derived from lauself,) may be considered an at once made a severance wide and deep beautobiography. Now here he declares: tween Col. Benton and an Administration

ber, 1856, Col. Benton supported Mr. Bu- existed in the Territories in virtue of the fiat chanan in opposition to his own son-in-law, of the Supreme Court as absolutely as in Col. Fremont. The reason assigned by him Georgia was a confidence that Mr. Buchanan, if elected, would restore the principles of the Jack- sition assumed by Mr. Buchanan on his adson Administration, and the apprehension vent to power was but a recurrence to the gender sectional parties fatal to the perma- he came into the support of General Jackson nenes of the Union. He soon after saw oc may be inferred from the fact that he gav unite with the opposition that presented it dorsement in his (Col. Benton's) handwrit-

Here it appears that he abandoned Buchanan, and because he had reason to reverse his opinion both as to him and Col. Fremont in regard to their influence touching both general principles and sectional parties. The reasons which operated on his mind favorably to Col. Fremont are manifested in a paper in his own handwriting, which he gave to Col. Fremont at their last meeting, and will do him honor should he ever think fit to make it public. The grands upon which he had resolved to base his apposition to the policy of the Administration will be found in the following paper, which he sent to my son to submit to the Republican party in Congress, after consulting the friends named in the note with which I introduced it :

Note addressed to F. P. Bluir, Jr. h MESSES :- I think the time has come to get ready to act on the subject I mentioned self with every political feeling of a majority to you, and I send a draft of seven resolutions, with friends, especially-Hamlin and King,

to and inclosed in the above-" 1. Resolved, That the judicial power of the United States does not extend to political questions, and that all pretended decisions of such questions by the Federal Judiciary are illegal and void.

2. Resolved, That the late decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott against Sanford, so far as the same applies to the act of Congress commonly called the Missouri Compromise act, is the decision of a political question not within the jurisdiction of the Court, and is illegal and void.

" 3. Resolved, That there was nothing in the case before the Court to authorize it to take cognizance of the validity of the Missonri Compromise act, and the cognizance so taken of that act was extra-judicial and gratu-

4. Resolved, That the assumption of the Court to make the said decision, when the case on the record out of which it grew was dismissed for want of jurisdiction, was a clear and manifest proceeding without any judicial authority, and was illegal and void.

"5. Resolved, That the decision of the same court in the same case, declaring the self extension of the Constitution to Territories carrying African Slavery with it, and protecting it there against the power of Congress or the people to reject it, was a decision without any authority to make it, and without any foundation to rest upon after the case was dismissed for want of jurisdiction, out of which it grew, and that said decision was obiter dicta and without legal effect or

force. 6. Resolved, That the said decisions are in derogation of the powers of Congress and tice to legislate for Territories; and being so derogatory and restrictive, it becomes the duty of Congress to vindicate its rights by asserting its full authority to legislate upon Slavery in Perritories, and declaring its total disregard of the said illegal, extra-judicial and void decisions of the Supreme Court; which,

accordingly, is hereby done. 7. Resolved, That Congress and the President (as part of the legislative authority) are judges of their own powers, in passing or approving bills, to be governed by their own reading of the Constitution and by their own paths and consciences, and that the Supreme Court has no more power to control them than they have to control the Court, being both co-ordinate branches of the same Government, and independent of each other within their constitutional sphere."

This preamble was intended by Col. Benton to be connected with the act for the organization of Arizona-the proviso to follow: " Whereas. The tract of country compris ed within the limits of the proposed Verritory of Arizona was acquired from the Republic of Mexico, and was at the time of the acquisition, and by virtue of the laws and Constitution of said Republic, free from African Slavery, and still remains so free, no such Slavery having been since established there that of the United States, by any competent authority; and whereas, "Mr. Hale—Nor I either the Supreme Court of the United States, at a late term thereof, in a case in which a cer tain Dred Scott and his family, of African descent, were suing for freedom, decided that the Constitution of the United States, of itto all the Territories of the United States as soon as acquired, carrying the institution of African Slavery along with it, and protecting it therein, without any power in Congress, or of the people of the Territory, to repel or reject it; and whereas, the said decision of the Supreme Court was made in a case which presented nothing to warrant any such judicial action thereon, and which case had been dismissed by the Court for want of jurisdicion, and therefore the decision was extra judicial, and of no legal force, or virtue; and amount of vensity in every department; of the safe, had no cognizance of it; and therefore, the question before them was ended. But the Chief Justice went on to lay down what the law would be, had they inviside to not hing to warrant any such judicial action thereon, and which case had been dismissed by the Court for want of jurisdic. self, and by its own proper vigor, extended whereas the said decision was made on a the government of that State, executive, legclause in the Constitution, at war with its tenor, terms and practice, and is therefore null and void; and being so null and void, the ment of Arizona is established subject to the declaration hereby made; Provided, that nothing contained in this act, or in the late decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, shall be held to authorize African Slavery in the said Territory, but that Slav- the face of every American with shame."

ton Constitution, and superseded them. From the above, it will be seen that as his policy on the great question of the day, who has been over the Western part of the so Cul Benton proposed to base the Repub-State, writes: ican opposition to the Administration on the

ery remains abolished and prohibited therein

as at the time of its acquisition from the Re-

public of Mexico."

reasons of his conduct (which could only be and without positive warrant of law. This "In the Presidential election of Novem which had declared by its chief that Slavery

That Col. Benton considered that the pothat the success of Col. Fremont would en- original Federal partnership he avowed until casion to change both opinions, and although me to deliver to my son, and to be used in in retirement, he zealously opposed the Ad- his canvass in Missouri, the following extracts ministration of Buchanan and inclined to from a speech of Mr. Buchanan, with this in-

> "Mr. Buchanan's anti-Democratic speech -Lancaster-after the war of 1812." The extracts upon which this indorsement was made, clipped by Col. Benton from The Congressional Globe, where they were emhodied in the speech of a Mr. Culver of New

> York, and indorsed by Col. Benton as above, are as follows: "Time will not allow me to enumerate all the wild and wicked projects of the Democratic Administration. rashly plunged us into a war with a nation

more able to do us injury than any other na-tion in the world. war of 1812] took its rise from an overwhelm. fing partiality which the Democratic party have ultimately shown for France. "Immediately before the war, THIS EIGN INFLUENCE had completely embodied it-

of the people, PARTICULARLY IN THE WEST. the last taken from Jackson's Bank veto mes. Its voice was HEARD SO LOUD AT THE SEAT sage in 1832 also a preamble and a provi- or Government, that the President was obligso. I would wish you to consult immediate- ed to yield to its dictutes, or to retire from office. The choice in this alternative was easily made by a man (Madison) who prefer-Resolutions, Preamble and Proviso referred RED HIS PRIVATE INTEREST TO THE PUBLIC pressing any matured and settled convictions on our GOOD. We were, therefore, hurried into a war unprepared."

"The very capitol of the United States—the lofty tempte of liberty which was reared and con cerated by Washington-has been abandoned to its fate by his degenerate sucressor, (Madison) who ought to have shed his last drop of blood in its defense."

"Thanks to Heaven that we have obtained peace, bad and disgrac ful as it is; otherwise, the beautiful structure of the Federal Government, supported by the same feeble hands, might have sunk, like the Capitol, into ru-

" This has been called a glorious war .-Glorious it has been, in the highest sense, to the American character but disgraceful in the xtrenc to the Administration."

"But do the Administration, who involved is in the late unnecessary war, derive any credit from their exertions? Certainly not. They were the spontaneous efforts of the country, undirected by the Government."

These proofs with Col. Benton's sign manual impressed on them, will convince the publie that his relations with the President and with his Administration were not quite so cordial as Messrs. Jones and Hall would have nferred. With regard to the report made in the Tribune, on the authority of my state before it, such obiter dicta, as they are called in lement of what had passed between Col. Ben-gal phrase, have no valid or binding force. And the ton and myself respecting Mr. Clay and the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott Nullifiers, I am perfectly willing to leave it case, that the Constitution carries Slavery into all our There are many members of Congress whom on Congress or the people. This view of the matter I could bring to youch that Col. Benton exresents as implying an "invidious sectional statesmen since. In his opinion Judge McLean says: country; and on the people, if the government distinction," and contradicts. I believe that "In this case a majority of the Court have said goes wrong, rests the responsibility. Col. Benton has not an infimate acquaintance left in the world who does not know that he tory denounced constantly for the last quarter of a century the Nullifving party in the South, so long marked by an "invidious sectional distinction." But I will call nobody to vouch my statement, because I think my word sufficient to stand against Mr. Jones's defiant contradiction. It would not have required notice at all but for the comment of the Gov. ernment press, which in effect made it a card played by the Administration. This must he my apology for the minute review given of the final attitude taken by Col. Benton to ward the Executive whom he contributed to elevate to power, and who now seeks to make the political influence of the deceased states-F. P. BLAIR. man an inheritance. F. Silver Spring, May 20, 1858.

Says Senator Toombs in a late

tensive, I do not believe to day there is as corrupt a Government under the headens into the United States.

"Mr. Hale—Nor I either.

"Mr. Hale—Nor I either.

"States of the United States of the Uni

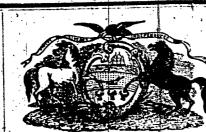
"Several other Senators-I agree to that. "Mr. Toombs-And most of all its coruption is in the Legislative department." The Courier and Enquirer thus truthfully

comments on this humiliating admission: "When a declaration of this kind is freely

political question annulling a political enact- islative, and judicial, which is almost incrediment, of which the Court could take no cog- ble. Unless this course of things is arrested, nizance, and was unduly got hold of and ohr free institutions must inevitably perish, wrongfully decided, and contrary to the uniform action of all authorities (legislative, ex- becomes more corrupt than its government, ecutive and judicial, State and Federal) from its freedom soon terminates. That indeed in the beginning of the, Government, and was true, but a corrupt government, if unchecked, equivalent to inserting a new and strange is sure to beget and nourish corruption among the people. The cultivation of that high spirit which disdains to accept a bribe, and looks with scorn upon all who accept Congress of the United States doth hereby bribes, is indispensable to the maintenance declare the same, and make it known in this, of freedom. Whatever vintuous public opinpreamble, that the said Terri orial Govern- ion there is in the land must manifest itself against the corruption that has been working its deadly way through the high places of the land, so that now the word goes forth that we are the most corrupt Government under the heavens. The avowal ought to crimson

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP .- The signs o the times point to the nevitable defeat of William A. Porter, as a candidate for the The debate on these propositions became blended with the discussion on the Lecomp- Supreme Bench. It only rests with the Opposition to place in nomination a person of the highest character and qualifications, to Mr. Bechanan in his inaugural address alludelelect him by an overwhelming majority.—
ed to and foreshadowed the opinion of the SuThis is acknowledged by the Democrats preme Court as that on which he would rest themselves. A correspondent of the Press,

"The signs everywhere in the west indipation The resolutions point out the action necessary to reach that end—the 7th particularly relying upon the doctrine asserted by Gen. Jackson, and copying his words. The proviso embodies an interdict repelling the proviso embodies an interdict repelling the sight this fall, and his chances of political results of the Court to introduce asserted by the constitution in the cases submitted to its assumed authority of the Court to introduce and the constitution in the cases submitted to its assumed authority of the Court to introduce and constitution in the cases submitted to its assumed authority of the Court to introduce and constitution in the cases submitted to its assumed authority of the Court to introduce and constitution in the cases submitted to its assumed authority of the Court to introduce and constitution in the cases submitted to its assumed and constitution in the cases submitted to its assumed authority of the Court to introduce and constitution in the cases submitted to its assumed authority of the Court to introduce and constitution in the cases submitted to its assumed authority of the Court to introduce and constitution in the cases submitted to its assumed authority of the Court to introduce and constitution in the cases submitted to its assumed authority of the Court to introduce and constitution in the case Slavery into the Territories by construction pointed for Gabriel to blow his horn!"



The Independent Republican

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

F. E. LOOMIS, COURESPONDING EDITOR.

MONTROSE SUSQ.CO., PA. Thursday, June 3, 1858

STATE CONVENTION. The Citizens of Philadelphia and of the several counties of the Commonwealth opposed to the "Lecompton Swindle," and the despolic policy of the National Administration in forcing upon the people of Kansas a constitution in defiance of their known wishes, and in subversion of the great right of self-government, and in favor of a Sound American policy in opposition to the policy and intrigues of foseign governments, are requested to send Delegates, equal in number to their Representatives and Senators, in the State Legislature, to meet in Convention, tors, in the State Legislature, to meet in Convention at Harrisburg; in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on THURSDAY, THE STH DAY OF JULY A. D., 1858, at 2 o'clock, p. m., to nominate State Officers, and transact such other business as the exigencies may demand.

By order of the State Committee

LEMUEL TODD, Chairman.
Attest:—Edward McPherson, Sec'ry.

______ In our issue of May 20th, we presented sor houghts and suggestions on the present aspect of national politics as regards the question of Slavery in the Territories. That article was not put forth as expart, nor-as recommending any definite line of policy for the future; its object was rather to direct attention to the subject, and to provoke discussion among our Republican cotemporaries. But we have seen no attempt to refute its reasoning and shall therefore proceed ourselves to enquire whether a further examination of the subject may not lead to different

.The argument there presented amounts in brief to this: The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that Slavery exists in all dur Territories, by force of the Constitution of the United States; that Court being the highest Judicial Tribunal, its decision is binding on the Executive, He Legislative Power, and the people, and therefore Slavery now has a legal existence in all our Territories, inextinguishable by any act of the federal government till that decision is reversed : honce, unless the people of a Territory have the right to exclude Slavery therefrom, there is no possible way of excluding it; and all that the friends of freedom can now do is to contend for this right of the people of the Territories.

It will be observed that here the foundation of the whole argument, namely, that the Supreme Court has rendered a binding decision on this subject, is asumed to be true. But is it so ? There is no rule better established than that whenever a Court travels out of the record, and gives an opinion on a case not to be judged by the public, with the added Territories, is a mere obiter diction, not binding on freumstances now given in this paper. the Courts as a precedent, nor of any binding force pressed to them sentiments similar to those senting opinion at the time, and has been expressed given as expressed to me, which Mr. Jones by some of our most learned durists and eminent that a slave may be taken by his master into a Territory of the United States the same as a horse or any other kind of property. It is the this was said by the Court, as also many other things which are of no authority. Nothing which has been said by them which has not a direct bearing on the jurisdiction of the Court, against which they decided, can be considered as authority. I shall editainly not regard it has such. The onestion of jurisdiction being before that a slave may be taken by his master into a tory of the United States the same as a horse of

as such. The question of jurisdiction, being before the Court, was decided by them authoritatively, but nothing beyond that question." Judge McLean understood the principles that go ern judicial decisions well enough to know that the uncalled for assertion of the majority of the Court that slaves can lawfully be held in all our Territories was of no binding authority as a judicial decision;and, understanding also no doubt that this doctrine was there interpolated and promulgated for political purposes, he thus emphatically repudiates it and de-

nies its binding force. The late Thomas H. Benton expressed a similar opinion. His language is-

sprech:

"We speak of the corruptions of Mexico, of Spain, of France, and of other Governments, with a great deal of truth, according to all accounts; but from my experience and observations; which have been somewhat extensive 1 do not believe to deal without any case before the Court in the case of Dred Scott against Sanford, declaring the self-extension of the Constitution to Territories carrying African Slavery with a protecting it there against the power of Congress or the people to reject it, was a decision without any authority to make it, and without any case before the Court requiring a decision, and without any foundation to rest upon after

with the American people, and it must be admitted that he was a very far-seeing and sagacious statesman, as well as a learned juris. In a letter to Judge Johnson, dated Monticello, June 12, 1823, Mr. Jeff-

"The practice of Judge Marshall of traveling ou

that the Dred Scott decision, so far, as it relates to the existence of Slavery in the Torritories, is extrajudicial, illegal, and void as a precedent in Courts of law; we now go further and over that if it had been an actual decision of a case before the Court, Congress would still not have been bound by it. To affirm otherwise is to affirm that the Supreme power in this country is vested, not in the people, but in a body of Dictators holding their offices for life, namely, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United tates-a doctrine abhorrent to every principle of a

free Republican government We cannot do better than to quote again from Jefferson, on this point. It a letter to Mr. Jarvis, dated September 28, 1820, Mr. Jefferson says:

September 28, 1820, Mr. Jeperson says:

"You seem to consider the judges as the ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions—a very dangerous doctrine indeed, and one which would place us under the despotism of an oligarchy. Our judges are as honest as other men, and not more so. They have, with athers, the same passions for party, for power, and the privilege of their corps. Their maxim is "bon judicis est displicarejurisdictionem," maxim is "constituted at ampliare jurisate tonem," and their power the more dangerous as they are in office for life, and not responsible, as the other functionaries are, to the elective control. The Constitution has erected no such single tribunal, knowing that, to whatever hands confided, with the corruption of the number of the number of the company to the control of the number of the control of the number of the nu tions of time and party, its members would become despots. It has more wisely made all the departments co-coual and co-sovereign within themselves

And again, in a letter to sudge Roane: "It should be remembered, as an axiom of eter-nal truth in politics, that whatever power in any Government is independent, is absolute also; in theory only at first, while the spirit of the people is up, but in practice as fast as that relaxes. Independence action, and especially where it is to act ultimately and without appeal. I will explain myself by exam-

ples, which, having occurred while I was in office,

This doctrine of the independence of the co-ordinate branches of government, it will be remembered, was held to and practiced by General Jackson during his Presidency; and it was recently reaffirmed by hat incorruptible old Roman whose death the country has been so lately called to mourn-Thomas II. Benton. This very Dred Scott decision, whereby the Judges undertake to decide a great political question, shows the danger that would result from the doption of the other doctrine of judicial infallibility and supremacy, and evinces in a striking manner the most prophetic political sagacity of Mr. Jefferson. The fact is, it will never answer to acknowledge

the validity of the Dred Scott decision, and its bind ing force upon Congress and the country, and undertake to fight the enemy under that disadvantage.-We might as well yield at once, and surrender the, whole country, States as well as Territories, to Slavery. Indeed, admitting the validity of that decision we can hardly see that there is anything left to fight about. Has not the question of the right of the people of the Territories to exclude Slavery been already decided in the negative? If the Constitution carrie Slavery into the Territories, will it not also maintain there, at least during their Territorial existence? But even if the Dred Scott decision does not go to that extent, but only prohibits Congress from meddling with the question of Slavery in the Territories how easy it would be to get another decision of the supreme Court against the right of the people to legislate it out. And this being the highest judicial ribunal, we must submit! The doctrine is already romulgated by some of the Southern Democracy that no State has a right to abolish Slavery, since that "institution" is under the protection of the fed. eral Constitution; and a fortiori, no Territory can have such a right; and we are well aware that Southern doctrines readily become the doctrines of Democratic administrations and Democratic Supremo Courts. Let this become recognized Democratic doctrine, and we should have decisions of the Supreme Court not only that Slavery cannot be abolshed in the Territories, but that it exists in all the States-that slaves may be held anywhere in the Free States, by virtue of the Constitution, the same as any other property. And this being the highest judicial tribunal, we must submit! No matter what the people may say-no matter how they and Congress and the Executive may understand the Constitution-these few men sitting on the Bench of the Supreme Court, by giving such constructions as they please to the Constitution, may wrest it from the great and beneficent purposes for which it was framed-"to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the

tion and extension of Slavery and for the destruction of the last vestige of our liberties. The right of Congress to legislate for the Territories is unquestionable, and their duty to do it is n less so. But unfortunately our present Congress and President are as much inclined to go wrong as is

blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity,"-

and transform it into an instrument for the perpetua-

the Supreme Court. Our only remedy then-a remedy that will be within our reach while we remain a free people-is to change the character of the elective branches of the ercised from the foundation of the government till usurpations of the Supreme Court would not be worth a fig. Such a government would soon rid the Territories of all the difficulties that have been brought upon them by a pseudo popular sovereignty. Such a government it rests with the people to elect. To the people, and not to half a dozen men on the Supreme Bench, belongs the power of governing this

While we are in favor of a prompt vindication of the American flag from insult by Great Britain or any other power, we are inclined to believe that the reports of recent outrages by British cruisers on American vessels are greatly exaggerated .-At any rate, those who are loudest in condemnation of the offenders, and fiercest in threatening vengeance, are careful not to explain the circumstances which have given rise to the difficulties. It is well known that most civilized nations consider the slave trade as piracy, and have agreed to treat those found engaged in it accordingly. Such is the view taken the matter by the governments of this country and Great Britain, and a solemn treaty exists be tween the two countries for the suppression of that species of piracy. But for some time this treaty has been in a great degree practically nullified on our part-our government, as it has become more and more pro-Slavery, growing more and more lax in its exertions to suppress the ocean traffic in slaves .-Our cruisers on the coast of Africa are said to have been rather an aid than a hindrance to the traffic, by occupying a portion of the coast which was conse quently left unoccupied by the British cruisers, while ours made little or no effort to interfere with the slavers. Again, most of these pirates sail under the American flag. It is therefore the duty of those engaged it, the suppression of the slave trade to satisfy themselves, by proper means, that those vessels appearing under our flag, in the seas most frequent ed by slavers, are engaged in legitimate commerce. But it may be objected that it is aggravating and insulting to have these examinations made in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, which wash our own shores, by British cruisers. The natural response is that we ought then to attend to the matter ourselves. It is well known that the slave trade of the world is now carried on almost exclusively between the coast of Africa and the island of Cuba. The proper places, then, for those who are engaged in the suppression of that trade, -as we and England claim to be,to look out for slavers, are in those neighborhoods But our government, being really, in its present de generate condition, favorable to the slave trade, since ccording to its Southern masters more blaves are needed to extend the basis of civilization on this continent, while pretending to keep up its treaty stipulations against the traffic, sends very few vessels to the coast of Africa, and none at all to the neighborhood of Cuba, for its suppression. The whole of the duty in the vicinity of that island therefore devolves on the English cruisers, and if they expect ever to break up the trade they must examine carefully vessels sailing under our colors as well as others, since slavers generally seek protection under our flag.

Thus much by way of explanation. We do not seek to justify or palliate any wrongs done or insults offered by British cruisers to our flag, but hope that our government will do something more than mere bluster towards the proper vindication of our national honor. England long since gave up the pretended permit its resumption; but the right of visitation nance of the "police of the ocean" and should be reciprocally acquiesced in by all civilized nations.— As we have already said, we suspect that the numerous outrages alleged to have been committed by British cruisers in the Gulf, have been greatly exag- after several ineffectual ballots, May 28th, elected Dr. gerated by those interested in carrying on the slave to a stern account for the misdeeds of its servants.- | scattering. Let not a " Fifty-Four-Forty-or-Fight" excitement be raised throughout the country, merely to make us look ridiculous by a subsequent back-down, as has been previously done on more occasions than one.

The latest news from Kansas indicates that although but a very light vote was polled, the Leavenworth Free State Constitution was adopted by a large majority-about 4000.

The Usury law passed by the Legislature at its last session, was signed by Gov. Packer, on the

Capt. Cubins, of the ship Caribou, of Livernool, Eng., gives an account of his having, last February; fallen in with a cluster of islands not laid down in the charts, and which lie in the direct track from England to Australia. Capt. Cubins sent a boat ashore on one of these islands, and while awaiting the boat's return, was astonished to see vessels at anchor in the bay, one of which sent a boat on board

the Caribou, and proved to be the American schooner Oxford, of Fairhaven, the master of which stated that they were after oil, as the island, which they had discovered eighteen months before, and named the put on its mantle of green, and my aching eyes are Kurd Island, swarmed with sea elephants, of the oil of which they had already sent to America 25,000 arrels. The island was high, rocky, and of volcanic origin, and was covered with snow. By the Carinometers, it is in latitude 53° 1' South longitude 73" 7' East. The Americans told Capt. Cubins that there was another island about thirty miles to the West, and another S. S. E. It is thought that several vessels of which no tidings have been heard,

nay have been wrecked on these islands. rctic celebrity-appears to be the chief negotiator between the people of the United States subjects of King Brigham of Utah. Of the actual ircumstances under which Col. Kane appears as negotiator, very contradictory statements are current. he statement is that he is a Mormon, and has gone out to help his Mormon brethren. This story was reported by the Washington Union, but afterwards as distinctly contradicted by that paper. Again, ome say he is a secret agent of our government and others that he is the agent of Brigham Young. some call him a traitor, and others call him a patriot. At present he appears to have obviated the necessity of using gunpowder in bringing the polygamous rebels of Utah to reason, whatever may be his real

From the Independent Republican of May 20

Our article of April 29th, stating that the Demo crat editor was a disappointed applicant for the Post Office, as originally written, simply recorded what was common report here, which we had never heard was common report here, which we had never head contradicted from any quarter, and which we believed to be true. The only clause in the article which stated that he had been an applicant for the office was this: "His petition for an office has been discretized that the state of the age." garded, and another has got the appointment he ask-ed for," When he came to us, after a part of that week's issue was printed, and said that he had never been a petitioner for the office, and requested to have the statement corrected in the rest of the issue, we changed that clause so as to read; "His claims for an office have been disregarded, and another has got intment of Postmaster;" and on his further request that we would publish his denial in our next ised to do so, and we did so.

From the Montrose Democrat of May 27, 1858. We notice that the publisher of the Republican in his last issue, denies that we requested him to withdraw from the columns of his paper the statement that that been an applicant for the Montrose Post Office. A more glaring falsehood was never a power of the statement of th er penned and published.

On Tuesday morning last, about three o'clock, our citizens were aroused by the of late unusual cry of fire. The fire was found to be in the barn of Henry Drinker, near his residence. When the fire engines reached the spot, the rear part of the barn was completely enveloped in flames, and the house, standgovernment. With a Congress and an Executive ing but a few feet distant, was in great danger. By prepared to exercise their rights and duties with regard to the Territories—the same that have been exsumed, with three very valuable horses, which, being within a brief period-these political decisions and in that part of the building in which the fire originated, could not be got out. &

Mr. Drinker was absent, in Philadelphia. igin of the fire is unknown.

> A dispatch from Lawrence, Kanshs, to the the Tarrither and loody war was anticipated,

The editor of the Montrose Democrat Says that the doctrine of popular sovereignty is right .-Does he hold, then, that the people of a Territory have the power to exclude Slavery ? Or does he hold, with the Supreme Court of the United States and President Buchanan, that the Constitution carries Slavery into all the Territories, and that "Kansas is now as much a Slave State as South Carolina Georgia?" A definite answer is requested.

We learn that the first number of the Northrn Pennsylvanian will be issued at Susquehann Deput on Thursday next, by Leon. P. Hinds, Esq., editor and proprietor, Dr. J. H. Thomas, assistant editor, and H. C. DeLong, publisher. The new paper is to be independent-" tied to no party, sect, or

We expect it will be a much better paper than has heretofore been published in that place, and hope it will be better supported. Terms, \$1,50, in advance; \$2, if not paid until the end of the year.

The American Agriculturist, one of the best nd most popular agricultural periodicals in the country, will be published in both the English and the German language hereafter, commencing with the July number. The Agriculturist was originated in 1842, and has now a circulation greater than any other like journal in the world. It is published by Orange Judd, 187 Water street, New-York, at one dollar a year; six copies one year, \$5; ten copies or more one year, 80 cents.

If you want a good English magazine, filled with instructive and interesting matter, and edited with high literary ability, send to Janson & Co., 118 Nassau street, New York, for Dickens's Household

The Homestead bill-came up in the Senate, May 27th, when, on motion of Mr. Clingman it was postponed till January by 30 yeas to 21 nays. Those voting nay were Messrs. Bell, Bright, Broderick, Chandler, Douglas, Durkee, Fitch, Foot, Hale, Harlan, Jones, King, Pugh, Rice, Shields, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson Johnson, of Tenn., voted yea for the purpose of moving a reconsideration, so that the real majority against free homes was only seven.

The news from Kansas concerning the For Scott difficulties, continues to be contradictory. The aggressors, and vice versa. Of course, our doughface driving the owners out of the Territory. journals believe the Border Ruffians, and go in for hanging the Free, State men.

Henry R. Anthony, editor of the Providence Journal, and formerly Governor of Rhode Island, was on Friday last elected by the Legislature of that State as a Senator in Congress, in place of Philip Alright of search, and the American people will never len, whose term of office expires on the 4th of March next. He received 92 out of the 100 votes cast .under proper restrictions, is necessary to the mainte- Allen is a "Democrat"—Anthony is a Republican, able and reliable. When Allen's term expires, every Senator from New England will be Republican.

The Episcopal Convention at Philadelphia. Bowman Assistant Bishop for the Diocese of Penntrade; but if not, let the British government be bro't sylvania by 75 votes, to 63 for Dr. Vinton, and 2

The Administration, seeing no propriety in prohibiting the Slave trade while slavery is so beneficial to the African race, and necessary for their Christianization, lately attempted to procure the abolition of that clause of the Ashburton treaty which requires us to keep a naval force on the coast of Africa, but failed.

Our devil is responsible for the following: Why is the editor of the Montrosq Democrat like Charley Webb's dog? Answer .- Because he keeps up a great howling about the Post Office.

Letter from a Kansas Farmer. TRUNAN CENTER, (near Topeka) K. T., May 15th, 1858.

BROTHER II.: This country is beginning to look better to me than it did last Fall. When I arrived here, everything looked brown and dead-not a green leaf or tree in all this broad land; and you know to one brought up among the evergreens of Susquehan na county, it would naturally seem a little strange to have "no green thing to rest the eye upon." But refreshed.

This part of Kansas can well be compared to an

cean slightly agitated by the wind. Here is a gen-

tle undulation, youder a slight swell, and away in the distance a mighty billow upheaved from the deep .-There is but very little untillable land here. I have one hundred and sixty acres, situated on a swell, four miles from the Kaw river. We can see the belt of trees that line its banks in the distance, and I suppose must content ourselves with gazing upon them afar off till we grow a forest of our own. I have sowed enough of the locust to make a fine grove, which I suppose will be grown by the time you visit us. I intend to sow black walnut, hickory, and the bill proposes totally to abolish all protecchestnut, another year. I can't see why every one tion to American navigation, and throw the does not perceive the benefit and necessity of imme- coasting trade, as well as that between the diately setting out fruit and other trees: Here it can United States and foreign countries, open to be done the second year, unless we are remarkably foreign vessels. lazy,-instead of being obliged to wait, as our fathere did, a dozen years before they had any land House by the majority of the Select Comsuitable to set an orchard. I have set out a small mittee on Free Trade and Direct Taxation, orchard of fifty trees, peach and apple. A man can of which Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, is make his living here from his land, if he has any en- chairman. This Committee was designedly ergy at all. I venture to say that I shall have enough and properly composed of memb 'rs friendly

I wish you could go out with me some morning when the great sun (the sun seems larger here, than elsewhere) is coming up, and listen to the many songbirds, new to me, and try to count the myriads of flowers new and strange that are blooming around. The prairies are covered with rosebushes-not yet in bloom. There are a few familiar faces only-violets, strawberries, verbenas, larkspurs. It is said that these cannot be transplanted. I shall try it.

The season bids fair to be very fruitful. Wild grapes, plunts, and gooseberries, will be plentiful. Various kinds of wild birds abound-prairie chickens, plovers, ducks, geese, hawks, crows, ravens, whippoorwills, besides butterflies and "bumblebees." Among the animals are wolves, rabbits, minks, squirrels, gophers, skunks, and some rattlesnakes and 'deadheads." The last mentioned are very abundant, and are more damage to a country than all the noxious weeds and reptiles. This class of bipeds infest a new country, and expect to he benefitted, but not to benefit the country. They wait (vegetating) for time to bring about some great thing for them.-They could well be dispensed with.

We supposed that the agitation was done with, but we hear that Lecompton has passed, and now we look for more troublous times. But I am well assured that you know more of events that transpire. here than I do; for your business is to "read the papers," and mine is to follow the plow. C. H. F.

The Fort Scott War. STEAMER WHITE CLOUD, NEAR QUINDARO, K. T. May 20, 1858. New troubles at Fort Scott are of frequent occurrence. Perpetual skirmishing between bands of Pro-Slavery and Free-State men is going on there, and there is neither law nor

order in that vicinity. The fact that Governor Denver dispatched a company of dragoons from Alabama and Mississippi there, to "preserve quiet," and that these dragoons prove mere tools in the hands of the Pro-Slavery men, tends greatly to aggravate the incinnati Gazette, states that on the 19th of May, difficulty. Many outrages have been comive peaceable free-state men in Linn county, were mitted of late; and unless the Governor surdered, and six others wounded, by a party of adopts some new line of policy, the difficulty twenty-five Ruffians, led by the notorious Diaches. seems likely to increase and spread through Congas - Cincinnati Gazette The following communication was addressed to the Editor of The Brunswicker, by Thomas II, Starnes, E-q., of Butler, Bates county, one of the original proprietors of The Galla

tin Sun, and was subsequently connected with The Southern Democrat, published at Parkville, Platte county, Mo: BUTLER, Bates Co., May 3, 1858. I have an opportunity to send you a few lines—excitement is too high for comment. "Civil War" has commenced in earnest.— About ten days ago the Abolition party at tacked the United States troops, near Fort Scott, (about 30 miles from this place,) wounding Capt. Anderson and others, and

killing one of the troops. Since that time, they have robbed and driven out all the Pro-Slavery men, and all who sympathize with them, and all who voted for the Lecompton or until the party to which they belong shall Constitution. They spare all Black Republicans. There are several hundred of those driven out now in our county; but many are yet in the Territory, and we have fears for their safety. They have threatened all the border counties of Missouri. They doubtless are now in possession of Fort Scott, as to-day was the day for the United States District Court there, and they swear another, shall never be held there.

I have just returned from the Territory. as they exist. Their numbers are increasing journals, is urgent in calling for a reform. It every hour. Many that we thought Pro- says: Slavery have joined through fear, while many

Territory .- Richmond (Mo.) Mirror. The reports from Southern Kansas indicate that the Free-State men who have been for the last eight mouths so grievously harassed by the murderers, Clark, Brockett, and other cut-throats, under the cover of a company of United States dragoons, have assumed an aggressive position, and are pressing into their service the horses, guns, and other availables of leading Pro-Slavery men, and The store of Mr. Wells, a leading Pro-Slavery man at Willow Springs, was visited in the day-time last week, by a company of

honest Free State men have run from the

some two dozen horsemen, who, not finding prietor, helped themselves to such things as pay for foreign labor, while our own mechanhey liked, and departed. They destroyed what liquor they found—which fact is regarded indubitable evidence that they were Free-State men. Soon after, we heard of a similar party down in Johnson county paying their compliments to Pro-Slavery settlers. -Lawrence Republican.

out of its duliness and dignity, by an accithat in the pocket of said overcont, there was duction of iron." stout bowie knife, which was, by the impulse given to the coat, thrown with some violence below, striking the blade into Senator Hammond's seat, which was at that mothe Sergeant at arms went up to the gallery, and arrested the proprietor of the coat, but when explanations were made, he was releas-

The N. II. Legislature convened June 1st. and Seward.

The Disunion Democracy.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times discusses some of the recent movements of the Slave Democracy in Con-

gress, as follows: The passage of the bill for the repeal of the fishing bounties is one of the most important acts of the session. It will inaugurate, if it pass the House, a comprehensive change of policy, directed to the withdrawal of all encouragement from the Navy, and of all protection from the interests of naviga-

This blow is to be followed up by another. which cannot fail to make a profound sensation upon the country. The Committee on Commerce resolved to-day, by a sectional and partisan majority, to report a bill to repeal all discriminative duties in favor of American vessels over foreign in the ports of the United States, to admit foreign vessels to the perfect freedom of the coasting trade, and to repeal the requirement that all American vessels shall have a certain proportion of Americans as part of the crew. In a word,

This same proposition was reported to the and to spare from the ten acres that I cultivate this to the resolutions introduced by Mr. Boyce looking to the abandonment of the system of indirect taxation through imposts upon inported merchandize, and a resort to direct taxation, to be collected by the several States. and paid over by them into the common

> These propositions must be taken togethr, because they form parts of one system, which, it would appear, has been formally adopted by the Southern Democratic Party, They contemplate, not a revolution in our commercial policy, but the total destruction of it, and they are also directed to the severance of the Union. The measures named in Mr. Boyce's resolutions are dis Union. And let it be remembered that they are not the opinions of one man—they are propositions maturely formed after laborious investigations, and deliberately promulgated by a Committee of the House. They go back tothe plan of the Confederation, and can only reach it by throwing off the Union forever. under the Constitution. The very moving cause of the formation of the Union, was, that the finances of the Confederacy had fallen into dilapidation, because the States would not furnish their quotas of supplies. Without collection laws, without duties on commerce, and without a fiscal system common to the whole country, and administered by the Federal Government, the Union would not endure two years. The report from Mr. Boy-

ct's select committee is, therefore, when correctly viewed, only a report in favor of the dissolution of the Union, and was no doubt so intended by its author. The Senate's Committee, under the lead of Mr. Clay, was organized last December, under a very strong sectional influence. The Chairman is himself a person whom no man from the North voluntarily converses with. He has been operating in manifest accord with Mr. Boyce's Disunion Committee. The bill for the repeal of the fishing bounties was part of the plan arranged between the Committees, and it was the intention to move the reference of the Senate bill to the House Committee in order to get it regularly before the House without delay. The Committee, however, has ceased to exist, and the bill must go to the Committee on Commerce of the House, of which Mr. John Cochrane is Chairman. If reported at all, it will be with the recommendation that it do not pass.

House for action, a motion will be made toadd, as an amendment, the repeal of the sugar duties, which last year yielded \$13,500. 000. The motion will probably succeed, and the bill will then become a subject of contest between the two Houses. between the two Houses.

The repeal of the laws protecting American tonnage and navigation, will arouse the opposition of the owners of five millions of

But should the bill be got before the

tons of shipping in all parts of the country; but the men who have started the crusade against this interest will not be satisfied with one or two unsuccessful attempts. They will continue the agitation until they prevail, be crushed.

Protection to the Iron Interests. We are glad to see that Forney's Philadelphia Press has taken grounds in favor of protecting the iron and coal interests of Penn-

sylvania. That paper says: The newspapers of the interior of this State generally favor a modification of the present tariff, for the sake of the iron interest. It is computed that there are at present not less It is supposed they attacked and whipped than five hundred large iron works in Pennthree companies of troops last evening, on sylvania, employing an aggregate capital of their road to assist the United States Martwenty-five millions of dollars, and furnishing shal. There are 500 of them on the line of direct employment to forty thousand men. this county twenty-five miles from this place. The coal interests, and the agricultural and They have sent us word they would be in manufacturing industry of the State are all our county to-night. We believe they will suffering from the prostration of the iron come. Those who have been driven out, and, works, and from all classes there rises a demany of our citizens are now fortifying them- mand for an ulteration in the tariff, at least, selves not only on the line but in the State. in respect of coal and iron; The Pittsburg It is impossible to give you an idea of affairs Press, among other influential Democratic

"It is labor, not capital, which needs protection in Pennsylvania. The object is to make capital remunerative in employing labor and consuming the product of the soil. If this cannot be done, capital will seek such employment as will remunerate. In Pennsylvania the price of living is cheap; rents are low; raw material costs very little; there is plenty of capital and skill; and none of these need legislative protection. But fourfifths of the value of all manufactured articles consists in the labor bestowed upon them, and the present rates of the tariff on non bring American labor in direct competition with the ill-paid labor of Europe, 'It is protection to American labor which we want in Pennsylvania. It is to have our money paid for labor at home, and not sent abroad to to seek employment elsewhere, and in new avocations, to the injury of all industrial pur-

suits. "The Senators and Representatives from Pennsylvania should lose no time in forcing the necessity of an increased duty upon iron on the attention of Congress. There is even REPORTERS AND BOWIE KNIVES .- The Uz yet time for an important alteration in this Senate was a little startled the other day, respect, and those who succeed in making it will not be forgotten by the hundreds of dent. A reporter carelessly threw his over-coat over the rear railing which shuts off the nia, who live, directly and indirectly, upon reporters from the Senate below. It chanced the wages of labor expended upon the pro-

AN IMPORTANT VOTE -It is stated that the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the Senate, had a full meeting May 25th, and considered the proposition of Mr. Slidell to abrotors were startled out of their propriety, and gate that clause of the Ashburton treaty ed on the coast of Africa. After some discussion, a formal division was taken with the following result : Yeas-Mason; Slidell, and Polk, Nays-Foot, Crittenden, Douglas,