and which cannot be affected either by his election or defeat. Having done this, you cannot fail to rally to his support, and to that of the whole ticket presented for your consideration and approval.

J. ELLIS BONHAM, Chairman. George C. Welker, Secretains.

August 3, 1854. Below we give a letter from Kansas copied from the Philadelphia Ledger. It would seem from the statements of the writer, that the tide of emigration from the free States is setting into that country so rapidly now, as probably, if it shall continue, to thwart entirely the aims and purposes of the repealers of the Missouri Line. We noticed a letter in the Philadelphia Register last week, and also one in the New York Christian Observer, agreeing that Kansas is quite likely to be rescued from the blight of Slavery. Let the North continue to put forth every exertion to that end. Nebraska in all human probability will not be Slave. To rescue Kansas should be the great object.

Letter from the Upper Missouri. Nebraska & Kansas-Resources & Prospects.

Sr. Joseph, Mo., July 27, 1854. MESSRS. EDITORS: Having just returned to this place from an extended tour through a large portion of the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, I have collected a large mass of facts in reference to the soil, climate and agricultural qualities of the country, as well as some speculations in relation to their probable future political prospects, which would, no doubt, prove interesting to your readers.

Of the two territories I greatly prefer Kansas, and it is, as a general thing, better supplied with water and timber, and the soil is equally good. The winters also, are much milder: still there are tens of thousands of acres of land in Nebraska which far excel anything you ever saw in Pennsylvania. This seems to be the general opinion, and the tide of emigration, which tended to Nebraska, has now changed to Kansas. Only a few days since a large party (some hundreds) of Germans, who had started for Nebraska, left the steamboat at the mouth of the Kansas and entered the Kansas instead of Nebraska. as they first contemplated. All the emigration from lowa and Missouri is now to Kansas. The title of the Indians will expire in November, and there are thousands of whites who will then cross the river here and at points above. At a ferry some few miles above here, the ferryman informed me that he had daily averaged forty families across his ferry. This may seem incredible, but it is true. At least 3000 persons from Iowa alone are believed to have crossed the river for Kansas between this place and Westport; and at this moment there are eight or ten thousand white persons now in that territory.

In twelve months there will be a sufficient number of persons there to form a State gov- on the questions at issue in the canvass. ernment; and, mark my prediction, at the next session of Congress, Kansas will be sovereign State.

And now, gentlemen, you may ask how about slavery! Will their State Constitusettlements of Missourians; I was among be glad to see you. seen one person who is in favor of slavery, who is now residing in either Kansas or Nebraska. Even the Missourians give it up as a settled matter.

In Nebraska there is much more waste and than in Kansas, but as I said before, there are large bodies of splendid land in al parts of the territory.

I may also mention another advantage which Kansas has over Nebraska. All emistart from Westport, five miles from the mouth of that river. This is Col. Fremont's starting place. They follow up the Kansas a long distance, and then cross over to the Platte or they advance some hundreds of miles west of the Missouri. The great highway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, you will thu perceive, passes chiefly through Kansas, and fully in a future letter. It is, or ought to be, and with which he will have nothing to do! the great question of the day.

I cannot close this letter without speaking

of the hospitality of the people of the Upper Missouri. Reader have you ever been amoun these people! Have you ever, after having ridden a whole day without seeing the face of a human being, about night-fall come to a "clearing." You turn the angle of the wood and you see the smoke ascending in graceful folds up the azure vault, and did you not regard this as a card of invitation to walk in and enjoy the best they had. The rude but generous welcome has been uttered, you feel come as long as you choose to remain. St. Paul says, "that the virtue of charity is greater than even faith or hope." If that is true, I pronounce the hardy sons of the forest as the most practical Christians I have ever seen. I have very seldom been among any of them who dispensed with grace before meat, or who did not have family prayer morning and eve-

I am, gentlemen, yours faithfully, EDWARD F. R.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the 2d inst., Mr John W. White of Carbondale, accidentally shot one Mr. John Clum, a German. Mr. White was out a gunning, and falling in with Mr. Clum, who very kindly pointed out to him, where on his farm, he had just seen a few pigeons. Some time after Mr. White had entered the woods, Mr. Clum, hearing no re-port of the gun, went to assist him in hunting the birds. On approaching Mr. White, the bushes intervening were so thick that neither could see the other, and it so happened that at this moment Mr. W. fired at a pigeon which was exactly in range of Mr. Clum, and the ball, more singular still, passed through the neck of the bird and the man, killing the pigeon and re-loaded his gun, unconscious of the further fatal mission of his rifle ball: but upon passing out of the woods, he came upon the body of Mr. Clum. He immediately informed Mrs. C. and the neighbors of the sad affair, and aided in conveying the body home. A Coroner's jury was held, and Mr. White fully exonerated from blame.

MONT.—Letters speak of severe drouth in por- face of the calumnies of these men, now headed men, who have the good of their prin- cester, Mass. who appears to be a sort of genrains liave fallen since June, and the growing crops are eriously affected in consequence.
Mrs. Chapin, mother of the Rev. E. H. Chapin, died in Boston on the 7th inst.

Montrose Democrat.

THE LANGEST CIRCULATION OF ROMPHERS PENYA. E. B. CHASE & ALVIN DAY, EDITORS. Montrose, Thursday, Aug. 17, 1854.

Democratic State Rominations. For Governor, WILLIAM BIGLER OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

For Judge of Supreme Court, JEREMIAH'S BLACK, OF SOMORSET COUNTY.

For Canal Commissioner, HENRY S. MOTT, OF PIKE COUNTY.

For Sale new; also a new plated harness, latest and live and feed on hope, it is all they will get. best style of workmanship. Very cheap. Apply at this office.

What we must Do.

several thousand dollars of unsettled accounts upon them. We have tried every way to induce settlement and payment, but with very tember will, or can be elected. They propose bad success. The Books will remain in our to get up a mongrel ticket, part Democrats hands till after August Court, and then in and part Whigs. Call it the Simon pure Anorder that we may have our just due, we shall | ti-Nebraska Ticket, and go to the people of be obliged to make out Bills and leave them | the county for support. To start the ball in the hands of Justices of the Peace in the they got up the "call" which we published different townships for collection. We dislike to do it, but know of no other way. The slyly managing to trap all the Democrats amounts are generally small and we do trust possible by holding out the alluring bait of our patrons, or most of them, will not put Anti-Nebraska, and thus imposing upon popus to that unpleasant necessity, but will improve the time from now till Court in settling up. We must have our due for our labor and expense as well as others. Those who do not arrange their accounts till they shall be left in the hands of a Justice, need not expect any reduction from the rates of few local officers in this county because Condelinquent subscribers \$2,00 per year. S. B. & E. B. CHASE.

N. P. WILLIS, the poet and author, is in the last stages of consumption.

Hon. D. Wilmot addressed a large Anti-Nebraska meeting at Owego last Friday. He will speak in Rush next Saturday.

Governor Broken will visit this section of the State next mouth, probably in the and lofty sentiment of the popular mind be early part of it, and will address the citizens thus trifled with and imposed upon! Why

Court commences here next Monday. knocking for admission into the Union as a How many of our delinquent subscribers will call and arrange their accounts, even if they cannot pay, and thus save us a great deal of tions recognize slavery? I answer no. On trouble, and probably trouble for themselves. the great Nemahaw River, there is a large We hope all of them. Come friends we will

Happening to pick up a copy of the terest felt through the country on this ques-tion, I have made it a special subject of in- Whig paper in town, in which we find nearquiry, and I assure you that I have never ly a whole page filled with abuse of that aw- whose opinions on this subject coincide with ful man Chase, and being told by good an- all honest and sincere opposers of that Bill: shorty that nearly avery number since the and that Convention the manisonion of the nominations for Governor have been filled Democratic party of the County-we have You may also desire to know which parts with "the same sort," we think it no more no doubt will speak in the most earnest tones of the country are most to be preferred for than justice to our excellent friend, the Cow of rebuke and condemnation of the measure; settlers. This is a hard question to answer. boy, to state that we are not a candidate for and we submit to any candid mind, if a re-Blue River counties, or anywhere between the Governor, nor for any other office in the gift buke from the dominant organization, to eflatter and Gr. Nemahaw river, a settler can of the people. We make this statement that feet public sentiment, would not be ten times Whigs here are advocating a "fusion" of all service, that his widow shall be provided for hardly go wrong. I prefer the last named those who read that paper, may not make a more potential than from a mongrel combinaplace, and there I shall most probably end mistake and vote for us for Governor, suppos- tion of any kind. None so blind as not to Missouri they have joined hands with the pro- satisfy that they would receive in the ordina-

ing us to be the competitor of Mr. Pollock. Democrats will support Governor Big-LER because his administration has been wise and salutary, because they believe and know the man to be honest and devoted to grants for California or Oregon leave the the interests of the State. We should like steamboat at the mouth of the Kansas, and to know where or when there has been a more faultless administration of our State affairs Only last January the County Convention of the Democrats of this county en-Nebraska; but do not reach that river till dorsed it in the most unequivocal manner. and without a dissenting voice. What spot can be pointed out on his administration since that time! None. It cannot be found .this secures to the latter the great railroad. Why strike him down for the acts of others, route. On this subject I shall write more an act in which he in no wise participated,

Hon. G. A Grow. We have a faint recollection of the camnected therewith. We recollect how Mr. Grow was treated by a set of men in Montrose then. We recollect that a certain Whig yourself one of the family, and you are wel- as "the school boy Grow," "the Lenox Green- desire an honest "fusion" as they pretend, them both instantly. Mr. White picked up uals take this offensive "school boy" and sub- even a worse rebuke than it did then,—that obtained. They even assure him of their votes this fall, democratic than then. -just as though their votes could honor a decent man, or the praise of their "niggerchasing editor could add weight to his charto preserve your principles from prostration ble market, but of good, stout, laboring white officers in and about the Departments. They officers in and about the Departments. They wives and children and their implements of propose to increase the pay of your private industry to lay the foundation for a flourish in the ranks three dollars a month, and the DROUTH IN NEW HAMPSHIRE AND VER- who have defended and sustained him in the of delegates to the Convention, get sound

lessly sent the Editor of the Register those locuments, that he could be bought so cheapbe obliged to take the trouble to explain how t came that a sheet so vile and formerly so

abusive should now be sounding his praise. assure the latter that Mr. Grow is not at fault. It was a thoughtless affair in sending the documents to the Editor, having no design or wish to buy him "body and boots," especially the body, which will probably learn him to be more careful in future. And as for the others estimating Mr. Grow as the "school boy" and "Lenox Green-horn," they suppose him verdant enough to be flattered with their praise into their great "fusion ticket" operation, for the purpose of electing them to county offices against the Democrat-A fine one liorse covered carriage, nearly ic party. Poor deluded souls,-well let them The Plan.

The plan laid out by the Whigs in this county, the coming canvass for county offi-Last January we closed our books with cers, is already developed, and cannot now be mistaken. They boldly boast that not a man nominated by the County Convention in Sepular sentiment. They have got a new hobby -the spoils are just ahead!

> In our judgment the people of this county cannot be imposed upon by any scheme these men may devise. 'A great" fusion" of parties must take place on the question of electing a gress has passed the Nebraska Bill! The idea is too ridiculous, it seems to us, for thinking men to tolerate. In the name of Reason let us know what the election of county officers has to do with the Nebraska Bill! Has it not just as much to do with the election of Constables and School Directors? We appeal to the sober reason of any intelligent man and ask, why should a high shall we permit it to be seized hold of and thrust into every little local contest, till everybody becomes disgusted with its hobbyriders, and leave everything noble and worth contending for, about it, in very abhorrence? And yet this is the open grave to which the follies and unscrupulous ambition of some men would consign it!

The Democratic nominating Convention will meet in about two weeks. That body will, without doubt, nominate worthy men.

Now we have a plain question to ask, which

we invite our readers to ponder upon well.— It is this. If our Whig leaders here are honest in their opposition to Nebraska, and regard its success as paramount to all party considerations, and earnestly desire a "fusion" of all good citizens, without distinction of don't take the bail. It is a cheat and a fraud parties, for the purpose of opposing it, why for the benefit of Whiggery. Democrats order that the service of the country may be do they not avow a determination to await won't take it. the action of the Democratic Convention, and if that shall put consistent men in nomination, and shall denounce the measure as platform, that then they will step in and support the nominees in good faith, and consummate the "fusion," Why do they not do this if honest, and if no party considerations govern their actions? "Ah, there is the rub,"-they care nothing for Nebraska save as it serves personal political purposes. No paign when Mr. GROW was first elected to Resolutions that the Convention can pass Congress and of some of the incidents con- however strong in language and sentiment; no nominees, however devoted and ardent in their opposition to the measure; that the Convention may put in nomination, can bring to the printer. paper here used to load all kinds of abuse these men to support the ticket, for they and ridicule upon him. We recollect some have already placed themselves in opposition of the fancy names they called him by, such to it, and declared their purposes. If they horn," the Tunkhannock creek Parrot, with- they must not expect the mountain to come appointments of foreigners to office in excluout sufficient brains to make even a respecta- to them. They have no right to ask the mable pettifogger," &c., &c. We recollect too, jority party of the county to come to their itself, whether the appointing power of the how such choice epithets were received by embrace, giving up its organization, when Treasury and Post Office Departments of the dations by old officers—men who have been words "New York Herald," "Tribune," certain individuals here, how they echoed that majority stands on as acceptable platthem about and added to them. And we form as they. In this country majorities sho'd recollect that all of this kind of stuff was govern. But they will do no such thing. kept up till since his last election. We re- They intend to build an Anti-Nebraska platmember too, that while he was before the form for themselves, pick up the fag ends and people for his last election, those same per- factions of the Democracy, if any shall exist, ers monopolize a very large proportion of the the subalterns. You will find, whenever a at the hotel ready to exchange his commodisons and that same press were even charging and thus break down the Democratic party him with being bribed by his brother's inter- and defeat its nominees, hoping finally to beests in stage routes to get certain mail con- come the dominant party of the county.tracts by which the public were robbed of This is all they care for Nebraska, and this all reasonable mail facilities. We know that the base and ignoble purpose to be accomcertain persons here got up papers setting plished by imposing upon the manly prejuforth those charges against the integrity and dices and just sentiments of the people, and private character of Mr. Gnow, and signed their whole actions show it. Shall it go forthem, and sent them to Washington to pros- ward! We believe not :- we believe there trate his character there, and we know are too many men in this county, who recolwhere those papers are now. Would not the lect an imposition kindred to this which these signers like to see them? A year or so has same men tried last fall, on the temperance rolled around and behold these same individ- question, and that the election will give them mail contractor in their arms and bless him! even Springville and Gibson will go stronger

We cannot close this article without alluding to the duty of Democrats in this crisis.cester, mass, who appears to be a sort of general agent of the soldier, who gives to his countries of the soldi

locality of the nominees -not that they were not good men. Let that be regarded. Let ly, and that for the future he should be sus- no feeling of bitterness grow up between the pected among his old and true friends, and East and the West. Take competent men from the different localities, let the nominations be made harmoniously and with good feeling, and we will stake our best hopes, on This is indeed mortifying to Mr. Grow as earth, that the whole ticket will be elected well as to his friends at larges but we can by one of the largest majorities ever polled rebuke in a stern, withering, and unmistaka-

> and sixth Readers, Guernsey's Primary Hisginners, and we think he has happily succeed order to keep up the relative grade.

freely commend them to parents who desire their children to become learned among men. of old as well as young gramarians. We are satisfied that these books are valuable additions to our old works.

We have received the first number of beautifully printed periodical, entitled Waverly Magazine and Literary Repository," published weekly by Moses A. Dow, Editor and Proprietor, Boston, Mass. Of all the neatly printed works of the present day, of rations, &c., allowed officers, nor the rate this surpasses anything we have yet seen.

The Defeat of Col. Benton. The only whig victory we have heard in some time, is that gained over Col. Benton in Missouri.

The whigs presented a Nebraska candidate -and in addition to their own vote rallied the pro-slavery prejudices of the district to

their side. The "Nativist" organization, under overtures of alliance, also united with the whig party against the first statesman of America. Singular that the whig party ("the only party of freedom," according to the Evening Journal) should be thus reckless in its opposition to the venerable and able champion

Singular that the most American of all our public men—the representative of interior American life and of American statesmanship -a venerable, honorable and eloquent Amerlie service of his country, should be struck cers in the Army ought to be increased; for down by an organization calling itself "Native American."

Politics make strange bed-fellows; but when we see that this is the first rosult of whice coalition, knowing as we do that its instincts are everywhere the same, we protest against ter how specious and seductive the invitation.

By the above it will be seen that while the slavery sentiment and defeated that old Ro- ry a ocation of life. man in the cause of freedom and equal rights. Mr. Benton! How true is it coming to pass that is not necessary, I take it, in order to as we said a few weeks ago, that they were for Nebraska or against it, just as they could make the most votes. It will be seen by the posel increase. The only reason urged for above that the Atlas, free soil paper as it is,

The Platform.

A DEMOCRATIC Campaign Paper, published at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, twice a week, trouble in filling the civil offices under the on Mondays and Thursdays, at the following rates viz:-

To a single address, 5 copies, (single address.) 5.00

It is proposed to publish a portion of this paper in German. Its advantages as a Campaigh paper, will therefore be obvious to all Democrats. Orders will be attended to, addressed

A. BOYD HAMILTON.

Harrisburg, Aug. 7, 1854.

Complaints are loud and deep from all duarters of the Union, of the numerous ion of American born citizens, and the in- their officers and men, so far as their relative quiry very naturally, nay irresistibly presents pay is concerned. Those burgaus, both Army general government is actually wielded by schooled in one particular discipline, and who puissant Holiness Pope Pio Noncio, at Rome!" Harrisburg Telegraph.

The falsity of the foregoing favorite assertion of the "Know-Nothings," that "foreignoffices, shown by a statement compiled from the United States Official Register, or "Blue appears that the list foots up thus: AMER. BORN. NAT. CIT.

Custom House Officers, 1,837 Departments at Wash'tn, 1,320 104 Ministers, Consuls, &c., 745 82

Of this, four hundred foreigners many have been in this country for a number of years some of them have fought the battles of our country, and there is perhaps but very few upon the list who have not presented very strong recommendations for the places they

Kansas-Who occupy the Territory. Kansas is swarming with emigrants, not as predicted with slaveholders, carrying their property" from a profitable to an unprofitaindustry, to lay the foundation for a flourish-

Remarks of Hon. G. A. Grow, On the Bill to regulate the pay and increase the efficiency of the Army of the United

States, and for other purposes.

Mr. JROW. I have but a few words to say upon this bill. Having vote I to suspend the any difference in the pay at all? rules for its introduction, I desire to make a brief explanation of the reasons that controlled that votes. The tendency in this country -and those who have served in this House for the last few years cannot help but notice in the county. What Democrat does not it is to increase the salaries of all officers, desire such a result I and what one will not military and civil I That a fair and reasonlabor to accomplish it! Who not labor to able compensation should be paid to the employees in every department of the Government for their services there can be no objecble manner, the low intrigues, and reckless tion; but what reason can there be for intriflers in this game of imposition and fraud? creasing the highest rate of service as at present pald, either military or civil? Sire in the The following list of books were left Departments, the heads of bureaus, and those us some time since for notice :- Smith's first occupying the highest positions, receive a relessons in Geography, Smith's Quarto Geog- spectable and sufficient compensation, while raphy, Tower's first, second, third, fourth, fifth it may be true that of the lower grade of service is not sufficiently paid, in consideration tory, and Tower's Elements of Grammar. All time. The clerks who received, under the posed for the higher grades is unreasonable the deaths by cholern would have reached of which we can commend to the public as classification bill of last year, \$900, worked at for the service rendered. useful school book. Smith's Geographies their desks, many, if not all of them, more are on an entirely new plan; they are very hours per day than others who perform a less Pennsylvania, if by this bill the compensation amount of service, and receive \$1,000 or of the private soldier is not increased in a concise and comprehensive. The author's amount of service, and receive \$1,600 or of the private soldier is not increased in a mount of service, and receive \$1,600 or of the private soldier is not increased in a mount of service, and receive \$1,800. But still when it was proposed to greater ratio than the compensation of the aim in his "First Lessons" seems to have been increase the lowest rates of pay, it was claim- officer? to make a simple and useful treatise for be- ed that you must also increase the highest, in

I am oppposed to increasing the salaries of regular graduation. The selections of read-month besides the pay for rations and other equal sum. Now, sir, is not \$200 a month, sufficient compensation for this officer? The beginners, and it is well adapted for the study | iently informed on military matters to compute, but I believe those of the Major Generproper. What propriety is there in increasing his pay? Is not \$200 per month sufficient?

Mr. Bridges-I will inquire of my col-

league whether the pay of a Major General does not now amount to \$4,000 per year? . Mal Grow-As I have already stated. I am not acquainted with the precise number at which they are reckoned. At \$200 per month, this officer receives \$2,400 annually, which is about one half of what my colleague says he really receives. If my colleague be right, then the officers receive in fact nearly louble the pay, as stated in the Blue Book. Now, what propriety is there in the Government becoming a gratuitous pensioner of men, because they choose to serve their country in the Army or Navy, rather than in its civil departments? The Government should pay a fair compensation for their services and no more, even though they are officers.-Those who go forth under their command. like them, to bare their bosons in defense and protection of the country, ought also to reeive a fair compensation, and no more; but t should be in some proportion to the pay of be officer, and at least as much as the individual could command in the ordinary business pursuits of life.

There is no doubt but that the pay of the in agriculture, or any other branch of industry, where there is no risk of life or limb, save the drdinary casualities of life, and where, too, no skill is required, they can command from tweeter constanced dollars per month. And in the service of his country the soldier should being lured into such companionship, no mat- receive as great a compensation as his services yould command in any other branch of industry, and no more. Because for the additional risk he incurs on the battle-field, the Government guaranties, in case he falls in its parties on the anti-Nebraska sentiment, in at the public expense. Therefore a compen-

But what is the reason urged for the in crease of the higher grade of officer's pay ? provide the Army with officers. There can be no such necessity. I presume, for the prothe increase of the pay of the soldiers, is to enable the Government to fill up the rank and file of the army. Let that be done, in furnished with the proper quota of men. But I have not yet heard of any difficulty in obtalung competent persons to fill offices either in military or civil life. There has been no Government on account of the salary. Nor has there been any difficulty so far in the history of the country to find officers to command your soldiers in peace or war? Then 1,00 there is no reason for this enormous increase of the pay on that account. It is an unreasonable demand on the tax-payer of the country, and is unjust to the rank and file of the army. Why should you increase the soldier's pay only three dollars per month, and that of the officer sixty-five dollars?

While there is a general tendency to in crease the salaries of officers, it becomes this Hopse to guard well their appropriations of such purposes. It becomes them to scrutinize well all the bills of this character that are proposed for their action. Sir, I have but little faith in bills prepared in your bureans providing for the efficiency of your Army and Navy and the increase of pay among and captains are always specially to be proof their own class, and an increase to pay is-

This has been the general tendency ngs since I have had the honor of d sent mon this floor. Propositions of this character always come from the old class of officers class; and it is for them, their interests and ights, that they labor, not looking so closeincrease he desires is all proper, and he has, undoubtedly the sanction and approval of the ing free State. The Hon. Eti Thayer, of Worcester, Mass, who appears to be a sort of gen-

compensation something proportionate to that awarded to his general?

Mr. PECKHAM-Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania allow me to ask him a question ! I would ask him why there should be he might awaken unpleasant reminiscences in A Voice-Why have any pay at all?

Let them serve for nothing. Mr. Grow-I ask no man to serve me, or serve his country, without a fair compensaoccupies a position of honor and glory because of his position, over and above all reasonable compensation for his services? While he is occupying a position of honor and of trust, let him be paid some additional compensation for the duties of that position. I there are differences of responsibility in your Army. If a man has additional duties devolved upon him, requiring greater responsibility, he should be compensated to that extent. But I do object to the distinctions of the expense of living here, at the present made in this bill, for the compensation pro-

Mr. PHILLIPPS—I ask the gentleman from

Mr. Gnow-And supposing that it is-Then comes the question, was the compensa tion fight before? But I do not know wheththe higher grade now paid to the employees or it is so dr not. The compensation of the Tower's Elements in Reading.—This series of the Government, civil or military. The private soldier now is seven dollars per month. consists of six books, with lessons arranged in pay of your Major General is now \$200 per This bill proposes to increase it to ten dollars. The compensation of the Major General now ing are made with great taste, and we can allowances that I believe amount to about an is \$200 per month. It is proposed to increase it to \$265. I care not whether the with about an could amount for expenses, a proportion of increase is the same or not The question comes back again, "Was the Delegates in each District to the County and commented upon week before last, very His Elements of Grammar beat everything exact amount for rations, forage, &c., that an pay right before ?" For we are acting not Convention, to be holden at the Court-House we ever saw, the lessons are made easy for office in the army receives, I am not suffic- on precedent, nor are we bound by its author-We are acting on principles which we believe fair, just, and right; and not upon tember, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose al amount to as much or more than his pay the authority of what has been done hereto of nominating candidates to be supported by fore, when the world looked upon the wearer the Democracy of the County, for the various of the hemlet and the waving plume as the great savior of mankind. Times have changed; and men's opinions of the relative worth nowned than those of war." The world's greatest heroes are no longer plumed war-

Why is it still insisted that the General must be paid so large a compensation? The for the election of Delegates: notion has come down to us from ancient days, that the man holding a positions of high honor must be furnished with the means of ostentatious display, and that, therefore, he must be paid by the Government a large compensation. The idea has come down to us Hall. from olden times that "the royal family" is to be provided for at the public expense. Whoever, then, is high in the State must be paid an enormous salary, to subport him in idleness and extravagance. And hence hath come grades in labor, and distinctions in sosociety, based not on moral and intellectual worth, but on accidental rank, and factious inequalities. Because the pay of officer and soldier was once fixed at a particular rate, must it therefore always continue in the same ratio? Because your soldier has been poorly paid heretofore, and your General well paid, is that any reason why we should al- Peck. ways continue the disproportion? I care not what the relative pay has been heretofore, or Wm. Robbe. what the relative increase proposed by this bill is. The question is, is ten dollars per month for a private soldier in the ranks a fair compensation for his services, when the General who commands is paid \$265 per month, in addition to large extra allowance for rations?

Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, interrupting. I wish to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Grew) a question, if he will give way to me

Mr. Grow-Certainly. Mr. TAYLOR-I should like the gentleman to state what would be a fair proportion be-tween the pay of the private soldier and that of the Major General. It is very easy to complain of the proposition of the Committee on Military Affairs; but what proportion does

he think should exist between the grades? Mr. Grow-I will state what my opinion s. and what my action will be on this bill. I will not vote to increase the pay of any officer who receives now forty dollars or upwards per month. I will vote to increase the pay of men who receive less than that sumecause I believe that in almost any other business in life they could command larger compensation than is now paid them in the Army. But the pay of the General is now as large as he could command in any other pursuit, with the advantage that it is a life office. There is no, or scarcely any, civil service in this country where he would receive \$400 per month for his services. I believe that the pay of all grades that is fixed above forty dollars per month is sufficiently large now. So believing, I shall vote against all increase of pay for officers who receive that amount or more.

I have but a word further to say, and then I will yield to others and trespass no longer on the patience of the House. I propose to offer an amendment to this bill, by striking out all after the fourth line to the letter "a in the fourteenth line-which provides for the increase of pay to all officers above sergeant major, so the section will provide only for the increase of soldiers and officers under that rank.

Ups and Downs.

"Times," "Baltimore Sun," "Intelligencer" President Pierce at Washington, or by his have been taught, almost from childhood, to "Union," &c., fall upon their ears from a rerevere rank and reverence the plume, disre- spectable elderly gentleman in the newspaper garding the merits and services of the more line. At break of day you may find him at obscure. They have always asked an increase the railroad depot, with his bundle of these of pay for the officers, to the neglect of "maps of busy life;" at breakfast time he is proposition has come up here for the reorga- ties for the ready cash; and again as midnization of the Navy, and an increase of pay night draws near, you will still find him pur-Book, as it is generally called, by which it for those in the service, that the comadores suing the even tenor of his way, pressing his sales We have observed him for many vided for. It seems, in this Army bill, that years going regularly through this routine. the old officers of the Army must take care Many wonder if he ever sleeps. If "evernal vigilance is the price of liberty." he is entitled provided for them to the disregard to the to the largest that may be had. A curiosity rights and interests of the private in the is often manifested to know his history. Some say that he has by dint of such untiring industry and perseverance laid up something handsome for a "rainy day."

One morning last week, as the Hon. Lowis D. Campbell, of Ohio, was passing from the men who are bound up with their own breakfast room at the "National" with his morning mail, this veteran news-vender met him at the foot of the flight of steps near the y to the interest of those whom youth has office. His eye caught the title of "Cincinmade inferiors. The gentleman from Virgin- nati Gazette," to a paper in Mr. C.'s, hand, ial (Mr. FAULKNER) no doubt thinks that the and with a peculiar expression, he remarked:

"Ah, the old Cincinnati Gazette!" Mr. Campbell halted, observing, "you have it not in your package?" "No; but I took it once?

Mr. Campbell. "When?" "In 1838, when Charles Hammond was event the free Democracy will assemble at the editor, and I was in the firm of Carrington & time and place selected for such convention."

the paper to you. We are living monument

of the ups and downs of life!" Here a strange expression passed over the countenance of Wells, and Mr. C., fearing that connexion with his change of fortune, left,

with a "God give you success: your energy deserves it.!" How illustrative of the changes of fickle fortune! The carrier-boy of the news of that tion for his labor. Would you grant a boun- day to the wholesale merchant is now a memty to a man, out of the public Treasury, who ber of the American Congress, and the wholesale merchant now carries the newspapers to him !- National Intelligencer.

The bills of mortality for the past week show the very large reduction of 98 in the number of deaths: 24 being the reduction in make no objection to differences of pay, for cholera, 21 in dysentery, and 35 in convolsions. The proportions of age and nativity are not materially sitered. Up to this date in 1849 we had 4,055 deaths by cholera in a population of 500,000; this year, 1,456 by cholera—population 700,000. At the rate for 1849, allowing for increase of population, 5.677. or nearly five times the actual amount. The two Cholera Hospitals show only 47 deaths for the week. It may be that cholers has not reached its height, but everything

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic citizens of the County of

to decline - N. Y. Tribune 14th.

usquehanna are requested to meet in their espective Election Districts, at the place of holding the General Elections, on Saturday the 2d day of September next, and elect two in Montrose, on Monday the 4th day of Sep-

offices to be filled at the ensuing election. In accordance with the usages of the Demof chieftain and citizens have changed also, ocratic party, the Standing Committee ap-Now " peace bath her victories no less re- point the following township Committees, who are requested to give notice in their respective Districts of the delegate meetings and attend the same, and serve as the Board

Ararat-O. L. Carpenter, B. H. Dix, Nathaniel West. . Apolacon-James Lynch, David Buffum.

E. Heald. Auburu-Daniel Ross, Jonas Carter, J. H. Bridgewater-Latham Gardner, Jas. O'Brin, Perrin Wells.

Brooklyn-C. C. Daily, Franklin Tewksbury, Ami Elv. Choconut—Jasper Stanley, Michael Kane, Ir., Michael J. Donelly. Clifford—Jonathan Burns, John Baker,

Martin Decker, Dimock-Andrew Young, F. H. Hollister,

lames O. Bullard. Dundaff-George Cone, T. P. Phinney. S. Franklin-W. C. Smith, T. Smith, Jr., Jas.

Friendsville-David Sherer, Miles O. Blis Forest Lake-Elisha Griffis, Judson Burr Thomas Mechan. Gibson-John H. Claffin, Ira Washburn

Luther Maynard. Great Bend-Wm. Green, J. C. Fish, Ason Thomas. Harford-George Seymour, L. T. Farrar,

E. M. Blanding. Harmony-Jas. Comfort, ----West, Ja-Herrick-Wheeler Lyon, Chas. M. Stuart,

Erastus Day.

Jackson—Wm. Benson, Levi Page, G. S. Jessup-Austin Lathrop, Harvey K. Sher-

man, Zenas Smith. Lathrop-Aaron Sanders, Sergeant Tewksury, Wm. Robinson. Lenbx-Warren Tingley, Samuel Grow,

Vm. Paine. Liberty-Isaac Comstock, J. P. Hawley, amuel Turrell: Middletown-R. O Donelly, Otis Ross, files Baldwin.

Montrose-Wm. Boyd, Wm. A. Crossman, C. M. Simmons. New Milford-Norman Tingley, Peter Mo-Collum, Timothy Boyle. Oakland-Warren Dimock, Geo. Jameson,

Samuel Brush. Rush-Henry Granger, Wm. Sherwood, James Logan. Silver Lake-Joseph Gage, Dennis Sulli-

van, Timothy Sweeney.

Springville—H. N. Sherman, Mathew Gorlener, James Quick. Susquehanna-Alvin Seymour, L. N. Smith, George Fordyce.

Thompson-M. J. Mumford, W. B. Stoddard, J. Cross. By order of the County Committee.

To the People of Susq'a County. Fellow Citizens:

A crisis has arrived in the history of our country both momentous and startling. To neglect or refuse to act any longer when our civil and religious liberties are in danger. would seem to us to be criminal. In view of these things we would suggest the propriety or expediency of holding a meeting at Montrose some time in the course of the present month without distinction of party, for the purpose of adopting measures, if possible, to protect ourselves against the insidious encroachments of the South, and vile trenchery of the North. Who will respond to the call!
MANY CITIZENS.

August 5th. 1854.

To the People of Susq'a County. I have received official information from the Free Democratic State Central Committee held in Philadelphia, Aug. 1, 1854

"That a Free Democratic Mass Meeting will be held at Harrisburg on the 30th day of August to consider what is to be done. I hope this county will be fully and ably represented. My opinion is, the people of all parties opposed 10 slavery should hold a Mass Meeting at the above time and place, and select from their number suitable candidates for State offices, and let effice scekers and strivers for official appointments have a little time to rest. Let the people move in their wisdom and strength. I give below the action of the Free Democratic State Convention.
HENRY MCKINNEY. State Committee for Susq. co. Free Democracy.

FREE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. At a meeting of the Free Democratic State Central Committee, held in Philadelphia August the 1st, the following resolution was adopted: "That a Free Demogratio Mass Convention be held at Harrisburg on the 30th day of August to consider the policy and duty of the Free Demo-cratic party, in the present political crisis, unless there should be a people's Mass Convention of those opposed to the aggressions of Slavery as proposed at meetings lately held in Tioga Coun-ty and class where colled shout that time in which ty and elsewhere, called about that time, in which