



The Independent Republican

CIRCULATION, 2016.

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

F. E. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

MONTROSE, SUBS. CO., PA.

Thursday, September 16, 1858.

STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, HON. JOHN M. READ, of Philadelphia.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, HON. WILLIAM E. FRAZER, of Fayette County.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS, HON. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Luzerne County.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE, HON. DAVID WILMOT, of Luzerne County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, SIMON B. CHASE, of Luzerne County.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, IRENE S. PAGE, of Luzerne County.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR, JOHN F. DEANS, of Luzerne County.

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The "Mum" Candidate.—There are murmurs "loud and deep" in the ranks of the Locofoco party, over the anomalous position which their candidate for the most important State Office to be voted for in October, Wm. A. Forster, for Supreme Judge, continues to hold before the people on the leading political questions of the day. He is a candidate on their ticket, to be sure, but continues to give "no sign" by which his whereabouts may be known. The declaration which he made to the Convention that placed him in nomination that he was "ready to stand on any platform" which the Convention might frame was an absurdly non-committal, that he failed to satisfy any one. Since his nomination was thus surreptitiously obtained, to "keep mum" has been his game. Every attempt thus far made to "smoke him out" has entirely failed. The feeling among the Locofocos at this miserable "dodging" policy of their candidate is growing more apparent day by day. At Washington City, especially, is this the case. There the Southern friends of the Administration are clamorous to know who and what their professed party men are supporting in Pennsylvania. As an evidence of the dissatisfaction existing in their ranks with their own candidate, we observe that the notorious Geo. W. Bowman, formerly editor of the Bedford Gazette, now Superintendent of the Public Printing at Washington, has recently written a letter from that city to the Bedford paper, in which the following significant and pointed paragraph appears: "A general candidate at a crisis like this will not be tolerated in the Old Keystone State, and the sooner and plainer the fact is announced, the better. Defeat, at the present time, is ten fold more desirable than victory with candidates who don't fairly and squarely stand upon the National Democratic platform."

This is evidently preparing the party for an overwhelming defeat. The "mum" candidate is certainly a bad way. The above appears to show forth the hostility of the Administration to him. Anti-Leocompton men will have nothing to do with him, and if the supporters of the Administration now throw him overboard, what figures will enumerate J. M. Read's majority? The Sham Democracy are resorting to very shabby electioneering tricks to save themselves from the defeat that stares them in the face in Pennsylvania this Fall. They have printed, without date, and are circulating among the rank and file, a pamphlet entitled, "Address of the Democratic State Central Committee to the People of Pennsylvania," and on examination we find that the address is signed, "John W. Forney, Chairman," and was issued in 1856 to promote the election of Buchanan. When it is remembered that Col. Forney is no longer Chairman of their Committee, but on the contrary has been constrained by the President's falseness to his pledges and perfidious desertion of the principles on which he was elected, to come out in strong opposition to the administration, the unfairness and trickery of this republication will be at once apparent.

The Republicans of New York have nominated Edwin D. Morgan of New York City for Governor, Robert Campbell of Steuben for Lieutenant-Governor, Hiram Gardner of Niagara for Canal Commissioner, and Josiah K. Everest of Clinton for State Prison Inspector. For the same offices the Americans have nominated Lorenzo Burrows, Nathaniel S. Benton, James R. Thompson, and William A. Russell.

We are sorry to learn that the editor of the Northern Pennsylvanian is sick. We should judge, from the character of that paper's comments last week on the County ticket, that the editor was very sick indeed when he wrote them, or else that the incessant and most annoying kind of an old Hunker had taken advantage of his illness and usurped the chair editorial.

The Toga Apitator publishes a card signed (without distinction of party) by one hundred and forty neighbors of Mr. S. L. Power, Republican nominee for Sheriff of Tioga county, who state that most of them have known Mr. Power from boyhood, and that the charges brought against him by the Toga Democrat, and copied, with characteristic greed, into the Montrose Democrat of last week, are a "base slander."

"THE COMING AND REIGN OF CHRIST," is the title of a new work of 430 pages, by David N. Lord, for a copy of which we are indebted to the publisher, Franklin Knight, 138 Nassau street, New York. It appears to be a very able work. Its object, as set forth in the preface, is—"to present a brief statement of the principles on which the prophetic Scriptures are to be interpreted; to give an outline of the great scheme of God's government over the world; to show that Christ is to come in person and establish his throne on the earth at the introduction of the millennial dispensation; to state the great events that are to attend and follow his coming; and to indicate the point which the accomplishment of the great scheme of prophecy has reached, and the unparalleled extravagance and corruption in the collection and disbursement of the public monies, merit and will receive the unequalled condemnation of the freemen of this district."

Resolved, That in accordance with the unanimously expressed wish of the counties represented, we present to the Freemen of the Fourteenth Congressional District, for reelection, our present distinguished colleague, HON. GALUSHA A. GROW.

Resolved, That his past able and fearless course merits the support of every voter in the district.

Resolved, That we would unfurl our banner to the breeze, inscribed, "no extension of Slavery into Territories once Free," and for the revision of the present inadequate tariff, sufficient to raise money for the expenses of government, discriminating so as to give ample protection to all the great industrial interests of our state and nation.

Resolved, That the wickedness and imbecility of the National Administration, as evinced in its Kansas policy, and the unparalleled extravagance and corruption in the collection and disbursement of the public monies, merit and will receive the unequalled condemnation of the freemen of this district.

A Candidate Wanted.—The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Democratic County Convention to hunt up a Candidate to run for Judge of this Judicial District, respectfully represent, that the Convention deemed it unadvisable to place a man in nomination to run against Judge Wilmot, as he would be badly defeated; and that before another year he would forget he had been a candidate, and would then be asking for another nomination. The Committee will therefore receive sealed proposals from all who desire to be candidates for the said office, between this time and the 20th of September, next, unless an arrangement should be concluded before that time.

The Committee's object in pursuing this course is not that there is any hope of defeating Judge Wilmot, but it trusts it will in some measure, should our present plan prove successful, weaken the Republican organization, and sow discord in the Republican ranks. Consequently, all applications must be from Republicans,—and it is desirable that they should be in good standing in that party, and in that case they could take friends with them, thereby enabling us the better to accomplish our truly laudable and praiseworthy object. A man who has formerly been a Whig would be preferred, as we design to get up, as far as possible, a kind of straight Whig party, after the plan of Col. Smith some few years since. To be sure, our party used to have a great many hard things to say against old "United States Bank Whigs," but in supporting a candidate of that faith we shall show ourselves of a forgiving disposition, and may thereby attract to our standard some of the old followers of the late Nick Biddle and his monster Bank. Strict Temperance principles would also be of service in drawing strength to us, while it would take nothing from us, as our boys well understand that any one who trains in our ranks, whatever he may profess, will go for free liquor. And, lastly, he must be a Know Nothing of the more degrees he has taken, the better.—We think that would have a tendency to add to our strength more than all the qualifications before enumerated. Many gentlemen who have belonged to that very respectable organization would not doubt be attracted to our standard by seeing a brother placed in so honorable a position; while, at the same time, we should retain our full strength.—The Irish portion of the Democratic party are too true friends of the cause to refuse to vote for any man that should be placed upon the ticket; and we have no doubt that a "Bank Whig Know Nothing" would receive the unanimous vote of the "better citizens."

Although we design to be liberal, and open the door for bids as wide as possible, yet no one who has heretofore been an Abolitionist can enter the field as a competitor. In this County perhaps the objection might not be innumerable, but we should at once be cut off from all fellowship with the National Democratic party, and thereby lose our main chance for office; besides, we have one of the kind in our own ranks, and it might look disrespectful to pass him by and take one of another party, when we were afraid to run our own man.

We are of the opinion that if we succeed in obtaining a reasonably fair candidate, we can make a division of more than a hundred votes in this County, and at least half that number in Bradford, as our friends there have already started a move to reorganize the old Whig party,—and we expect that any man who will so considerate, but his year will make such a start towards the true faith that by next year he will be one of us.

As it is somewhat doubtful whether we shall obtain such a man as the Committee might desire, it would state that if there should be a Fillmore man in the District whose legal qualifications would at all fit him for the position, he might as well be nominated at once, he could not be accepted unless we should find a secure candidate who was a Republican in 1856. The Committee is desirous of doing the best thing possible for the party; yet almost any kind of a man from some branch of the opposition would be better than not to run a man, or to run one of our own party.

Resolved, That we would unfurl our banner to the breeze, inscribed, "no extension of Slavery into Territories once Free," and for the revision of the present inadequate tariff, sufficient to raise money for the expenses of government, discriminating so as to give ample protection to all the great industrial interests of our state and nation.

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Letter from an Old Pioneer.—The following letter from one of the earliest settlers of this county now living, who has for many years past resided near Lockport, N. Y., was received in response to a copy of the Republican sent to him by me containing the proceedings of the Old Settlers' Festival in June last. Though seventy-five years of age, and blind for some years past as he says, he has a retentive and particular memory, as this letter attests. Believing its publication will be highly interesting to here and there an old survivor among the first settlers who knew him, I take the liberty of making this use of it, promising that although his hunting exploits may seem marvelous to the mass of the present generation, no one familiar with the abundance of wild game which the wilderness territories contained half a century ago, and especially one acquainted with Josiah Sabin—his skill and success as a hunter, and reliable as a man, will question the truth of his story. J. W. CHAPMAN.

CAMDEN, N. Y., Aug. 20th, 1858. FRANK JAMES has a long and interesting letter to me, in which he acknowledges your kindness in sending me the Montrose paper. I am now seventy-five years of age, and have been entirely blind for the last eight years, from catarrhs; and my health is not very good otherwise. My wife is still living, but her health poor, and she is quite feeble. We have lived together fifty-one years.

I saw by Charles Miner's letter published in the Independent Republican of June 10th, that he made a small mistake in his statements concerning the early settlers of Hopbottom, which I shall presently explain in the course of my letter. My father, Joshua Sabin, was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., served during the Revolution as Captain under Washington in the army, and at the close of the war, settled in Rensselaer county, N. Y., and received an appointment for Justice, (at that time the Governor made the appointments for Justices of the Peace.) When I had arrived at the age of nine years, he retired to his farm in Rensselaer county, and moved on to the left bank of the beautiful Susquehanna, in Otsego county, one mile above Wattle's Ferry—remained there seven years, accumulating property rapidly,—then came Ezekiel Hyde from Connecticut, a "shrewd Yankee and land speculator, and by selling out strong inducements for getting land cheap under the Government, succeeded in getting my father, with many of his neighbors, viz: Whipple, Griffith, Tupper, Lathrop, and others that settled on the Wyoming, to remove to the Beech Woods. My father settled in Hopbottom and bought out the improvements of Macnamara, in a number of years, and under the late title, as stated in Miner's letter, He, Capt. Chapman, bought out one Robinson, half a mile from the Macnamara place. Andrew Tracy, Esq., bought out General. In the Spring of the year 1800 Capt. Bartlett Hinds, in company with another man, came five miles through the woods, in the night, to the house of my father, and with a party of men, forced my father and took him from the house, put him on a horse and took him two miles to a place where they had prepared his office for burning, which they did before his face, informing him that if he complained of them for the night, they would serve him thus, at the same time lighting the fire to the house. While the house was burning at the height, he was by force pushed upon the flaming fire, by which treatment he sustained some injury. During these proceedings, one of the bystanders was heard to exclaim that "if he had his rifle there, he would shoot him then." For some time he was in the house, and tried in Wilkesbarre for riot, and during the progress of the trial before Judge Rush, Bartlett Hinds was called as the first witness. After making a statement of the facts, the Judge asked him what they said they did for; to which he replied, "They said that I had complained of them, and they would serve me thus, at the same time lighting the fire to the house, and by this Court knows that I never complained of a man." This was undoubtedly the truth of the matter, and was received as such by all parties concerned, and the rioters were fined \$25 each, and costs, and imprisoned three months in the County Jail.

My father became so debilitated after losing his property, through the means of the Connecticut land speculation, that after about four years' residence in Hopbottom, he returned to his old home in Rensselaer county, N. Y., where he spent the remainder of his days in tranquillity, (about seventeen years.) While reflecting upon these scenes of my father's life, and involuntarily recollecting some of the wilder and more exciting scenes enjoyed by me in hunting game, with which the wilderness in that country at that time was so bountifully supplied. At that time I was sixteen years of age, and lived with my father in a house about half a mile from Joseph Chapman's, where, in those days, he took a wolf's den, about five or six rods from the place. I destroyed five panthers, a number of bears, some seven or eight wolves, and at least two hundred deer. On one of my hunting excursions, I discovered, and two-thirds of the distance up the mountain southward from the willow tree, a pile of leaves some two or three feet high, and upon examination found they contained a dead buck, which I supposed had been placed there by a panther. I took off his skin and covered the body again as I found it as nearly as I could. I loaded a musket with eleven shot, and set it for the panther just at dark, and had left it about five minutes when I heard the report of the gun, and upon returning to the spot, found the panther dead not to exceed nine rods from the place where he received his wound. Every shot had taken effect. He measured nine feet in length from the nose to the end of his tail. On another occasion, just before dark, my younger brother, about five minutes when I heard the report of the gun, and said he would drive them to me in five minutes, which he did. When in about three rods of me, coming directly towards me, I spoke; they stopped, and I fired.—They both fell—one across the other.—I laid

down my gun and hastened to the place with all possible dispatch to cut their throats, until I succeeded in doing so, however, until the first had regained his feet,—the last cut with the knife was made while the deer was standing, which severed the large vein in his neck, and the blood came against my hand with great force. The other lay quiet until I could attend to his case as my leisure, but he had not having entered my neck, and nashed the horn. Upon examination it was found that the first mentioned deer was only touched by one shot, and that cut about half its size from one of the knobs of his horn near the head. While upon a hunting excursion about two hundred rods north of the house, on the hill I discovered a bear coming directly towards me. I allowed him to approach within sixteen feet before I fired,—the charge, a ball and nine buck shot, took effect in his heart, and killed him instantly. On another occasion my brother and I went up to the north pond, about one mile from the house, to shoot deer by torchlight from a canoe. Some after dark, we heard the deer in the pond. We moved towards them carefully, and when within twelve rods, I fired and killed three the first shot; and before morning I killed four more, making seven deer with five shots, and had them all home in the morning.

Now, let me weary your patience with hunting stories, I will draw to a close.—Please remember me to your folks, also to Esquire Raynsford, Isaac Post, David Post, Conrad Hinds, Ezekiel Griffith, John Griffith, and others. Be kind enough to write me a letter when you receive this, and oblige me, your obedient servant, JONATHAN SABIN.

For the Independent Republican, Ready Election. MONTROSE, Sept. 7, 1858. The "I" were out in full force last night, to decide who should fill the offices for the ensuing term. We do not note a full attendance as a matter of surprise, for there are two things to bring the "boys" together on election night,—one, that prompt spirit which makes them ever ready when wanted; the other, the fact that an election of officers, has, by custom, received the pathetic interpretation of an election to officers.

A quorum present, as the "law directs," the polls were opened, and the balloting commenced. The friends of favorite candidates were active, while the candidates themselves kept very cool, some anxious and some indifferent. Some who wanted the office, but who did not, were the four being up, the polls were closed, the voting done, the counting begun, and all gathered round to see the fun. For Foreman, there were other candidates, but, as by common consent, nobody was voted for, and of course nobody elected, but E. C. Fortham, who had served us in that capacity so long and so faithfully. The result was hailed with cheers as hearty as they were loud.

For First Assistant, there were several candidates who had just claims upon the office, but the count turned in favor of Charles Neale, who, having served his time among the New York Freemen, was thought well qualified to act as "Foreman of the Hose" where the First Assistant properly belongs.

For Second Assistant, C. W. Mott came in nicely ahead, though there were several candidates, short and wide, who might easily have been elected had they only received votes enough.

For Treasurer, the list was well filled and the contest warm, but all were cool and composed when A. P. Keeler was declared list Pigeon, and F. A. Case 2d Pigeon.

For County Auditor, the list was well filled and the contest warm, but all were cool and composed when A. P. Keeler was declared list Pigeon, and F. A. Case 2d Pigeon.

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Wyoming County Republican Convention. The Delegates elected to the Republican Convention, met at the Court House on Tuesday, August 31, 1858. The Convention being temporarily organized, the following Delegates presented their credentials and took their seats in the Convention: Brainin—B. Wakeman, J. B. Edwards, Clinton—V. Mace, James Frear, Excelsior—Morhouse Smith, Eaton—L. Harding, S. Dana, Falls—C. W. Brink, Lemon—Joseph Ely, D. B. Avery, Forkston—J. A. Ashcroft, John Champlin, Mechoopany—Benj. Ross, W. W. Miner, Mechoopany—S. D. Post, G. Edsell, Montrose—W. D. Frost, G. Harding, Nicholson—Lewis Billings, M. Sisk, Northumberland—J. D. Gallup, Martin Brungs, Tunkhannock—Benj. Newman, E. Wheelock, Tunkhannock Township—Newman Miller, D. A. Bardwell, Washington—Geo. Jenkins, Chas. Russell, Windham—Harlow Fassett, Richard Brungs.

After the call of the Delegates, the Convention was permanently organized by electing C. W. BRINK, President, U. V. MACE and J. B. EDWARDS, Secretaries.

On motion the Convention proceeded to nominate County officers. For County Commissioner, Z. S. Reynolds, Jesse Harding, and E. Pedrick, were nominated, and upon the second ballot, Ziba S. Reynolds, of Clinton, having the highest number of votes, his nomination was made unanimous.

For County Treasurer, Isaac B. Graham, of Eaton, was nominated unanimous, and his nomination made unanimous.

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Funeral Obituaries of Leocompton. The last rites were paid to the deceased Leocompton, at the ancient city of Oxford, on the 24th inst., with imposing ceremonies, accompanied by a grand civic and military procession, and a large concourse of mourning friends. The following was the ORDER OF PROCESSION: United States troops employed in Kansas. Chaplain—Preacher of the "Harp of a Thousand Strings." Corps and Pall Bearers. Criterden. Neward. Bell. H. W. Davis. T. Marshall. P. Blair. L. D. Campbell. F. and Bill English, Buchanan and his Cabinet, and Bill English, as Chief Mourners. John Calhoun and Jack Henderson. Members of the Leocompton Constitutional Convention. Governors F. J. Marshall and George Washington Smith. State Officers and Members of the Legislature under Leocompton.

A one-horse buggy, containing all the voters in favor of "Proposition Accepted," buggy not quite full. Senator Bigler, in appropriate character. Members of Congress and Postmasters. Henry Clay, Pate, Springfield, Davy Achinson, and Sheriff Jones. Surviving Houses of History Point, Black Jack, Lawrence, Blanton's Bridge, and Oawatomie. Small fry office-holders and expectants: Two thousand of the voters of Oxford. Citizens and People.

The ceremonies at the grave were imposing and solemn. While the corpse was being lowered into the tomb, the congregation sang the melancholy lines by Watts, commencing—"Old Graves is dead, that good old man, We never shall see him more." Three volleys were then fired over the grave, by the military and the surviving heroes. Then came the solemn words, "earth to earth, ash to ash, and dust to dust;" and the grave was closed.

The congregation then repaired to a shady place where the Reverend Harp discoursed a funeral sermon, taking for his text, a portion of the prose poetry of Job, wherein it is related that "the whangdoodle mourneth." His allusions and figures were affecting and beautiful, and the intonation of his voice were well suited to the occasion. He compared the President to the whangdoodle, and Leocompton to his first born. The President mourns for his first born; therefore, he was alluded to by Job, when he said, "the whangdoodle mourneth for his first born." He alluded to Buchanan as the "whangdoodle" which whangdoodle Leocompton a sore boil with which Buchanan was afflicted, and the Free State party was the Devil, who inflicted the sores upon him. He likewise compared Buchanan to a virgin, who was overshadowed by a spirit, (of evil,) and brought forth Leocompton; that wicked man in Congress sought to slay it, and for safety sent it off to the plains of Kansas. But wicked men there slew it; and, therefore, "the whangdoodle mourneth for his first born."

During the delivery of this affecting discourse, the entire congregation were moved to tears. All retired from the melancholy spot, deeply impressed with a few and fall of trouble. It came up like a sparrowgrass, was cut down like a hoppergrass, and died like a Jackass!—White Cloud Chief.

Messrs. Corwin and Chase. A great Republican meeting at Columbus, Ohio, August 31, was addressed by (among others) Hon. Thomas Corwin and Governor Chase.

Mr. Corwin said: He believed in the full power of Congress over the Territories. Did not believe in squatter sovereignty. Nobody ever doubted the power of Congress over the Territories, till somebody wanted to be President in 1848—and when an ambitious man, the old gentlemen wrote the Nicholson letter. He thought he had got up a plan by which he could ride North and South too.

For his own part, as a matter of private belief, and not a part of his confession of faith as a Republican, he thought when a State was ready to come in, and had power from Congress to make a Constitution, they might as well let Slavery might or might not exist, and Congress was bound to grant them this power. But this was no part of the Republican platform, and he did not think the question would ever arise. No Territory would ever apply for admission with a Constitution authorizing or establishing Slavery.

Spoke of the threats of dissolution of the Union. They were all broken. He had seen the Union dissolved three times in one session of Congress. There were a few mad-cap men at the South who would be willing if they had the power to dissolve the Union. But were there no ropes for such traitors?

Governor Chase said: Indeed, fellow citizens, as to the practical issue of the day and of the hour—the only issue which ought to determine the position of honest men and sincere patriots—what ground of difference is there among earnest opponents of the present National Administration? I, as a Republican, insist that Slavery ought not to be permitted to exist in any Territory of the Republic. Gov. Corwin. "That's my doctrine." As a Republican, I take square issue with the Dred Scott decision, and whereas the majority of the Supreme Court assert in that case that Slavery exists under the Constitution everywhere within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, except where prohibited by the States, with equal confidence, the declaration made substantially at Philadelphia, that Slavery can exist under the Constitution nowhere within the jurisdictional limits of the United States. [Corwin. That is the old doctrine. I have always held that.] It is the doctrine of the Constitution that was understood by the men who adopted it. It is our doctrine of to-day, and we will stand by it.

From Europe. The steamship Vanderbilt arrived here at