations in the Territory, and on the route by the appointment of good agents. We are now prepared to receive and forward any funds or articles that may be donated in aid of the oppressed Free State men. We solicit the immediate co-operation of every friend of Kansas, and request Local Societies to forward their funds immediately, as we are prepared to use them economically and efficiently in the forwarding of persons, and provisions to Kansas. All moneys should be sent to the officers of the Kansas organizations of the respective States, or to H. E. Hurd, Secretary National Committee, Chicago, Illinois.

The main purposes of this organization, and for which it is urged, to immediately raise and forward funds, are—

First, The retaining of all free settlers in Kansas. For this purpose, it is necessary that we should furnish them with provisions and clothing. In consequence of the outrages perpetrated by foreign bands of pro-slavery men, many are destitute of the necessities of life, and women and children are without clothing, and in many cases, without habitations, which must be supplied to them before the coming winter; in order to do this, we ask the ladies in every town and neighborhood to organize, to concentrate their efforts and forward their money and clothing as early a day as possible to the undersigned, No. 11 Marine Bank Building, Chicago.

Second, To induce all Free State absentees forthwith to return to the Territory, and where it is required to furnish them with aid.

Third, To induce actual settlers from the Free States to go into the Territory as fast as possible.

The National Committee has appointed Eli Thayer of Worcester, Mass. as agent to organize the States, and he is engaged in that work, and solicits the aid of all who desire to see Kansas a Free State. Do not wait to be visited by agents, but form your society and commence your subscriptions immediately. The undersigned has been appointed General Transportation Agent, and with assistant agents at other points in Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, are prepared to furnish you with provisions and clothing, and to have them faithfully distributed to those who are in want in the Territory. Arrangements have been made to transport emigrants on the Railroads at reduced fare; those who desire to go to Kansas will be furnished with information as to the best routes, modes of conveyance, and locations after their arrival in the Territory. It is requested that each county and town organize immediately. Send to the Secretary a list of such persons as they are sure can be relied upon to go and stay, stating the amount of means in their possession, the time when they propose to start, &c.—It is hoped that no companies of emigrants will be forwarded without giving previous notice to the General Transportation Agent at Chicago, or without previous arrangement in regard to the expenses, so that he may be able to forward them on without detention. The fertile and magnificent country holds out sufficient inducements to make it; none therefore will be hired to go, and the committee desire none but those who will go as peaceful settlers to find homes in Kansas. Families with their own conveyances, who wish to go, will be furnished with information so that they can unite with some train and travel in company. Col. Buford has gone South to rally the necessary men to make Kansas a Slave State, and every man who has the ability to help him, can be spared, has been detailed upon the same service. The fact is, the South is just now making the most earnest effort she has ever attempted to get control of Kansas.—She is doing more to day, in proportion to her population, to colonize Kansas than the North. The south is making a fatal desperate struggle, and unless met in the same

Communications.

For the Republican.

Snobbolonia.

FAIRSVILLE, Sept. 8, 1856.

Messrs. Editors:—Happening to be at one of Mr. "Snobbolonia's" meetings at Chocout, Saturday the 6th, I saw him display with a great flourish of rhetoric, a handbill headed with the following words:

"Put none but Americans on Guard."

The Rev. Gen. Stanton will address the people at Montrose the 20th of August.

The reason of my writing is to know if there were any such bills in circulation at that time. I think that there was no Eagle on any of the genuine bills that I saw, but in this the bird looked quite familiar, as I saw a similar one on the Democratic bills a week before, which led me to suppose that it was a forgery, for the purpose of working upon the minds of our foreign citizens.

He displayed here in Friendsville one with a similar heading, but doubled the sheet so that only the heading could be seen, and would not show the whole until repeatedly called for by many Fremont men present; it then proved to be a handbill for a Fillmore and Donelson meeting at Owego.

It is surmised among the Republicans here that the bill he exhibited at Chocout was one got up for the occasion.

Very truly yours,

F. B. MARSH.

The above letter exposes another phase of Border Ruffian rascality. No such bill as that exhibited by Snobbolonia at Chocout, was ever printed by the Republicans, but it was no doubt manufactured at the Democrat office where the "bird" our correspondent alludes to is kept. We are not surprised that this champion of Sham Democracy should resort to such expedients to sustain his sinking cause, for we are now convinced that he is nothing too low for him to descend to, and he probably thinks that a disgraceful cause