he desperation of the Pro-Slavery leaders who have so long disturbed the peace of the Territory, and must convince even the most skeptical that the half of what the Free-State citizens have suffered has not yet been written. If it were but possible for every intelligent elector of our country—either from the North or South—to come out here and examine for himself, listen to the accounts of those who have passed through the fiery ordeal of two years' residence, and learn from personal observation the truth of what has occurred, loud and deep would be the indignation against the Pro-Slavery party.

Nor were the invading Missourians and Southerners the only opponents with which the Free-State men of Kansas were compelled to contend. In defiance of protests and petitions and memorials, of the Congressional Committee's report and detailed statements, substantiated beyond the shadow of a doubt, a Democratic majority in Congress has not only refused to grant the Free-State men redress, but even gone so far, in the madness of party zeal as to ridicule their prayers, to admit Whitfield, the bogus Delegate, and to refuse to adopt the Topeka Constitution, which had been indorsed by fully three-fourths of the residents of Kansas.

On the 10th of March a Free-State Convention assembled at Topeka and adopted a platform, which will be found appended to this address. In that platform it will be seen that the Free-State men refuse to vote for delegates to a constitutional Convention, under a register act which passed the last bogus Legislature. Late developements have proved the wisdom of this policy, for, by the lists of qualified electors returned by the sheriffs of the different counties, thousands of Free-State voters have been ignored, while the names of numerous unknown and mythical individuals are entered as "qualified electors." All the machinery of the election is to be controlled by Pro-Slavery partisans, and it would be suicidal for the Free-State party to go into an election in the face of such odds, and with their past experience.

Although the present Federal Administration owes its success to the impression that prevailed at the North that the Chief Executive would use influence and authority toward securing the freedom of Kansas, if such should be the will of the people, we can see as yet no indication of such policy on the part of Mr. Buchanan; and with moderation, yet firmness, we emphatically protest against the Federal appointments that have been made in the Territory, selected as they have been from the most guilty and obnoxious of our Pro-Slavery opponents.

Both President Buchanan, in his Inaugural, and Governor Walker, in his letter of acceptance, have pledged themselves to obtain "an open, honest and independent expression of opinion from the *bona fide* residents of Kansas." We look to see this pledge redeemed, and feel satisfied that if it is, the next Delegate to Congress and the next Legislature of Kansas will be pre-eminently Free-State, and that, with a Free Constitution, Kansas will come into the Union.

At the municipal election in Leavenworth city, held Monday, April 13, a Free-State Mayor was elected by a majority of 184 over all opponents. This is the first time in the city that a fair vote has been obtained; and the result may be regarded as significant of the pervading opinion in Kansas on the question of Freedom or slavery.

Having thus delineated the course of events that have transpired in Kansas—having shown how the Free-State party, though embracing more than two-thirds of the actual settlers, have been deprived, through fraud and violence, of any representation in legal assemblies, and of any voice in the enacting of laws or the selection of Territorial officials, and being threatened with the enforcement and adoption of a Slave Constitution, by Congress, for Kansas—we appeal, with the deepest sincerity and earnestness, to the Northern people, without distinction of party or creed, to aid in averting such a National calamity. We ask but that Congress may adopt the Topeka Constitution, which has already passed the House, or that both it and the one that will be adopted by the Pro-Slavery Convention in September, be returned to the People of the Territory, with an enabling act providing for a fair and honest vote of the *bona fide* residents. We ask no more than this—we ask no less.

None are more devoted to our Union and our Constitution, than the Free-State citizens of Kansas. For the institutions of our country, none can have a deeper or more loyal attachment. But we believe the purity of our government and the integrity of our institutions can only be preserved by the admission of Kansas as a Free State. And such, we are convinced, are the convictions of a large majority of our population. Though the past is voiceful with the wrongs and oppressions to which we have been forced to submit—though the marks of a tyrannous hand with which we have been scourged have not yet been effaced—we can forget it all, and forgive, if simple justice is granted us in the future.

We wish but that the Slavery or Freedom of Kansas may be settled once for all, by an honest and legal vote of the actual residents, in accordance with the principles of the organic act.

From our new-made homes in the distant West, far from the comforts and conveniences of settled society, yet struggling amid the hardships and difficulties coincident with a border life, and suffering from the trials and sorrows to which we have been particularly subjected, we again appeal to Northern freemen to stand by us in the dark emergency that threatens our future progress and prosperity. Let Northern Representatives be instructed to support our righteous prayers and claims, and let the People, in their sovereign capacity, rising in dignity and might, cheer us with their active sympathy and earnest co-operation.

Thus will the schemes and plots of political demagogues be foiled, and the freedom of our new State be attained. To the cause and for the principles which have become endeared and sanctified through our sufferings, we acknowledge an unwavering devotion.—Strong in the confidence of truth, relant in the sincerity of our purpose, we cheerfully unfold our standard, on which is inscribed our watchword and our motto: "Free Kansas for Free Labor"—to realize which we pledge anew "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

JAMES DAVIS, Chairman.

LYMAN ALLEN, New York,
A. POLLEY, New York,
W. H. ROSS, Ohio,
Rev. H. JONES, Pennsylvania,
H. MILES MOORE, Mississippi,
M. J. PARROTT, Ohio,
C. F. CURRIER, Indiana,
S. N. LATTA, Iowa,
O. B. HOLMAN, Wisconsin,
C. ROBINSON, Massachusetts,
Prof. W. OAKLEY, Delaware,
ALBERT A. GRIFFIN, Georgia,
M. FENNIMORE, Indiana,
JAMES BLOOD, Wisconsin,
Rev. C. E. BROOD, Illinois,
J. B. MCAFEE, Maryland,
Rev. J. GILPATRICK, Maine,
J. T. GOODNOE, R. I.,
J. A. WAKEFIELD, S. C.,
A. LAZELERE, Mississippi,
WM. MITCHELL, Conn.,
J. H. KAZE, Virginia,
J. P. MITCHELL, Texas,
Rev. W. R. GRIFFITH, Pa.,
J. W. MORRIS, I.,
B. F. HARDING,
L. J. WORDEN, New York,
J. E. STEWART,
S. B. PRENTISS, Georgia.

The Independent Republican.

C. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS.
F. E. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, May 14, 1857.

Freedom National—Slavery Sectional.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
DAVID WILMOT,
Of Bradford County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM MILWARD,
Of Philadelphia.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JAMES VEECH, of Fayette County,
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester County.

☞ Some articles intended for this issue of our paper, are unavoidably deferred.

☞ Messrs. LITTLE & HARDING's advertisement in our columns has no doubt attracted our readers' attention. We can speak from personal knowledge of Mr. LITTLE as a fair and honorable dealer, and we doubt not the firm are deserving the liberal patronage they are receiving.

☞ The first number of the Philadelphia *Weekly Times* will be issued on Saturday May 16th, an earlier issue having been prevented by some delay in preparing the sketch of Judge Wilmot's life which is intended to appear in the first number, and by other causes.

☞ *The Bucks County Intelligencer* has just entered upon its fifty-fourth year. It was established by Asher Miner in 1804. It is a staunch and able Republican paper, and is in a prosperous condition. The desk used in the printing office by Mr. Miner, at the first establishment of his paper, is still in use by the editors of the *Intelligencer*, Messrs. Prizer and Darlington.

☞ The trial of David S. McKim, for the murder of Samuel T. Norcross, at Altoona, Pa., took place last week at Hollidaysburg, and resulted in the conviction of the prisoner. After the verdict, a motion in arrest of judgment was made, but was overruled. On being asked in the usual form if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him, McKim protested his innocence, and that he had been convicted unfairly, and by means of perjury. The Judge addressed him in a very impressive manner, assuring him that he had been fairly tried, ably defended, and legally convicted, and proceeded to pronounce sentence of death. McKim was then taken back to jail to await the signing of the death warrant by the Governor.

☞ You and your neighbor own each a good farm, and are engaged in raising corn, with which you supply the market of a neighboring village. By industry and prudence you are able to live in good houses, to feed and clothe your families comfortably, to send your children to good schools, and to maintain the character of respectable citizens.—At length, your neighbor gets above work, and determines to bring his boys up as 'gentlemen,' that is, in idleness. He has procured from some source a number of laborers, men and women, to do his work for him. These people he places in cheap hovels, clothes coarsely and scantily, feeds cheaply, and pays no wages! He sets them to work, and puts an overseer over them, with directions to make them raise as much corn as possible.—The consequence is that the markets of the village are flooded with corn, and the price comes down one half. You feel this severely, but knowing that it is wrong to live by robbing others of the fruits of their labor, you and your sons toil on, competing with your neighbor in the markets. Soon your neighbor's farm begins to wear out, under the reckless and exhausting system he has adopted and now you could prosper even in competition with his unpaid laborers, but he sees his danger, and determines to forsake his worn-out lands and commence the same process on new ones. Lying to the west of your farms is a large body of wild land, first rate for raising corn, and which belongs to you in common; but there is a bargain between you that the majority of the members of your two families shall have the right to decide how these new lands shall be cultivated, and it happens that yourself and sons form a majority. You protest against having your neighbor extend his system to these lands. You assign several reasons for your opposition. In the first place the system is wrong, for it robs the laborer of his right to enjoy the fruits of his labor. It also soon spoils the land, changing fertile fields to barren wastes. It obliges you and your sons to compete in labor with the unpaid laborers, thereby reducing the prices of your crops, and preventing your living as well and comfortably as you otherwise would. And through the influence of this system, your neighbor has become proud and aristocratic, despising you and your sons because you labor, describing you as "small-fisted farmers," and pretending to look down on you as little better than slaves. He undoubtedly knows that your system is the true one, and that his must ultimately be abandoned, since it wears out the land so rapidly that it would soon lay waste all the possessions of both; but it is pleasant to live in idleness and lord it over others, and as long as there is any land left, he has determined to overrun it and get the cream of it, if he can cozy, deceive, or bully you and the boys into giving your consent. Will you consent?

☞ The Free State men of Kansas have made a proposition to acting Governor Stanton, that two persons, one from each party, be selected in each voting district to correct the registry lists, which are notoriously incorrect and partial, and that four judges of election shall be elected in each election-precinct, two by the pro-Slavery and two by the Free-State party; and they propose, if the pro-Slavery party will give such proof that a fair election is intended, to overlook the past and go into the election for delegates to a Constitutional Convention. Gov. Stanton replies that it will be impossible for him to accept the proposition; that he will be guided by the territorial laws; that he has nothing to do with the appointment of judges of elections. He informs them that he has heard statements that the Free State men have thrown obstacles in the way of taking a correct census, and insinuates that if they are not on the registry lists it is their own fault. He says if he had the appointment of the election judges, there should be, in every instance, one Republican, one national Democrat in favor of a Free State, and one national Democrat in favor of a Slave State. As he had already stated that he had no power to appoint the judges, of course this amounts to nothing more than a *show* of something like fairness in the Governor. The pro-Slavery Probate Judges will be sure to appoint pro-Slavery judges of election. The registry lists have been made unfairly, and the places for holding the elections have been unfairly located. For instance no election is to be held within twelve miles of Lawrence, which is the largest town in the Territory, but inhabited almost exclusively by Free State men. This illustrates the principle on which the election is to be conducted, by which a pro-Slavery Constitution is to be forced upon a Free Soil people, with the connivance and by the aid of Mr. Buchanan's administration.

☞ We are sure the course of Mr. Chase in opposing the Sunbury & Erie Railroad bill—as referred to in our Harrisburg correspondence—will meet the approval of his constituents. With an existing State debt of forty millions, larger than that of any other State in the Union, to involve us to the amount of three millions more, as proposed by this bill, must meet the stern condemnation of the people. It is a remarkable fact, (which we state on the authority of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*,) that "this bill has been bored through the House by such men as John A. Gamble, ex-Canal Commissioner, and James Burns, ex-Canal Commissioner," all leading Democrats. "These men have over *one hundred miles* under contract, and the contract, which amounts to *four millions of dollars*, was taken at rates so high that it is confidently asserted, by men who are acquainted with the making of railroads, that they will make *one million dollars clear money* by the operation, and that it can be made by sub-letting, without even turning a hand." This statement is given on the same authority. Shall such a [illegible] and assisted by the State Legislature?

The Telegraph further states that Wm. F. Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is interested in contracts on the same road.

We are sure the people generally have no desire to pay still higher taxes than at present, for the benefit of a few speculators; and we sincerely hope that the bill will be defeated in the Senate or be vetoed by the Governor.

☞ Mr. S. A. Terrel was re-elected County Superintendent of Common Schools in Wayne county, on the 4th inst., and his salary was fixed at $1000, with the understanding that he will give his services gratuitously in holding a Teachers' Institute for three months annually, which shall be open to all the teachers of the County.

In Bradford county, also, the salary is fixed at $1000, and it is the same in Luzerne.

☞ In case the *Montrose Democrat* should refuse to publish the authentic account of Kansas affairs we publish this week—as we fear it will—we hope our readers after giving it a careful perusal themselves, will lend the paper to their Buchanan neighbors for their enlightenment.

☞ The Harrisburg correspondent of the 'Philadelphia Enquirer,' in a recent letter to that paper, thus speaks of our Representative, Mr. Chase:

Just in front of Mr. Struthers sits Mr. Chase, of Susquehanna. He is over six feet in height. His form is tall and commanding. His hair is profuse and intensely black. His eyes are of the same color. He is also here for the first time. He is a lawyer by profession, and has, I understand, quite a fair practice for one who has been so short a time in the profession. He was for some years associated with his cousin, who was at one time Speaker of the House, in editing the Montrose Democrat, the organ of the Democratic party in Susquehanna. At the time of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he left that party, and took part in the Republican movement, which just then began to develope itself in the northern part of the State. He is a ready speaker and his manner is graceful. His voice when raised to its highest tones becomes thin and wiry. In its lower and middle, is is soft and musical. It lacks compass and volume. Mr. Chase writes elegantly and classically. He possesses the finest and most cultivated literary taste of any member upon the floor. I suppose he is the most accomplished scholar, in a literary and classical sense, in either House.

He has not sufficiently developed himself yet upon the floor for me to pronounce authoritatively what position he will take ultimately as a legislator. I am inclined to believe it will be a high one. His extreme modesty has kept him upon the background so far, except upon one or two occasions. His best effort was upon the Kansas resolutions, which were before the Legislature in February. The singular honor of being temporary chairman of the late State American Republican Convention was awarded to him. This was a high mark of public esteem to one so young in public life. He discharged the difficult task of presiding over and harmonizing conflicting elements, between which there might have been a collision with fearful effect at any moment, with ease and success.

—Gen. Scott has accepted an invitation to be present on the 17th of June, at the inauguration of the Statue to Gen. Warren on Bunker Hill.

For the Republican.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

THE LEGISLATURE STILL IN SESSION—UNPRECEDENTED LONG SESSION IN PROSPECT—THE APPORTIONMENT BILL—ITS PROSPECTS, &C.—THE BILL FOR SALE OF MAIN LINE—THE LOAN TO SUNBURY & ERIE RAILROAD—MR. CHASE'S OPPOSITION TO IT—THE CAMPAIGN—JUDGE WILMOT'S PROSPECTS—HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE, &C. &C.

DEAR REPUBLICAN:—Contrary to all expectation, the Legislature is yet in Session, with a prospect of being protracted to an unprecedented length. With the appearance of warm summer weather, come feelings of discontent with the members, and their spirits sigh for home.

The House is ready to adjourn, but the Senate is about two weeks behind in business, and of course the former must await the tardy progress of the latter. In the Constitution, one branch is placed at the mercy of the other, and no adjournment can take place without the concurrence of both branches.

The Apportionment Bill, districting the state into Senatorial and Representative districts, is the most vexatious matter we have to arrange. This is rightly regarded as a measure of the greatest importance to the two political parties; and will govern the political complexion of both houses for several years to come.

It is generally supposed that the Democrats are averse to making any, preferring to elect under the present one this fall, believing that they will have both branches and if they should succeed in Governor, can make just as unjust a partisan bill as they choose, next session. Each branch has passed its own bill, and a Committee of Conference appointed, who met yesterday evening. If they should be able to agree upon a bill, I think each House will adopt their report, and then a speedy adjournment will follow. If they should fail to agree, of course no one can tell what will be the next programme of arrangements. In the Senate Bill, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming form a Senatorial, and Susquehanna, Wyoming and Sullivan a Representative district. In the House Bill, our Senatorial district is the same as now, and Susquehanna a Representative district by herself, and Wyoming and Sullivan thrown away upon the Loco-foco counties.

The Bill for the sale of the Main line, of our public improvements, occupied a week or more in the House and finally passed by a decisive vote. Your readers will recollect that two bills have passed previous Legislatures, but with a price so high and provisions so stringent, that no one would purchase. It is generally believed that if the present bill passes the Senate and becomes a law, the works will be sold, and the State thus be rid of this source of moral and political corruption, which has always proved a blood leech upon the vitals of our treasury. If our honest tax payers could once see the hard-earned money that has been sunk in these State Works, and the office-holders that have grown fat upon them, there would be one universal cry to sell them—*sell them*—or, if need be, *give* them away—*only get rid of them!* Your Representative was an ardent advocate of the sale.

A bill to loan the credit of the State to the amount of three millions of dollars to the Sunbury & Erie Railroad Company, has also passed the House. This was first defeated by a tie vote—reconsidered, and defeated again by a *tie* vote—reconsidered the second time, and passed by a small majority. This bill was earnestly opposed by your Representative, Mr. CHASE. In a speech made by him—it shine, although a friend of this project—road, and urgently remonstrating with the people along the line, he was so utterly opposed to our Commonwealth lending her credit, either directly or indirectly, to this or any other public improvement, that he must vote against this Bill. True the State might never lose anything—and as this road would open a rich portion of our State hitherto undeveloped, of course our treasury would be benefited by the increased value of real estate, yet as he was in favor of a total divorce of the State from all public improvements, he could not support this measure.

A rumor has been going the rounds that Gov. Geary, of Kansas notoriety, was to be a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, but it is regarded as without foundation.—The Campaign seems to open brightly, and the Republicans are in high spirits. The whole nation will have their eyes directed towards the Keystone State until next October. The Slave power will use every exertion to defeat freedom's noble champion—the recognized father of the Republican party—DAVID WILMOT. Money from the South will flow as profusely as blood through the veins of the human system, to breast which will require the unbroken front of the honest republican yeomanry of our State. Will not our friends in Susquehanna early buckle on their armor, and enter the field of combat, never to falter or retreat, until the smoke of battle clears away from a field victorious for free labor, free soil, free speech, and the total overthrow of tyranny? Brother Republicans, arouse! prepare for the fight. Our principles, and the principles of our forefathers, are at stake! Oh! say not that the enemy triumphed while we were sleeping!

Mr. Wilmot's letter of acceptance was received here yesterday, and spoken of by the members in the highest terms. How strikingly does it contrast with General Packer's! It is indeed a document doing credit to the fame of its author, and should have a place among our greatest state papers.

The members are becoming heart-sick.—Many are ill, and all anxious to be freed from their official thraldom. They have been here now so long that it is becoming a pecuniary sacrifice. The month of May, to men of all occupations, is worth more than any other month of the year. The farmers especially feel the hardship of a protracted session.

If the session should continue much longer, you may hear again from

May 6, 1857. REPORTER.

☞ We learn that Mr. E. O. Perrin, of Brooklyn, formerly of Tennessee, but last year an industrious canvasser for Fillmore, and a native candidate for the Assembly, has been offered by Gov. R. J. Walker, of Kansas, the post of Private Secretary, and has accepted it. We understand that he starts for Kansas to-morrow.

Mr. Perrin is of the "National" or Southern Know-Nothings, who have earned by their course last year a fair share of the patronage of the Federal Executive. We hear that he is as ready as Toombs or Stanton to give his opinion that Kansas will be a Free State—that the people *ought* to have a fair chance to vote on the question of Slavery or No Slavery—that it will ruin the Democratic party to make it a Slave State by foul means, &c.; but what he proposes to do or have done in the premises, in case the Border Ruffians persevere in their course, and the Free State men refuse to pass under their yoke, we do not hear. But, as he is a fluent talker, we shall probably have a speech from him at Weston, Leavenworth, Lecompton, or Lawrence, that will give us further insight into his views on the Main Question.—*Tribune.*

—There is almost a famine in some parts of Texas, and $2,62 was demanded for a bushel of corn.

For the Independent Republican.

"A Novel and Amusing Letter."

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The object which I have in view in writing this is to let Mr. Oliver Lathrop, and the public (he having bro't a private letter that I wrote him before a scrutinizing public, in the *Montrose Democrat*) know that when I say anything wherein matters of importance are involved, I mean all that I say, and have reasons for the same, and am always ready to give "the why and the wherefore" when called on. As to the publicity of said letter, I think it a great breach of confidence on the part of Mr. L., and had his composition been anything more than to make him a complete tool for the use of Border Ruffians, he would either have replied to me or returned the letter I wrote him.—But what else could I expect from a two-year-old of the Douglas breed, who are conceived and brought forth in iniquity, and baptized into nigger Democracy, whose priest is S. *Arnold* Douglas, their godfather Frank Pierce, and Atchison and Stringfellow their missionaries, with Lecompte, the modern Jeffreys, to persecute and destroy the heretics.

When I speak of "Free-Kansas-Buchanan tories," I do not include those who have hitherto been Democrats and whose circumstances in life are such that they are deprived of the privilege of political intelligence. Many an honest man has been duped into the support of the latter end of the old Federal party, James Buchanan, by men who are in the interest of the 'nigger' Oligarchy—voting against Fremont and Grow—Grow, because "he voted to sustain slavery in Kansas"—Fremont, because "he is a slaveholder." Ask such men where they got their information, they reply, "In the *Montrose Democrat.*"

If Mr. L. is a Democrat now, as he advertises, what was he when it was Democratic to instruct Senators and request representatives to vote for the Wilmot Proviso? when it was Democratic to stand by the Compromises, and to oppose Federalism and Whiggery? Will he explain the phenomenon of Blair, Fremont, Hamlin, Reeder, Gibbons, Geary, Wilson, Sumner, Dix, Niles, Cameron, and a host of other Jackson Democrats, acting with the Republicans, and at the same time, Choate, Cushing, Lawrence, Fletcher Webster, J. B. Clay, W. B. Read, Benjamin, and a host of other prominent Whigs, acting with the Sham Democracy? How is it that Democratic strongholds are now Republican, and Whig strongholds are now Democratic? How is it that it was Democratic in 1842 for Judge Taney to recognize a colored man as a citizen, and in 1857 it is Democratic to deny his citizenship?—Tell me, what has become of those Senators of 1850, who pledged themselves, over their own signatures, not to support any man for office who was not in favor of the Compromises? I wish Mr. L. to inform me how it is that he supports Buchanan as a Free-Kansas man, while Wise, of Virginia, supports him to raise the price of slaves, how is it that the pro-Slavery men of Kansas are the Buchanan men of that ill-fated Territory, and the Free State men are the Republicans? How comes it that the old Whig States South, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Florida, North Carolina, Georgia, and Delaware, are now all Buchanan States; and at the same time the Democratic States of Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Connecticut, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, are for Fremont? How happens it that Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson, were for Congress to have full power over the Territories and to restrict Slavery therein; as also were Cass, *Douglas*, Dickinson, Mason, Hunter, Houston, Toucey, *Bigler, Buchanan*, and Pierce, as late as 1852? Now all the last named are baptized into another faith, and Mr. Lathrop says, *amen.*

Now, Mr. L., we will look at the effect of this change upon the Northern States, and thereby try the charge of "tory and knavish hypocrite," & then, in conclusion, will show justification for refusing connexion with those who are or may be informed of this great change in the policy of this government, and yet are the supporters of its present policy. Less than a century since, there was a government that established laws detrimental to those for whom they were made; and the subjects of those laws petitioned for their repeal; but instead of a repeal and a redress of grievances, they were subjected to greater severity, until endurance ceased to be a virtue. Then came parties, by necessity—one for the government, the other for liberty. The former were called tories, the latter were called whigs. The contest opened, and raged.—Arguments and prayers were exhausted, and there was no other resort to obtain the liberties for which they prayed, than to draw the party lines and use their enemies as such and as traitors to the liberties they once enjoyed. The contest resulted in the downfall of tyranny. Then the noble spirits of Liberty—Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Jay, Sherman, Hancock, Gerry, Henry, and a host of others, filled with wisdom as if by inspiration, were brought forth to form a government to perpetuate the liberties for which they had fought and bled. A law was established by those noble patriots, to prohibit Slavery in all the territories of the United States, (Constitutional,) thereby giving Free Labor the preference; and all their successors in office, except John C. Calhoun alone, down to 1852, also held to the same policy. Even the traitor, *Arnold Douglas*, in 1849, said, in a public speech, that "a hand could not be found ruthless enough to meddle with the Missouri Compromise;" and yet, in less than five years, that same traitor consummated its repeal. There was democratic Frank Pierce, in 1853, said, in his inaugural address, that "anything to agitate the question of Slavery would promptly meet his disapproval." I wish that Mr. L. would tell me whether there was anything done to agitate the question of Slavery, and whether Frank Pierce disapproved it. Now the question arises, Does this great change in policy affect the liberties of the people? If so, if it affects them injuriously, ought we not to treat its aiders & abettors as enemies to the common good of our country? A man sues in the highest Court, to obtain his liberty, on the ground of all former decisions of all the Courts of the United States—the Court replies, "Men of your color have no rights which white men *ought* to respect." Thereupon Rhode Island Democracy strikes all colored voters from the lists; and Pennsylvania Democracy says, "Let us sell all negroes to pay our public debt." The Democratic *Day Book*, of New York, says, "Let the Legislature pass a law that families, (white,) becoming so poor that they are a public charge, shall be sold to the highest bidder, and be his so long as they shall live." Buchanan says, in his inaugural that, "in his opinion, the only time that the people of a Territory can exclude Slavery is when they form a State Constitution."—Preachers of the Gospel must be maltreated if they dare say that Christ hath made us free—conventions are broken up—men exiled for attending a national convention—the Mississippi river, the great thoroughfare of the nation, must be blockaded, and passengers' baggage rifled and themselves forced to return—the "d——d abolitionists" must be shot—printing presses must be destroyed—armed invaders must control the territorial elections—pro-slavery men must hold all of the territorial offices—in short, every thing must succumb to the behest of the slave oligarchy. Were such things allowed by the democracy when Gen. Jackson said, "By the Eternal, they will submit!" Now, Mr. L., is slavery in the territories such a god-send that we must endure all this, in order to extend its blessings? Will it be a good thing for the northern States, with their millions of surplus population, to have slavery in the territories? Are you a poor man, like myself, having to work each day in the year, to support a family of children who, inevitably, if farmers, must emigrate to the new States West; and where is their chance if the slave oligarchy, by the help of you, and others of a like stamp, snatch it from them? Now, sir, I say that a man, who *knowingly*, supports such a policy should not only be called a tory, but be treated as such; for they that won't see nor hear, should be made to feel, like those of the Revolution who fled aboard of the British shipping for protection against an abused and enraged populace. As to the charge of "knavish hypocrite," I will say that I have studied the character of Christ, and the effect of his spirit upon man when governed thereby, and I find nothing in his character, or the effect of his spirit, that approximates or even has a tendency towards modern Democracy; and I here say, without fear of penance, that a man who is well informed in the present posture of political affairs and yet supports the so-called democratic party, has not the spirit of Christ within him; then, if not, and he professes to be one of his followers, he is a knavish hypocrite.

Mr. L., I have no more time to write now. I have proposed a few problems, of a primary class, for you to solve; and when you have done that, I will propose a few more of a more intricate nature, and so on, as we come to them in natural order, until we get way over to "miscellaneous questions."

Yours, in liberty, but not in shamocracy.

Montrose, May 9, 1857. J. FULLER.

Clippings.

—Robert J. Walker has set out for Kansas, to assume the office of Governor.

—The President has entirely recovered from the National Hotel epidemic.

—The Administration is anxiously waiting a reply from Gen. Ben. McCulloch, to whom has been tendered the Governorship of Utah.

—The Sham Democracy have carried Philadelphia again, as everybody expected they would. The vote on City Treasurer stood, McGrath, (Dem.,) 29,487; Potts, (Am.,) 19,521; Rowland, (Rep.,) 4,915.

—A woman in New Hampshire, who had been ill-used by her husband, on finding him sound asleep one day, quietly sewed him up in the bed-clothes, and then gave him a tremendous thrashing!

—The Washington *Union* of May 9th announces the appointment by the President of James G. Campbell as United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

THE IOWA ELECTION.—The Democrats have crowed too soon over the election in this State, the returns of which have come in with singular slowness. The whole Republican ticket is elected by from 2500 to 3000 majority.

—In Naples, N. Y., the Democratic and Republican "parties" both nominated a town ticket, but on election day not one solitary democratic vote was polled. Inquiries were made for the Post Master, but he was not about.

—The [illegible] congress will take place in Virginia on the 26th of May. There will be no other until the Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky and Texas elections in August.

—The Vicksburg *Whig* states that $96,000 were subscribed in that city on Monday towards purchasing a plantation for ex-President Pierce. The sum asked for the property is $100,000, leaving $4000 yet to be subscribed in order to complete the purchase.

—The *Independent Democrat* (Concord, N. H.,) says:

"No retired, but successful horse-jockey, could return from a four years' absence, bringing three fancy horses with him, and not attract as much attention as did Franklin Pierce. The truth is, no man ever so completely lost the respect and confidence of his townsmen and neighbors.

—The *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, and various other Democratic papers, having industriously circulated the report that Kansas is sure to come in as a free State, and that the policy of the administration tended that way, the *Washington Star*, a government paper, contradicts all such statements, and says that Kansas is sure to be a slave State, with the policy now governing affairs.

—The Montpelier *Watchman* says that Peter Nassau, of Pomfret, Vermont, aged 126 years, has been visiting that place, apparently as vigorous as most men of 75 or 80. Peter is a colored man—the oldest "citizen" of Vermont, and (probably) of the Union. Had Judge Taney inquired of Peter, he would probably have learned that colored men were "citizens," freemen, and voters, previous to, at, and subsequent to the adoption of the Constitution.

—The Madison (Wis.) *Journal*, April 21, says that the recent election of Chief Justice Whiten shows that there is no diminution in the depth and extent of the Republican sentiment of Wisconsin. His majority, as heard from, is 10,347.—The counties not heard from gave from three to four thousand majority for Fremont.

—From the 1st of January to the 1st of May, the coroner of Philadelphia held 196 inquests, of which there were sudden deaths, by causes unknown, 49 men, 26 women, and 22 children—or 107 in all. The other cases were five men and one child, accidentally killed on railways; twelve men and one child killed by falling; six men and four children by accidental drowning; seventeen persons by suicide; ten by suffocation; eleven by homicide; six by accidental burning; five crushed by falling walls embankments &c.; one frozen to death; two accidentally poisoned; one by accidental discharge of fire arms; seven by infanticide.

—They have a member in the Ohio Legislature who takes a new view of "a question of privilege." According to the *State Journal*, Mr. Plumb rose in the House, and said:

Mr. Speaker—I rise to a question of privilege. I have been abused by the *Ohio Statesman* (the Democratic paper.) I consider it a great privilege to be abused by that paper.

—The Washington *Union*, the central organ of the pro-slavery Democracy, is alarmed at the aspect of affairs in Missouri. The population of the State is increasing very rapidly by immigration, and most of the new comers are enterprising laboring men, from the Free States. The increase during the last four years of the free white population has been 225,000, and the *Union* thinks it will be twice that number in the next four. No wonder the propagandists are alarmed. The attempt to make Kansas a Slave State may make Missouri free.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE SEED FOR SALE, with directions and mode of cultivation for sirup and fodder, by A. BALDWIN.
Montrose, May 14, 1857.—3w.

Acquittal of Mrs. Cunningham.

NEW YORK, Saturday, May 9.—The jury retired at 7 o'clock this evening to deliberate on a verdict. The greatest excitement prevailed in the neighborhood of the Court-house. The Court was thronged, and the stairways were packed close, and hundreds were anxiously waiting about the door of the building, lolling on the grass, or hanging on the chains. At 7 1-2 the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The wildest excitement prevailed in Court and the applause from the persons present was deafening.

As soon as the verdict was rendered Mrs. Cunningham and her daughters, Augusta and Helen, fainted. This caused another wild scene, and it was with much difficulty that the people could be prevailed upon to give them air and room.

As soon as they had sufficiently recovered, they were led out, sobbing, and placed in a carriage. They then returned to their home in Bond street, where a large number of people had preceded them.

The verdict, judging by the opinions of the people in the streets to-night, gives general satisfaction.

After the excitement had somewhat subsided, on motion of John A. Graham, Esq., John J. Eckel was admitted to bail in the sum of $5000 on his own recognizance, and liberated from prison. He is bound over to appear at the Over and Terminer, on the 18th inst., when it is believed a *nolle prosequi* will be entered in his case.

Thus for the present ends this mysterious murder.

VIRGINIA SPEAKS.—Since the recent triumph of the Free State party in St. Louis, leading papers are speaking out on the Slavery question. The Wheeling (Virginia) *Intelligencer* says:

"Those elections do demonstrate this fact beyond a cavil,—that the sentiment of the great majority of the people of the Union is irrevocably opposed to the extension of slavery; that they are determined if overwhelming public sentiment can avail anything, another slave State shall not be admitted into the confederacy. And why are they so determined? Because they believe, and not only believe, but see and know, that slavery is an unmitigated curse to the soil that sustains it. They know this, because they see every free state outstripping every slave state in all the elements that make a people powerful and prosperous; because they see the people in the one educated and thrifty, and in the other ignorant and thriftless; because they have before their eyes a state like our own, once the very Union itself almost in importance, to-day taking her rank as a fifth rate power.

"These are the facts at which the people look; and disguised, tortured, and garbled as they are, by the casuisty and hair-splitting of politicians of the hustings and the partizan press, they will impress themselves upon their 'sober, second thought.'"

Rough and Ready Engine Company, No. 1, attend.—Engine Company, No. 1, are hereby notified to meet at their Engine House, *prepared for exercise*, on Saturday, May 16th, at 6½ o'clock, P. M. E. C. FORDHAM, *Foreman.*
C. T. BENJAMIN, *Secretary.*

The Liver.—There is, perhaps, no organ of the human system so important, and none so liable to become deranged, as the liver. It is this organ which secretes the bile and cleanses the blood from all impurities. But no sooner does it cease to perform its functions than noxious particles are absorbed and carried into the blood, which disorders the whole animal economy, subjecting us to be attacked at any time with the liver complaint. But while this vital organ continues in healthy action, we need have no apprehension of sickness of any kind. Of such vital importance is the healthy action of this organ, that the attention of the wisest physicians has been attracted to the subject, but not until the discovery of Dr. HALSEY'S FOREST WINE and PILLS, has any remedy proved a specific. Thousands are more or less affected with derangements of the liver; but the disorder comes on so gradually that we are but seldom aware of its existence until the blood becomes so impure that other disorders, more dangerous in character, begin to threaten us. Dr. Halsey, of New York City, by whom the celebrated Forest Wine and Pills were discovered, assures us that his remedies will not only cure the liver complaint, but will prevent many other disorders which proceed from a disordered state of this organ. We understand that the Forest Remedies are for sale by ABEL TURRELL, Agent, and all respectable druggists throughout the country.
Montrose, May 1, 1857.—4w

MARRIED.

In New York City, May 7th, by Rev. Dr. Chrystie, Mr. DAVID A. BALDWIN, and Miss MARY K. ACKERSON, all of that city.

In Gibson, May 3d, by the Rev. A. O. Sterns, Mr. CHARLES DARROW, and Miss LAOMI SMITH, both of Jessup township.

In Bridgewater, on April 29th, 1857, by Rev. John G. Furey, Mr. EMERY H. COLVER, of Springville, to Miss ABBY D. BULLARD, of Bridgewater.

In Great Bend, on Thursday the 30th ult, by the Rev. J. B. McCreary, Mr. CHARLES M. EVE, of Meredith, Delaware county, N. Y., and Miss MARY JANE VARGORDES, of Susquehanna Depot, Pa.

In Lenoxville, Susq. Co., Pa., May 2d, by the Rev. Wm. Shelp, Mr. M. J. DECKER, and Mrs. CORNELIA CHURCHILL, all of the above named place.

DIED.

In Rush, on the — of April, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Henry Granger, in the 41st year of her age.

In Jessup, on the 4th inst., ESTELLE M., daughter of Peter K. and Charlotte E. Bedell, aged one year and five days.

One we loved has left our number,
For the dark and silent tomb,
Closed her eyes in deathless slumber,
Faded in her early bloom.

From our circle dear Estelle,
Early hast thou passed away,
But the angels say another
Joins our holy song to-day. [COM.

In Great Bend, on the 27th ult, Mr. LEVI DEARBORN, aged 98. Mr. Dearborn was a native of New Hampshire, and resided for several years in Dundaff, Pa.

In Franklin, April 27th, Mrs. MARY LEIGHTON, aged 64 years and 7 months.

In Lynn, Susquehanna county, Pa., Jan. 31, 1857, Mr. NATHANIEL SHERMAN, aged 87 years.

The deceased was born in West Haven, (now Orange) township, New Haven Co., Conn. He remained there until he was fifteen years old, then removed to Roxbury, in Litchfield Co., the township