The Independent Republican C. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS.

MONTROSE PA. Thursday, October 30, 1856.



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN CHARLES FREMONT. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

ELECTORS. JOHN C. FREMONT. JAMES IRVIN. Joseph Edwards.
George N. Eckert. xII. Russell F. Lord. N. Eckert. xiv. Frederick E Smith Mahlon H. Dickinson xv. Abram Updegraff. v. Albert G. Rowland. zvi. Hezekiah Easton. vi. Caleb N. Taylor. aviii. Edward Scull.
vii. Wm. Darlington, M.D.xix. William M. Stewart. vitt. William M. Baird. xx. Alfred Patterson. xxi. Bengir C. Sawver. Michael H. Shirk. Simon Cameron, xxii. Jacob Painter.
John McCormick. xxii. Lawrence L.M. Guffin. xii. Smith B. Thompson. xxiv. George W. Arnold. xxv. James Skinner.

The Union Electoral Ticket.

As it is probable that some misapprehension may still exist as to the nature and operation of the plan by which the friends of Fremout and of Fillmore are to vote for the same 26 electors, we propose to explain the arrangement more at length than we had time to do last week. In the first, place we give the explanation furnished by those who formed the ticket, in their own words, as follows:

"Twenty-six of the Electors nominated are C. FREMONT is placed at the head of the the twenty seventh elector, and the name of MILLARD FILLMORE is placed at the head of the Fillmore and Donelson ticket, as

cast the votes of the State in the Electoral College for the respective candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency in exact proposition strength in Pennsylvania while it enables each voter to indicate his preference compromise of his principles. Every vote ly, and every vote given to the Fillmore tick-

action of the State Committee, represents fairly the principles for which we contend. Every vote cast for that, which contains the name of John C. FREMONT is a vote for those principles, and the aggregate will exhibit their strength with the people of Pennsylvania.-In proportion to the number of votes cast for that ticket, in the event of the election of the twenty-six electors, the vote of Pennsylvania will be cast in the Electoral College. And so, in proportion to the number of votes aien for MILLARD FILLMORE and the same twenty-six electors, will be the number of votes which he will receive in the Electoral Colpopular supremacy may be conducted by their respective friends with all the carnestness in their power, each contending for their principles without compromise or concentment, and union, exacting no moral sacrifice, must commend itself to the friends of both candidates. and its acceptance by them must result in the defeat of Mr. Buchanan."

The above plan of union having been accepted by the friends of Fremont and Dayton in Pennsylvania, and it being now settled. He has been triumphantly sustained, in his Territory, or the Territorial government, to that the great body of the Republicans will own town, in his own County, and in the make the arrangements for forming the new vote that ticket, and that with it their cause District. His own Town, Denot, gives him Constitution, this bill proposes that the Presmust stand of fall in this State, we trust that double the majority it does any other Re- ident shall appoint five Commissioners, in every true friend of freedom will acknowledge publican candidate; his own County, Sus- whose hands almost dictational power shall the duty of giving it his earnest support. quehanna, gives him 210 more votes than he be lodged. They are to enumerate the le-With the above explanations before him, a received when running without any compet gal voters resident in the Territory on the moment's consideration must convince every iter; the County of his completitor, Tioga, 4th of July, 1856, (when a large body of one that the larger the Republican vote we gives him 321 more votes than it did when Missouri invaders were temporarily resident of the Fillmore men may co-operate with can pile up for the ticket, the better our he ran alone; and he gets more votes in the therein, and when a large portion of the Free the Republicans in opposition to the Slave chance of electing Fremont as against both Buchanan and Fillmore. The larger the vote alone. our ticket receives, of course the greater the probability of its election, and the consequent vote in 1854 and 1856: defeat of the Buchaneers; and the larger the proportion of Fremont votes cast, the more Fremont eleptors we shall get, if our ticket succeeds. On the other hand, if any honest friend of Fremont is induced, by a mistaken notion that he will be supporting Fillmore to withold his vote from the ticket, what will be the consequence of such a course ! If the Buchanan ticket is elected, he will have contributed to its success by withholding his vote from the other side: and if the Union ticket is elected, he will have contributed to give Fillmore a larger proportion of votes and consequently more electors than he would otherwise have been entitled to. Thus, while claiming to be desirons of the election of Fremont, his course would tend to the defeat of Fremont, and would increase the chances of success of both the other candidates.

We are aware that the Buchanan menwho themselves through John W. Forney, Chairman of their State Committee, endeaved to form a fusion (which ours is not) with the Fillmore men-are laboring desperately of brodube disaffection in our ranks, by telling our men that they are voting for Fill. pared a letter which will be published just form a Constitution, and then Kansas is would place Mr. Buchanan. As the boys guaranty of success to that cause, in the elecmore; and it is for that reason that we have before election, purporting to come from to become at once a State, without ever say, it would land him "on the other side of tion of its Presidential champion, John C. taken some pails to show that such is not the case—that every vote cast for the Fremont mitting that he is a Catholic.

The west of the Fremont case—that every vote cast for the Fremont case—that ev

Let us illustrate in another way. Last year the Republicans of this county attempts ty, are now ready, at this Office.

ed, but did not fully carry out, a plan of instructing the delegates to the County Convention to vote in the Convention for particular individuals for gandidates for County coffices. Besides electing delegates the voters in each Township expressed by ballot their preference for candidates, and the delegates from each Township were considered as instructed for those candidates for whom a majority of the votes of the Township were cast. No one can fail to see the similarity between this arrangement and that at present adopted for a Union electoral ticket. The electors answer to the delegates, and they are to vote in the electoral college, according as they shall be instructed by the popular vote in the State. Now, you might as well have told a voter that although he cast his vote for Woodruff. he was supporting Simmons, because those in favor of Simmons voted for the same delegates, as to tell a Fremont man that, although he votes the Fremont ticket, he is supporting Fillmore, because the Fillmore men vete for same electors.

It cannot to necessary to shend further time in explanation. We trust that we shall be enabled to say of the Republicans of Susquehanna county, as heretofore, that they have nobly done their duty. We cannot always have everything just as we wish, and must endeavor to do what is for the best, under the circumstances. No doubt it would be better and more satisfactory, if we could carry the State alone, and give John C. Fremont 27 Senators, both from the North and South, electors from Pennsylvania; but the election just past shows that, with the present imperfeet organization of our party in many parts of the State, such a result is nocertain, and we must therefore by polling as large a Republican vote for the Union ticket as possible, do the best for him that we can. The frauds by which the Buchaneers have carried Indiana by a small majority, have been detected, and will be guarded against at the next election; and our friends there are confident that they can carry the State for Fremont by 10,000 majority. In almost every other Northern State the question is already considered as settled in our favor. Fillinore alone stands no chance anywhere, and if he gets half a dozen votes in Pennsylvania they common to each ticket. The name of JOHN, can avail him nothing. Fremont will carry the North and Buchanan the South. Penn-Fremont and Dayton ticket, as representing sylvania, lying as it were, between the North and the South, is the great debatable ground. At the election just past, the candidates on representing the twenty-seventh elector of the Union State ticket had been nominated on a Free Soil or anti-Slavery extension plat-"The twenty-six electors are pledged to form, and were all Fremont men: certain of the leaders of the Fillmore party who had sold out to Buchanan therefore succeeded in portion to the popular vote given to each tick- persuading a portion of the party that by supet. This forms a complete union of the op- porting the ticket they were building up the any confidence in me. I have no confidence cause of Fremont and injuring that of Fill. at all in them, and that is one of the objecmore, and thereby induced them to bolt, and tions to the bill," support the Buchaneers' ticket. By this given to the Fremont ticket counts in favor, means, by the naturalization of many thouof the principles and candidates of the Republands of Irish Catholics, and by importing and lican and North American parties respective polling thousands of illegal votes in the cities, et counts in favor of the Fillmore and Don. the allies of Border-Ruffianism beat us in the elsen party, and will be fully represented in State 2,700 votes in a poll of more than 400. 000. If Fillmore has any honest supporters Charles Gibbons, Chairman of the Republin Pennsylvania, they must now vote for the lican State Committee, in an address to the Union Electoral ticket; and then we have Republicans of Pennsylvania, thus speaks of at least ten thousand votes in reserve, that, judging from the past, will be cast in Novem-"The Electoral ticket nominated by the joint ber, and give us the State-provided, there

is no faltering or division in our ranks. A TRICK OF THE ENEMY.—The Buchancers of Philadelphia, under the lead of the notorions Forney, are busy concecting all manner of frauds to deceive the voter of this State. One of their laters as a spurious Fremont electoral acket, which they are circulating as widely as possible. These tickets may make their appearance here on the day of election, if not sooner. The one we have seen is headed, "Unadulterated Fremont which he will reserve and Mr. Fillmore are Ticket," and has the name of Dr. Edward therefore rivel candidates, and the contest for Crandall of Bradford County, first on the list of electors.

All sorts of trickery may be expected from the more unscrupulous of the Buchanasking no favors of the other. This plan of eers. Look out for them, and know what ticket you vote."

> PEOPLE.—The voters of the Wilmot District | the people of other Territories had, before have just endorsed Mr. Grow's course in the this new doctrine was discovered. last Congress in the most emphatic manner. whole District than he got when running State Settlers had been forcibly driven out,)

Bradford 6381 6080 Tioga, 3412 3733 Süsquehanna, 3269 3479 13062

Susquehanna, 1,214—total majority, 7964.

THE WILMOT DISTRICT.—The glorious result in this District has filled the Republicans of the whole country with admiration. enlightened, there would be no danger to the

cause of Freedom. It is true that we have done well, but cannot we do better? Bradford promises 500 larger majority in November-Tioga as many

If our efforts can accomplish it, we believe that right will triumph and Kansas will yet

The 'Toombs Bill."

Power, in favor of the Kansas bill introduced visions of the bill, would have closed the into the U. S. Senate by Mr. Toombs, of scene. No necessity for further invasion, Georgia, have induced us to republish that for the die would have been cast, a slave to the Border Ruffians. bill, and it will be found in another part of our paper. In examining its provisions, we must keep in mind the circumstances under which it originated. The course of the South with regard to the establishment of Slavery in Kansas, has been straight forward. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the election of a fraudulent Legislature by an invasion of Missourians, the enactment of the Border Ruffian code, the removal of Gov. Reeder, the blockading of the Missouri river, the persecution of Free Statesettlers both by Border Ruffians and United States civil officials and military forces, the refusal by Congress of the application of the citizens of Kansas for its admission as a Free State, all are parts of a preconcerted scheme which has for its object the conversion of that once Free Territory into a Slave State. This is too apparent to need proof to any intelligent observer. It must also be borne in mind that Toombs is one of the leading conspirators for making Kansas a Slave State, and that although the bill was introduced by him, it was immediately adopted by the traitor Douglas. as just the thing he desired. And on its pasvoted for it, and all the Free Soil Senators voted against it. The Democratic party at the South openly proclaim their determination to make Kansas a Slave State, and any measure not calculated to accomplish that object, would be rejected by them. It is ev ident, then, from the readiness with which they accepted the Toombs bill, that they considered it a pro-Slavery measure, calculated to make Kansas a Slave State, and the Bree Soil Senators must also have so considered it; or they would not have all voted against it. But, ery the Doughfaces, Hale pronounced it almost unexceptionable, and therefore you ought to have accepted it. But when they make this statement they always forget to mention a most important fact, namely, that Hale immediately proceeded to

for it. He said : "If it could be put in the hands of agents who would carry it out faithfully, I think it would be less exceptionable than it now appears to be; but you will perceive that it is committed to the present Administration to earry it out; and the action of that Administration in the affairs of Kansas, whatever else may be said of it, I can say, and nobody can deny it, has not been such as to inspire

to prevent any friend of Kansas from voting

That, as Mr. Hale said, is a very serious objection to the bill; for President Pierce is engaged in the conspiracy against the freedom of Kansas, and he would be very sure so to exercise the powers committed to him by the bill as to secure the ends of the conspiracy by making Kansas a Slave State. But let us briefly examine the principal

features of the bill. . 1. The very title of the bill ignores what some of the deluded members of the so-called Democrafia party have been lod to be lieve is the favorite doctrine of the partypopular sovereignty; for the people of Kansas, in the exercise of their sovereign power, had already formed a constitution, and petitioned Congress to be admitted as a State, and these Democratic Senators refused their petition, and here pass an act to authorize the people to form a Constitution! We were told that the Nebraska bill introduced a new principle and conferred popular sovereignty upon the people of the Territories, and yet when the people of Kansas undertake to exercise the right of popular sovereignty as it had previously been exercised in Michigan. Arkansas, and California, by forming a State Constitution, the 'Democratic' Senate denies them the privilege and passes an act to authorize them to form a constitution! So that the people of Kansas have less of popular Hox. G. A. Grow's Endorsement by the sovereignty under the Nebraska act, than

2. Instead of leaving the people of the and they are to appoint the Judges of Election, The following table shows his comparative and such assistants as they may deem necessary, and in fact the whole proceeding is to be carried on under their superintendence and control. Here, again, the doctrine of popular sovereignty is trampled under foot and Congress proposes to give to the President new and unheard of power over the people of the Territory. And, as Scnator His majorities in the different Counties are | Hale said, the President cannot be trusted as follows: Bradford, 4,104; Tioga 2,646; for we have learned by experience that he is but a tool of the Slave Power, and whenever the cause of freedom is to be placed in his hands it will be betrayed. All the men he retains in office in Kansas are but agents for It is remarked, were all of Pennsylvania as propagating slavery, by fair means or foul, and these five commissioners would undoubt edly be of the same stripe. They would have every opportunity for partiality and fraud, and nothing better could be expected from men sent by such authority for such a purpose. Whatever the majority of Free-State voters in the Territory, they would

ticket increases Fremchit's chances over Fill.

Such last cards will hardly avail, in three And why is this? If this bill had appointed Thursday, the 20th day of Novem. become a law, we should have seen, on the ber next, as a day of " General Thankegie- prayers from Woman's bosom than any oth-The Frement tickets for this Coun. day for electing delegates, another Missouri ing and Preise throughout the State of per event has done in all Christendom during invasion, and (under the superintendence of Pennsylvania)

enrolled to carry the election.

President Pierce's Commissioners) the elecset up by the hypocritical allies of the Slave and violence, for Slavery. That by the pro- bill. constitution adopted, and, without any furth-

> at once becomes a Slave State in the Union, and another vast region—once covenanted to Freedom forever-is surrendered to Slave. 4. By reference to the provisions of the repeals the obnoxious legislation of the Bor-

bill it will be seen that the pretense that it der Rustian Legislature is false. It leaves the disgraceful and tyrannical code of that bogus Legislature in full force, with the single exception of test oaths, and by making such exception recognizes the validity of the remainder. Thus Congress would become a particeps criminis with the Border Ruffians in establishing a Draconian code of laws for the government of American citizens.

But it is unnecessary to pursue the subiect. A little examination shows that this bill, proposed by Toombs and approved by Douglas and the South, however fair it may look at first view, is only worthy of its authors, and might be properly designated as a plausible attempt to rivet, by the action of Free State settlers of Kausas.

What proportion of the Fillmore men in Pennsylvania will support the Union Electoral ticket seems to be a matter of a good deal of doubt. John P. Sanderson, chair man of the Fillmore State Committee, and those who act with him, have formed a district and separate Fillmore Electoral ticket, no name on which is the same as on our tick-

et. The Philadelphia Daily News and two or three other papers in the State, support this Fillmore ticket and fight most fiercely against the Union Ticket.

It is now pretty well understood that John P. Sanderson, whose organ the News is, sold point out a fatal defect in the bill, sufficient State to the Sham Democracy. We find in Wednesday morning. the News of October 23d, an address to the people of Pennsylvania from "John W. For-

publicly done." Here is a direct bid, by the head of the Shan Democratio organization in this State for Fillmore votes, on the ground that the Fillmore like the Buchanan party is "national," that is, pro-slavery."

The News seems to feel very much like Forney about the matter, It says: " Remember, Americans, that all who vote the Union Electoral ticket, vote for Fremont Electors from this State, which may be sufficient to elect Eremont President of the Uni

"Remember, that if by your aid John C. Fremont obtains enough of the Electoral ote of Pennsylvania to make him President, you will betray the cause of the Union."

By "the cause of the Union" in the above we are to understand, in the light of Fillmore's Albany speech, the cause of slavery extension, which the nigger-drivers make the sine hun non for the preservation of the Un-

But the News adduces another reason why the Union ticket should not be supported.— It is as follows:

"How about this ticket that Americans

et are for Fremont. We suppose that never- duty in the battle? theless they will, if elected, cast their votes in accordance with the plan on which the Union ticket was formed; but if Fillmore men do not support the ticket, but vote eith pers he is capable to vote, without anything er for the distinct Fillmore or Buchanan ticket, then of course our electors will all vote for Fremont, if elected.

Under the circumstances, when a portion of the Fillmore men are "boldly and publicly" as Forney expresses it, co-operating with the Buchaneers in favor of the Slave Power, and there is a probability that others Power, only one consistent course lies open for a sincere friend of Fremont and Freedom, and that is, to labor, by all honorable means, for the election of the ticket headed

with the name of John C. Fremont. BORDER RUFFIANISM.—At the October election an example of Border Ruffianism occurred at the Bridgewater polls that ought to be noticed. Joseph Ely, a voter in that Township, was approaching the polls to deposit his votes, which he held in his hand, when Patrick Crossen, an Irishman, deliberately reached over and snatched his votes from his hand. Mr. Ely immediately went and procured another set of tickets, which he succeeded in voting. He had formerly voted the Democratic ticket-now he votes the Republican.

Irish overseers at the polls seem to be get-

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. - Scott's majority over Cochran for Canal Commissioner, is 2,775, and the majority of the shamocracy. take care to have enough pro Slavery names on Congressmen in the State. is, in the aggregate, 1.818. Plumer's majority last year 8. Another very objectionable feature of was 11.536, and Pierce's majority in the cause in this district, and of the nearly eight A Last Caro.—It has been discovered that this bill is that by its provisions the dele. State, 19,374: As the Tribuns remarks, it thousand majority with which he has been gates to be chosen for that purpose are to is easy to see where "one more such victory" elected, are doubly anxious for the only sure

On Tuesday next, each voter will, by The many false pretenses that have been tion would again have been carried by fraud his vote, endorse or condemn the Nebraska

> Each voter will by his vote approve or condemn the surrender of the government Each voter will by his vote express his er action of Congress or the people, Kansas

desire to have the pro-Slavery policy of this administration continued four years longer, or his desire to have it cease. Each voter will by his vote express his ap-

probation or disapprobation of the policy of annexing Cuba and Central America, to increase the number of Slaves and Slave States in the Union.

Each voter will by his vote express whether he desires to preserve the vast Territories will ultimately lead us to a glorious consummation of of the West for Freedom, or to yield them up to Slavery.

Each voter will by his vote express whether he is in favor of the Christian doctrine of doing unto others as you would that they should do unto you," and of the Democratic doctrine that "all men are of right free and equal" or of the doctrine of monarchs and tyrants, that might makes right, and that the laboring many must forever be the vassals and underlings of the idle few.

In fine, each voter will by his vote aid to consign this government to the control of a Slave-driving despotism, or to redeem it Congress and the President, the fetters which from that despotism and make it worthy the sage through the Senate, all the pro-slavery the Border Ruffians have placed upon the glorious name our fathers won for it, as "the Land of the Free."

> Arrangements are making for telegraphing the result of the election on Tuesday next from every part of the Union, at the earliest moment possible.

To aid in carrying out the plan in this county, let the different townships make ar rangements for sending their votes to the nearest Telegraph office, as soon as counted. For instance, Thomson, Agarat, and Gibson could concentrate at Jackson, and the votes of all be sent from there to Susquehanna Depot; Lenox and Lathrop meet at Brookivn to be sent to Montrose, and so on as the townships may arrange between each other. out his party as far as he could, to Forney, If a little pains are taken to arange before the chairman of the Buchanan State commit- hand, energetic young men may easily be tee, before the State election, and he is now found to carry through the returns without a attempting, in pursuance of their bargain, to moment's delay, and thus the vote of the coundivide the anti-Buchanan forces, and give the tv will be known in the cities and here, on

Some of the German Republicans ney, Chairman Dem. State Committee," in of Philadelphia were at first deluded by the which after referring to communications that false representations of the Bachaneers into passed between Sanderson and himself on repudiating the Union ticket, and supporting the subject of uniting the "National" parties a separate Fremont ticket, but discovering of this State (as he calls the Buchanan and that this was merely a trick of the cheiny to Fillmore parties,) he says of the party which divide the Fremont vote and so defeat him they have since, as we learn by the Philadel-"While we invite the honest friends of Mil- phia papers, like sensible friends of Fremont, ard Fillmore to our support, it is boldly and withdrawn their support from that ticket, and determined to support the Union tick-

> See that no illegal votes are polled, that no Republican voter is deceived into voting a spurious ticket and that all the Republicans are out in each Township, and vote the inson." And so the shouts went up, and the old the 14th, he fought them seven hours, and finally ticket that stands at the head of our columns hats swing, and he was proclaimed Governor despite this week. That published last week was not his interdiction. quite correct.

We understand that there is an agent Fillmore votes. He says, vote either for Bit- portrayed by these true-hearted and eloquent sons of chanan or Fillmore he don't care which. He has left the votes in this place, with one of tho leading Border Ruffians, to be distributed through the county; if he thinks he can make and glorious Government, for loving Liberty? They votes for Buchanan by distributing them it are shut up as culprits at Lecompton, with one biswill no doubt be done, if not they will be could per day, and this made of the coarsest flour-or withheld. The real Fillmore and Buchanan men are pulling the same string.

Republicans! We can carry Pennsylvania if we will. It depends upon us of the old Key Stone State to say whether Fremont or Buchanan shall be President. Pennare asked to vote for ? Every man on it is sylvania—as one of her gallant sons said recently in a speech in New York on the 4th We know not whether this allegation of of November next, will prove the Waterloo the News is true or not, but as far as we of Freedom or Slavery in the United States. know their position, the electors on our tick- Is every friend of freedom prepared to do his

Naturalization.

Some persons, we understand, suppose that when an alien exhibits his naturalization pamore being shown. This is a mistake. His naturalization simply places him on an equality with the native citizen.

He must have resided in this state one year. (with the intention of becoming a citizen of the State.) and in the election district ten

days prior to the election. He must also have paid a State or County ax, which tax was assessed at least ten days before the election at which he appears to

If he has formerly been a citizen of the state. and has resided in the state six months immediately prior to the election, the other provisions above specified being complied with, he is enabled to vote.

For the Republican.

Who will Win the Banner, MESSRS. EDITORS :- Please to announce to the Republicans of this county a proposition just made from a responsible source that handsome Banner, with appropriate inscriptions—to be prepared by the Ladies of Mont rose, will be awarded to that township or district in this county which shall give the largest increase in the vote for FREMONT next Tuesday, over the glorious vote lately given for Grow.

Permit me to remark that I have never known so ardent a feeling manifested among the intelligent female portion of the community in behalf of any political question as now prevails for the success of FREMONT. Those especially whose most devout aspirations have been drawn out by recent events, for Preedom in Kansas, and for Free Territories henceforth everywhere in all time to come, while justly proud of our Champion of the the present century. For FREE KARSAS.

For the Republican. Letter from Kansas. We publish below another private letter from the sister in Oakland, this County:

Topeka, Kansus T., Sept. 28, 1856. DEAR SESTER E .: Once in a while, in these last days, I get into a mood of a kind of hazy bewilderment. In the past we have left all manner of windings and turnings, ups and downs, lights and shadows, and before its seems to be an impenetrable mist -a murky atmosphere, often dark and cloudy; and were it not for a glimmering star, visible now and hope of ever emerging from these gloory regions, into the light of a clear and open sky. But we think, amid all the surrounding discouragements, and all the plans for our subjugation and slavery, we can desery beacons ahead, which taken for our guidance, all our hopes, toils, and pains. Those who now remain on the soil of Kansas are, mostly, patient, persevering, and hopeful-otherwise it is to be feared that our crops would all stand unharvested, our become peopled by the owls and wolves of the prairie, for rather, by the wolves of the South,) and we, with faces to the Eastward, be found on the way to our old homes, to taste once more the enjoyments

But the great performance will not wind up in this way. Men of physical, intellectual, and moral strength. have enlisted in the cause, and enjisted for life. Ev. as States of the Republic. The idea is that if, by force ery day we see men with strong arms, clear heads, of arms and a general course of fraud and violence and bold hearts, who have engaged in it, even to the sacrifice of all earthly gains and objects.

Yesterday, another train came in on the new route. They are sturdy-looking men, and appear to have correctness of this idea, had some thing to do in income determined to stay-all armed with Sharp's ri. fluencing me to come here; and on the 7th of Aufles and revolvers. They numbered about one hun- gust, after a tedious journey across Iowa and through dred and twenty. Their leaders were Rodpath and Nebraska, I entered this far-famed but unfortunate Higginson, whose names you have seen in the Tri- Territory.

Governor Robinson also came in vesterday. This is his first visit here since his liberation. His long lieved more healthy than Plymonth; this was also at imprisonment and the various experiences through or near the crossing of the California road, about 30 which he has passed, do not seem to have affected | miles West of the Missouri river, and from our site him materially. His faith in our final, complete, and we could see, for quite a distance, the cloud of steam riumphant success remains unshaken. He made a from the steamboats, passing up and down the river. speech last night at the camp of the immigrants just It was there I thought to winter. Each of us intendarrived, in which he gave his views of the course ad- ed to get a log house up before winter, and as caivisable for the Free Stafe people to take at the pres. | gration came through, we were to let families occupy ent time. An election is to be held on the 8th day, them. Well, we were working away with all diliof October, and Governor Geary, a few days ago, but Gov. Robinson advises us most carnestly, and I rence. It was supposed that there would be fighting. gle vote. It is needless to say that no voting will be done by us. He gave numerous reasons for not voting, only one of which I will mention; and this alone is enough to prevent any one from rejecting his advice. It is just what they want, to get us to vote, thereby endorsing the Bogus Laws. It is going to be one of the most difficult jobs that Pierce ever performed, to cram these laws, so called, down the from 500 to 700 of those on the opposite side of the throats of the Free State men of Kansas. It is a deep question. I believe but one encounter was had after game they are playing, but we have learned to mistrust any man sent here by the great head of this prisoners, committed for murder in the first degree, talks nice things—that he is a Free State man, and of one man? for they will not acknowledge the loss tions coming from that direction, until I see them proven by corresponding acts." The Rev. Mr. Higginson says, Frank Pierce might send an angel from them on his way North with a Company, to escort in Heaven here, and we might say to him, "You are a a train of emigrants. He sent here for reinforcevery good angel, but to say that you will make a good | ments, and but that I was out of town that evening. Governor till you have been tried, is quite another I should have gone. Their fortification was too good thing." And he continued, alluding to Gov. Robinson's remarks, "It is best for us to believe everything he has said, except one—that is, when he says that Geary is the Governor, and that he is not to be recog-

Thus you see we are still blest with occasional gleams of sunshine. We enjoy such gatherings with a tremendous relish. Eyes kindle and pulsations of I the Buchaneers in the County, distributing the heart beat high when images of happier times are Freedom. But while we here at Topeka are now enjoying comparative rest and tranquillity, how is it with some of our brothers—those who are hunted down and taken prisoners by the officers of this great rather bran-and otherwise subject to the tender mercies of the Border Ruffians, now called the Militia of Kansas, under the new Governor.

nized as Governor; for I tell you he is our Governor; and three cheers more for our Governor Rob-

They have had about 120 of us prisoners; now the umber is reduced to between 80 and 90. This falling off was mostly occasioned by escaping; or "sliding," as some of the boys call it. A few were released, baving passed the preliminary examination, maining are all under indictment, with counts against them for every crime in the legal category, Murder, Highway Robbery, Arson, Treason, and as many more as a lawver can think of. What is going to be the unshot of it all, is a riddle.

Another idea of Governor Robinson's which I forgot, I will mention here. You know that from many events that have transpired here and elsewhere latterly, phases of the character of the noble, the chivalrous, the generous, the high-minded sons of the South, have most unaccountably been entired from their hiding places in some hitherto unknown and unsuspected corners of their reputed fearless souls, which have appeared to the obtuse understandings of us uncultivated heathens of the North as positive proof that the bravery for which they have been so renowned is a sort of bogus article after all. And events further show that they are endowed with a corted by the company in search of him. The Margenius for avoiding a contact with genuine courage, likewise for devising schemes for retrieving laurels they never won, and glory they never gained. And Gov. Robinson says it was something of this kind that instigated them to come up, the last time they were here. He says they were sure that Gov. Geary would be on hand to send them back, and this would help to retrieve their lost reputation-"that when they had got every thing ready to whip the whole Territory-to kill and drive off the whole race of Abelitionists—the d—d Governor must interfere, and stop the fun." This means of propping up their very questionable reputation for courage, seems to be employed by them all, from the lowest, vilest Ruffian here, down to Brooks, the Member of Congress, This train brought in a considerable amount of flour; a quantity of Sharp's rifles and revolvers, and

some ammunition. Fully of the rifles and some revolvers are left here in Topcka. These are the first Topeka has ever received. I have one of the Sharp's rifles. It is to be hoped that we shall never have to use them, but it is expected that the end of the be- the field and contests the prize. Let us see: ginning is not yet.

Two men, named Hyatt and Swain, in the stage, were murdered about a week ago, twelve miles this side of Westport. Yours, as ever.

IF BUCHANAN SHOULD BE ELECTED.—A letter writer thus divides the possibilities for new Slave States if a slavery extension Pres-

3 new Slave States out of Kansas. 2 new Slave States out of Nebraska. 3 new Slave States out of Texas. 2 new Slave States out of Washington. 2 new Slave States out of Oregon. 2 new Slave States out of Northwest Ter-

1 new Slave State out of Indian Territory. 4 new Slave States out of New Mexico. 4 new Slave States out of Utah. 2 new Slave States out of Minnesota. I new Slave State out of South Carolina.

3 new Slave States out of Cuba. 29 additional Slave States.

For the Republican. A Montrose Boy in Kansas A worthy and highly respected young man emiame writer as those we published last week, to his grated from Montrose to Kansas, last Spring. He is now in Topeka, and from a private letter just received from him by his cousin in Bridgewater, we re permitted to make the following extracts:

TOPEKA, K. T., Oct. 1, 1850. Cousin P .- Please put in operation your imaginative powers, and get yourself two or three thousand miles from the home of your childhood, the associations of youth, and the kindred and friends of more mature years, in a land of turbulence, where men, then, I am disposed to think we should give up all created in the image of the Great Creator, "kindred according to the flesh," are waging cruel warfare: where those on one side feel that sympathy for a down-trodden portion of their race which prompts them to use all the means that bimispity will smellon to prevent the perpetuity of the evil of Slavery and to save a fair land from the curse consequent upon the extension of the system; and where those who held opposite views, are using means, to crush out a liberty-loving spirit, against which humanity revolts and which cause the freeman's blood to alternate behouses remain antinished, our embryo cities be left to tween running cold and running hot; and you have some thing of an idea of the position and feelings of my humble self.

What papers we get to see here are filled with matters pertaining to the troubles here, the elections, &c. The attention of the world, seems directed to Kansas, not, as I regard it, as merely involving the interests of this Territory, but all yet to be embraced Slavery is established in Kansas, time and the accession of power by the system, will carry it wherever its dictatorial leaders say. The impression of the

Lexington, where I located, was a more than ordinary desirable location; situation pleasant, and I begence, (or as much as the signs of the times would al-(which I really thought we were,) we dropped our battle-ground. August 28th, we arrived at Topeka, near which the enemy were supposed to be collecting in such numbers as to warrant the idea of a fight. But 15 or 20 sconts from our side, would scare away our arrival, and for being in that, 87 of our men are What think you of that number being the murderers of but one in the battle. About 80 of the pro-Slavery men were in theiring

forts at Hickory Point, and Col. Lane came across' to let musket balls hurt them; and also while there Col. Lane received Gov. Geary's Proclamation, and in obedience to it, our men disbanded and came home. But before this, Col. Harvey's Company was ordered from Lawrence with a cannon. He was to come through Topeka, but did not; and on Sunday, ousted them. It is said that they received the Proclamation at Lawrence before starting, and because of

this, were arrested, and are now prisoners, save a I regard it providential that I was prevented from going to Lawrence, by an inkling of theumatism in my foot; but for this I might be among the prisoners, and only for being there, guarded by Border Ruffians in the shape of Kansas Militia, the fare, &c., the prisoners get being the great objection.-Those held to next term of Court for being in the lettle of Hickory Point, Leonsider entitled to the most sympathy, for their trial was only preliminary; to

hink of their being executed is shameful, I think Gove Geary will come as near to doing what s right as he can. His position is an unpleasant one. He is here as Governor, and the bogue laws are here too, recognized by the Federal Government; They are as odious to him, in their odious features, as te any one, get " they are the laws, and must be executed." It is impossible for him to arrest men unless some one will complain, and testify of their guilt, and the Free State men will not make affidavit of the misdemeaners of the opposite side, because they do not wish to recognize the validity of the Rogas Laws. 1 am rather disposed to think the Free State men are punishing themselves worst, but the idea of recognizing these laws is the difficulty, and rather than this, I ay, suffer on until a way of escape is to be had.

Last Saturday morning, just at day break, the hotel in which I lodged was surrounded by U.S. troops, each outside door guarded, and Deputy Marshal Preston entered in search of one Redpath, who had arrived in Topeka the afternoon before, with a company of emigrants, about eighty in number. Governor Geary had heard that Redpath was coming "at the head of an armed body with hostile intentions. So he sent a writ to take him before the Governor to. answer such charge. Mr. Redpath had no objection to appearing and answering, but chose not to be esshal did not know Redpath personally, and was very polite, and profuse in his hints and solicitatious to have some one point him out. Our host (Mr. E. C. K. Garvey) assured him the rooms were at his pleasure to search; but the Marshal, failing to get volunteers to point him out, thought he would be under the "painful necessity" of keeping the house guarded till he could send to Lecompton for some one that knew and would show him Mr. Redpath. The Marshal's assistant was much more abrapt and ungentlemanly. His way would be to "take every d—d man in the house."

After the troops were gone, it was not difficult to find Mr. Redpath, and when Gov. Robinson returned to Lecompton, Redpath accompanied him.

I shall stop in Topeka, this winter, from present

Northern Pennsylvania-Tioga

Wellshorough, Troga Co., Pa., Oct. 25, 1856. Hold on there, Mr. TRIBUNE! Bradford County can't have that banner. Trock is in Bradford, at the recent election, gave, in round numbers, 8,000 votes; 6,000 of which were for the Republican ticket. This is, as 3 to 1. Tioga gave in round numbers, 4,800, 3,700 of which were Republican, which is as 3 1-2 (nearly) to 1. So, Mrs. Bradford, you will please stand as little back, where you can see ust as well. We have a banner town, too, which, though small and young, went straight out for the Fremont ticket not a single Buclianeer in it. There is but one town in the county that did not poll a Republican majority, and her skull is so thick that she has not been able to get the merits of the question fairly through her half yet.

Tioga now proposes to Bradford and Sus mehanna to add another thousand to the majority in the Wilmot District, making it 9,-000 instead of 8,000. Tiogs pledges herself to do one third of this increase, and she intends to do a little better than that. Do you take? Very well; then it's a bargain. Please to stick a pin there, Mr. Editor, and on the morning of the 5th, if you will listen a moment, you will hear thunder from about these diggins.