

looks on her with a proud eye, and shows her the same fervent love and delicate attention which first won her; and her fair children grow about them, and they go on full of honor and untroubled years, and are remembered when they die.

Montrose Democrat.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENNA.

J. B. McCOLLUM, A. J. GERRITSON, EDITORS.

Montrose, Thursday Aug. 7, 1856.

Democratic National Nominations

FOR PRESIDENT, **JAMES BUCHANAN**, of Pennsylvania.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, **JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE**, of Kentucky.

Democratic State Nominations

FOR GENERAL COMMISSIONER, **GEORGE SCOTT**, of Columbia County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, **JACOB FRY, JR.**, of Montgomery County.

All Communications, Advertisements, and Notices of any kind, must be received in our office, by hand, on Wednesdays by 8 o'clock A. M.

Blank Deeds, Leases, Contracts, Bonds, Mortgages, &c., constantly on hand at this office. We also give notice that we will fill any of the above instruments at charges so moderate as to prove a saving to those having that kind of business to be done.

Meeting of the New Milford Freemen.

The small number of Freemen in New Milford, assembled at Badger's Hotel last Saturday evening and were entertained by King, and B. S. Bentley, Esq. The preacher made a furious speech. He thought party organizations unpleasant and "desperately wicked." Wonder if he reflected upon the fact, that the party whose claims he was advocating, resorted to the basest kind of machinery in order to effect its dangerous objects.

Mr. Bentley being called to the stand, labored zealously to prove that Brooks had no right to "can" Sumner. Who maintains that he had such a right? It is not necessary to spend an hour in proving what every body admits. The funniest part of Mr. B.'s speech was his eulogy on Thomas Jefferson. That man who has devoted the best energies of his life to put down the doctrines of his great democratic father, should all at once get an admiration for him, is a little singular.

We noticed quite a number of earnest Buchanan men at the meeting, and their good behavior must have, shamed the Freemen, who attempted to break up a democratic meeting in New Milford, the Saturday evening previous. Who are the "border ruffians?"

Our Platform—Read It!

We believe among all fair-minded men the pre-eminence of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency stands confessed. All will acknowledge that, in this respect, our party has discharged its whole duty to the country. It has presented one of the most renowned statesmen of modern times—a man whose character in every respect challenges the admiration of the world. Why, then, this bitter and relentless opposition? Because of the platform on the slavery question, we are told. And thus it is rung from mouth to mouth, till the mass of men have really come to believe that there is some terrible doctrine in the Democratic platform. We propose to show just what is in the platform on this question; and, in order to a correct understanding of it, we ask the attention and careful perusal of the reader; and then that he will read and talk it over with his neighbor. The following resolution covers the whole question of slavery in the territories, and contains the whole doctrine of the Democratic party thereon. Read and see if you can find "the monster."

Resolved, That we recognize the right of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legal and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

We have arrived then at the true position of the Democratic party. It proposes to settle the slavery question on the broad basis of popular rights—viz: the right of every people of a common government to control that government for themselves. This fundamental principle of a Republic, cannot be controverted, without controverting the principles upon which our government is based. By what right does Congress assume to play the Depot over distant territories? What do the members of Congress, in the different states know of the wishes, wants and interests of a people thousands of miles from them. It is preposterous. As will any Virginia assume to legislate for Pennsylvania as for Kansas? The people of Kansas are emigrants from the States, and should they, because of a change in location, be deprived of the right of self-government, and left at the disposal of a Congress of the States, not a member of which was ever on their soil? Is not the citizen of Pennsylvania just as capable of self-government in Kansas as he was in Pennsylvania? Certainly. Well, if this is a right which attaches to the man, as we claim, the right of self-government is a right given by God himself, on what rule of right do you assume to say, that though your neighbor was just as capable of self-government as you when he lived here with you in Pennsylvania, but that now, in Kansas he shall be deprived of that right, and you in Pennsylvania will be his? The proposition is too monstrous to be entertained one moment; and therefore we say that in this particular the Democratic party is right—its platform is right; and its doctrine, sooner or later will

be the settled policy of the government, or the government will go to atoms.

Look at it again. Our fathers declared that the attempt to rule them by the British nation, when they were not allowed the right of representation in the ruling legislative body, was a tyranny to which they would not submit, and that justified them in appealing to the sword. And they did appeal to the sword, successfully establishing that principle on our government; but now a party proposes to establish this same tyranny on our own soil. The people of the territories have no voice in the legislation of Congress. They may have a Delegate lobbying around Washington, but he cannot vote on any proposition. To all purposes they are unrepresented and yet the people of the States propose to legislate for them,—to force them to submit to the caprice of parties having no interest in their internal affairs, and knowing nothing about them. It is a false position,—it can be maintained only by denying the right and capacity of the people for self-government.—Therefore we say the Democratic party is right, for its principles are in strict consonance with the principles our fathers fought for, and which are embodied in the very heart of Republicanism the world over.

The principle then of the platform, in the abstract, is right,—then let us see if it will not be wise to carry it out!

In looking back over the agitation of slavery in Congress, we ask anti-slavery men what they have gained. Absolutely nothing, for it is one of their complaints that some way, in Congress, the south has always got the advantage of them. Why then will you persist in keeping it there? Why not remove it from a tribunal where you always lose your case, by your own admission, and let those who go into the territories have the right of deciding for themselves just what they will have and what they will not have? Is not this Democratic,—is it not right? The common sense and honesty of any reasonable man must answer yes! The trouble is, that some men want to rule everybody else,—they wish to make the general government a concentrated engine of power in their hands, to rule their fellow men, and to impose upon them their own notions and opinions. When we learn to mind our own business, and let those over whom we have no rightful control enjoy their rights without molestation, it will be much better for the country. Not one result of positive good has been achieved by the country by this slavery agitation, but on the contrary it has produced bitterness, contention and sectional strife, arraying one section of the country against the other, till civil war now stares us in the face. These are the only achievements of this agitation, and unless it shall be stopped, and that speedily, God only knows what will be the consequences.

But we are again told, this is all right enough in theory, but it has been trampled upon in Kansas. Suppose it has, that is no fault in the principle. The territory of Nebraska was organized under the same act, and there it has worked well; and it would have worked just as well in Kansas but for the offensive manner by which certain northern fanatics attempted to control the territory, thus provoking a counter effort from the south. But the Democratic party is not answerable for this, for that party has brought forward a Bill in the Senate, and passed it, abolishing the odious legislation of Kansas, and protecting the people there by the whole force of the military of the United States, if need be. And the Republicans of the House, while howling over the wrongs in Kansas refuse to pass that Bill and thus put an end to those wrongs? On their heads, therefore, rest the consequences. The Democratic party has done everything that can be done to give protection, liberty and law to Kansas, while these miserable agitators, for political purposes, persist in defeating our efforts and keeping the people of Kansas in jeopardy.

We say then that the Democratic platform is right in principle on this question, and that it is the only policy that can be adapted to give peace to the country, for just so long as the agitation is kept in Congress, just so long will the country be engaged in bitter strife and contention.

Mr. Buchanan is pledged before the country and the world to carry out this principle, and to protect the "ACTUAL SETTLERS of the territory"—for this is the language of the platform—protect the actual settlers in their right of self-government, the same right that we all enjoy—a right vouchsafed from God to man. And it will prevail.

We clip the following from the Carbonate Transcript a Fremont paper:

"Let committees of the American and Republican parties meet and settle twenty-six Electors in common. Let the friends of Fillmore name a twenty seventh, and the friends of Fremont do the same. Let each party print tickets with the name of the man or 27th, which shall be for the Fremont man or the Fillmore man, according to the preference of each voter. Have each elector pledged in writing to cast the Electoral vote of the State either for Fillmore or Fremont, as the 27th Elector for the one or the other shall have a majority of the votes cast."

"The above proposition," says the Transcript, "for a Union Electoral Ticket is going the rounds of the press opposed to the Cincinnati Buchanan party. In its objects we fully coincide."

The above exposes at once the utter want of principle which actuates our opponents, who, of late have been indulging in such throat-cutting shrieks for freedom.

In the proposition to sell out the free soil faction to the Fillmore K. N.'s they "fully coincide." And what a spectacle is here presented! The "great Republican party," of which we hear so much in this immediate locality, is to be sold out, body and soul, to the southern K. N.'s, and for what? Simply for the spoils of office! This party, which two years ago stood pledged to the restoration of the decayed Missouri Compromise; to the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law; to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, &c., &c., after going through a series of Loner changes; forsaking one by one every proposition they then advocated, have of late demanded but one thing, and that "freedom for Kansas," and that, too, without pro-

posing a single practical plan by which to check the outrages in the Territory, but on the contrary, desecrating the pulpit with private blasphemy, and transforming the sanctuary of the Most High into public arenas, for Charles's riles, inviting weak minded men to murderous deeds,—and all for what purpose? Certainly not to make Kansas a free State. No! Their sole object has been to excite the sympathies and arouse the prejudices of the wavering masses, by proclaiming exaggerated truths and original falsehoods; to send armed bodies of ignorant and reckless fanatics into Kansas to renew old quarrels and provoke new ones; and then by bold and preconcerted falsehoods deceive the people into the idea that the difficulties were wholly caused by the Southern propagandists; thus hoping by fraud to elevate to power the corrupt remnants of an old party, which had gone in pieces in consequence of its own internal rottenness.

But now, when the Democracy of the nation, true to her just history, looking to the mutual interest of all sections, and classes of people, pass a bill through the Senate repealing all the unconstitutional and obnoxious laws passed by the Kansas Legislature, and providing for a new election, on the day of our Presidential election, and providing for the speedy admission of Kansas as a sovereign State, with such a constitution as her bona fide citizens shall adopt; they find themselves in so unenviable a position, that they dare not enter the contest. No, the provisions of Toombs' Bill will so effectually remove the issue from Kansas affairs, that there is nothing left about which they can successfully bowl, and therefore it is that they offer to sell themselves to the south Americans for a price.

That they expected to elect Fremont we never believed. It was doubtless the intention of the leading opponents of Democracy to put in nomination a K. N. ticket at the south, and an Abolition K. N. ticket at the north, in order to defeat the Democratic nominee. But when it became apparent that Fillmore's strength at the North would prevent this, leaving Buchanan a fair prospect of carrying almost every State in the Union, they propose to make one of the most corrupt bargains ever conceived by political ruffians.

What will the honest but deceived man say, who have left the Democratic party and the principles they hold dear, and allied themselves for a time with the Republican movement, hoping to quiet this vexed question of slavery; in quiet they are told that in order to sustain "freedom" they must vote a ticket which is one half "pro-slavery," and all of it "pledged in writing" to support Fillmore in case the odd Fillmore elector receives more votes in the State than the Fremont elector does, a fact, which from present indications is more than probable. But whether this base fraud can be consummated we have yet to learn.

We shall look to this matter hereafter.

Democratic Meeting in New Milford.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of democrats, held at Hutton's Hotel in New Milford, on Saturday evening July 29th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the National Democratic Convention recently assembled at Cincinnati, in its declaration of principles and its choice of candidates, represented faithfully the will of the democratic masses, and manifested a patriotic regard for the interests of the whole country.

Resolved, That as Pennsylvanians and democrats we are grateful for the honor conferred on our State in the person of her most distinguished son, whom we will use all fair means to make President of this Republic; because: He is a statesman of known ability and tried patriotism; because: He represents a party having the ability and the will to vindicate the right of the people to govern themselves, and to maintain the Constitution in the spirit in which it was made and interpreted by the Fathers; and because: "He bears the flag and keeps step to the music of the Union."

After the adoption of the resolutions, R. B. Little, Esq., of Montrose, (who was present by invitation) was introduced to the meeting and spoke for nearly two hours in defence of democratic principles. The speech of Mr. Little was eloquent and logical, and well received.

J. B. McCollum and F. A. Ward, made brief speeches, after which a Buchanan and Breckinridge Club was organized. The Democrats of New Milford are in earnest, and will put to fight the reckless combination by which they are opposed. Democrats, throughout the county, organize!

Bully Brooks, and Bully Fremont. Preston S. Brooks is justly censured for his assault on Charles Sumner. Any man that violates the laws of his country merits the penalty attached to that violation. It is plain that although the Massachusetts rhetorician made a most vituperative harangue that was consistent with Senatorial courtesy, the laws of the country did not justify Brooks in assaulting him. We regarded that assault at the time of its commission as the fruit of a momentary passion; and of no political consequence whatever. We were willing that Brooks should suffer the consequences of his impromptu act; that he should be treated as other violators of law are treated, and receive his punishment at the hands of the proper legal tribunal. But the senses of democracy have labored hard to make political capital out of this personal difficulty. Brooks, say they, is a Southern man and a democrat, therefore the democratic party must be held responsible for his misdeeds. Horace Greeley, the prince of agitators, announces through the columns of the Tribune, that it was not Brooks but the South, that instigated into the Senate Chamber and "caned" Sumner—that the blow was aimed at Massachusetts and free speech and not at the person of a worthy and respected rhetorician. No sooner is this announcement made than the whole pack of miserable fanatics who think only as the Tribune thinks, begin to denounce not so much the perpetrator of the assault, as the party with which he had formerly acted. Now it may

be that political parties are responsible for the private misdeeds of individuals, but such has not been public opinion heretofore. We admit that if the democratic party should nominate Brooks for some important public trust it would be proper for those solicited to vote for him, to look to his character and take into consideration his conduct in private life. We will not support a violator of law and a brutal bully for any office; nor will we be driven from the support of just principles, because some man professing regard for them, acts unwisely and even criminally. We should suppose that men condemning Brooks for assaulting Sumner, could not consistently support Fremont for assaulting Foote. Nevertheless, it is a fact that those who are most bitter in denunciation of Brooks, glorify Fremont. Did Fremont, while in the Senate commit an outrage and play the "bully"? Let facts answer:

"Some five or six years ago, a bitter controversy was carried on in the Senate between Mr. Foote of Mississippi, and Mr. Benton, the father-in-law of Mr. Fremont, in which the former indulged in bold and personal remarks on the latter. After the senate had adjourned, Fremont walked Mr. Foote, in the ante-chamber or lobby adjacent to the Senate, and assailed him with great violence—blows passed, and they were separated—after which, upon the instigation of Mr. Benton, Fremont sent Foote a challenge, which would have resulted in a hostile meeting, if mutual friends of the parties had not by great exertion brought about a reconciliation."

Is it not a little strange that the men who are loudest in condemnation of "Bully Brooks" should "crack their throats" in shouting for Bully Fremont?

The Know Nothing Organ proudly boasts that the Free Company voted Fremont 41.—BUCHANAN 4. Now we suppose that no young man in Montrose dare stand out. But it seems there are four! We would be glad to have their names to present to the public as specimens of nerve.

Montrose! a place of large profession, and small practice. Montrose! always wrong; because the mind that should be unfettered, is in leading strings. "Once unanimous for Clay and Taylor with their slaves; then for Scott and the Fugitive Slave Law," then crushing the South with Pollock,—now crazy for Fremont! Montrose, famous for Banks; recovered partially from that mania, then buried in the depths of the K. N. Lodge! Montrose; ruled by a small aristocracy, founded on blood, that always opposed every form of Democracy, where the laborer must bow to the powers that be, or lose patronage; where free-thinking, speaking and acting are rooted out from mind and heart from the first hour the infant enters their school,—even there, four young men for BUCHANAN! It must be they expect to leave town. Friends, give us your names.

The Sullivan Co. Dem. has hoisted the name of R. B. LITTLE Esq. of Tunkhannock as a candidate for President Judge (subject to decision of District Conference) of the new Judicial District composed of the counties of Columbia, Wyoming and Sullivan.

We should be pleased to see Mr. LITTLE placed in that position.

The President has appointed Col. GEORGE S. SHANNON, Governor of Kansas, in place of Shannon, removed. Great confidence is expressed at Washington by all parties in this appointment.

The House has rejected both Whitfield and Reeder as Delegates from Kansas, and a new election will be ordered at once by the Governor. Reeder is sick at Philadelphia, and Whitfield thinks he will have no opposition to his being returned.

Both Houses of Congress have agreed to adjourn on the 18th inst.

The Prospect in Ohio. This State is claimed with the utmost confidence by the Black Republicans; and we even find Democrats who, without sufficient reflection or means of knowledge, concede it to FREEMONT, without hesitation. It is true that her 23 electoral votes are not essential to the election of Mr. BUCHANAN; but it is doing injustice to the noble Democracy of Ohio who are now working with almost superhuman energy to wrest the great State from a blighting grasp of Know Nothingism and Black Republicanism; to doubt their success in so good and glorious a cause. We tell our friends the gallant Democracy of Ohio are as roused as they ever were aroused before.—The Democratic watchtowers are baring brightly in every quarter of the State. In every nook and corner we see our friends, and pole-misings—noises of Buck and Black Glee Clubs, and the most stirring and patriotic campaign songs—all denoting a most active and healthy condition of the party. The best men of our noble organization are on the stump, dealing the most stunning and ponderous blows upon the foe, and are assisted in the good work by many Old Line Whigs, who have turned aside the seductions and promises of the allied opposition to our great party. A man was seen to our friends, who was a pair unit of the Old Buckeye State, for she will yet waltz into the Democratic line, and will the mighty acclamation of the nation for Buchanan and Breckinridge.—Pennsylvanian.

Keep it Before the People. That the terms of the Senate Bill for the pacification of Kansas, was pronounced by John P. Hale to be unexceptionable; and yet the Black Republicans oppose it. That this Bill abolishes those local laws, which Gen. Cass pronounced unworthy of the age; yet the Black Republicans oppose it. That it abolishes those oaths which the Kansas Legislature imposed as to the fugitive Slave Law; yet the Black Republicans oppose it. That it abolishes all objectionable qualifications as to the manner of voting; yet the Black Republicans oppose it. That it also prohibits the Kansas Legislature from enacting similar laws in future; yet the Black Republicans oppose it. That it provides that all actual settlers driven out of Kansas, may return and vote; yet the Black Republicans oppose it. That it provides for the protection to the settlers of the whole army of the United States to uphold this law; yet the Black Republicans oppose it.

In short, keep it before the people.—That the Senate has passed a Bill, declaring void the odious laws of the Kansas Legislature, and giving peace to the distracted Territory; and that the Black Republicans in the House refuse to vote for it!

See advertisement of E. T. Tiffany on third page.

Communications.

Upon whom does the Battle Fall?

The last Know Nothing organ paraded before the public the conversion of B. Glidden, Esq., to the party of all the ills, that do to make up that horrible aggregate,—Sectionalism. And that elegant and fruitful sheet accompanies the happy announcement with the information that "he was one of the most influential Democrats in the western part of the County." If this be true, he did well to place his mental exercises before the people, lest the more ignorant of them should fall in error. Those Editors, alike to say that others are coming over, like him. They do not choose to add that changes are daily occurring in the other direction. They have a purpose in not saying so. No doubt men change,—we never complain of it, in this free country. Some Democrats fuse; to whom Democracy was never natural, but periodical, like spasms,—coming on with distortions, and going off with exhaustion. We do not include friend G. in this category; for we supposed him "fused" long ago.

The truth is, the real Democracy is settling into one line,—so firm, compact, and earnest, that, by a law of mind, everything volatile and transient passes away from her, to their affinities. They may imagine they have a will in it, of their own,—not realizing that when the "antiferrible" gather up their energies in order to put on victory, all unconsciously to them, every extraneous body falls off,—just as the eagle shakes from him self the dew-drops, when he rises to meet the first flashes of morning.

But to the letter. If this be a change, which we doubt, it is all as it should be. The battle does not fall on him. But his reasons for alleging it, are open to inquiry. First he invites us to "free soil Democrats" as if any Democrat was in favor of extending slavery!

Then he adverts to Pierce,—as if he were our next issue; and not to be utterly disavowed by the canvass!

Then he seems to have absorbed the idea, that in some mysterious way, a vote for Fremont will hit the monster, slavery.—The merest lumbering of all! Fremont was never associated with any form of anti-slavery known in the country,—on the contrary, his brief report in the Senate fully identifies him with slavery. The Convention, on this very cause, set aside such anti-slavery men as Chase, Giddings, Seward, and even McLane, in order to make room for one free from such incurrance!

So, his platform does not propose one single practical act against slavery. (Nor ox!) They have, it is true, an empty flourish of words about Kansas. But here is no issue.

And besides, Buchanan, in his platform, and pledges, by all his character and record stands before the country and the world, committed to peace, order, and self-government, in that Territory. He would banish this source of agitation and discord, away from Congress and the country, to the Territories,—there to be settled, each for itself. They will keep it here, a perpetual discord,—aiming to selfish ambition, and to world fanaticism,—with no practical result; only agitation,—agitation forever.

He looks to brotherhood, nationality, peace! They to disorder, law, sectionalism, war.—Fremont, here it is issue, and the only slavery issue in our canvass!

But there is still another issue, no less important. Shall secret, oath-bound organizations steal the people's ballot-box, and pervert it to the uses of subverting Democratic rule? This engine has done all that has been done in that effort. And while it has done this, the same corrupt influence has stole into society, churches, courts,—everywhere poisoning; blasting truth and purity.

They say Missouri ruffians have taken the ballot-box by force. In my judgment, the worst disorder there, is a mild perversion of its uses; when compared with that professed midnight conspiracy that takes its fraud here. Force can be met by force. It is an open fight. But no power can meet this plotting mischief, that steals in the dark.

Susa's, Defor July 20 1856. Editors of Montrose Democrat.—Dear Sirs:—The Democrats of this borough met last evening for the purpose of forming a Buchanan and Breckinridge club, and at the close of the meeting, the following resolution was unanimously passed.

Resolved, That the call for this meeting, the proceedings, together with the speech of our much esteemed fellow citizen Doct. M. H. C. Vail, be published in the Montrose Democrat, as an incentive to all the Democrats of the county, the State and the United States, to "go and do likewise."

(We omit for the want of room, the "call" together with the eloquent and patriotic address of Dr. M. H. C. Vail. The address we will endeavor to publish hereafter.)

[Eds Dem. Constitution of the Buchanan and Breckinridge club of the Borough of Susquehanna Depot. The objects of this club are to promote Democratic principles, and secure their ascendency by the election of the candidates of the Cincinnati Convention. Its members unite in aid in effecting that unity of action and purpose among our Democratic brethren of this Commonwealth and of the United States, which will rally the entire Democracy as one man to keep our Government and its institutions from the control of enemies, whether under the name of Tory, Federalist, National Republicans, Anti Missouri, Whig, Know Nothing or Republican! Though changed in name, their principles have ever been the same. They have sought to cure our beloved country with their opposition to free laws; with their allied and seductive laws, with enormous expenditures, a national bank, a national debt, hosts of corporations, and Monopolies with chartered privileges, bankrupt law &c., and now seek to create divisions among different sections of the Union, and obtain power under a false shriek of Freedom, Freedom. Their profane trash, and mantras, adopted to secure their election, were at the election of 1852. To unite at once and adopt an honorable course of action, that should defeat the prodigious and unscrupulous efforts of the enemy.

Article 1. The association shall be called the Buchanan and Breckinridge club of the Borough of Susquehanna Depot.

Article 2.

The officers shall be a President, and Vice President, a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary and a Treasurer.

Article 3. Stated meetings shall be held at the boarding house of N. Hill, Esq., on the second Saturday of every month, at 6 o'clock P. M. Adjourned meetings may be held from time to time. Special meetings may be called at the request of five members.

Article 4. The officers shall be selected at the first stated meeting of the members who shall have signed this Constitution, and continue in office until otherwise agreed by a majority vote of its members.

Article 5. The secretary shall correspond as actively as possible with individuals and associations of Democrats in this Commonwealth, and throughout the United States, and obtain and circulate useful political information and documents.

Article 6. The assistant Secretary shall keep the minutes and call the meetings.

Article 7. The Treasurer shall receive and keep account of all contributions made, and by whom made, and make such payments as the association orders.

Article 8. All questions to be decided by a majority vote.

Article 9. The association shall zealously and promptly aid in furthering the objects stated in preamble, and especially in promoting organization and co-operation with a view to carry the approaching State and county election.

Article 10. Every member to sign this constitution and be governed by it, except he be changed by a majority vote of its members.

To all of which we the undersigned agree, and sign this Constitution as members, hereby pledging ourselves to aid in all honorable way in promoting its objects.

The foregoing was read and adopted by the meeting without a dissenting voice, and after being unanimously signed, the following members were duly elected to serve as officers of the club, to wit:

For President, Doct. M. H. C. Vail, Vice Presidents George Pait, John O. Laughlin, Thomas Armstrong, Doct. E. N. Smith, Harrison Benton, John Darling, For Secretary, F. A. Ward, Asst. S. F. Smith, For Treasurer, A. W. Low.

Immense Gathering of the People on the 4th of July at Freedom. Free Speech—Free Press—Freedom—Free Liquor—Free Fights—Free-mont.

Pursuant to a rather limited call, an immense gathering of disappointed office seekers convened this day to ratify the nomination of "Free and Day."

At an early hour the vast assemblage was called to order by the appointment of Charles Lorence Kirk, Esq. of Haysi, to the chair, who briefly stated the object of the meeting.

The usual number of Vice Presidents were then chosen, REFUGIATOR FRESZE chosen Secretary.

On motion a committee of one was appointed to prepare an address and resolutions which, being already in the pocket of the committee, were immediately submitted to the convention and unanimously adopted.

On motion the resolutions were adopted as the platform of the party over the entire Union.

The Kansas Pacification Bill.

The New York Journal of Commerce, a high toned paper, thus discourses on the great question:

The New Kansas Bill which has passed the House of Representatives, and been sent to the Senate, is eminently wise and just, inasmuch as it repeals so much of the legislation of the Territorial legislature as sought to impair the rights of bona fide residents on the vote for Delegates to form a Constitution, or to apply unjust tests in the performance of civil duties. It also guards against a repetition of such legislation, by declaring that it shall not hereafter be enacted. The bill also prevents the accession of Border Ruffians, at the moment of any election, by requiring a residence of three months preparatory to any vote, and a complete registry of legal voters. This bill goes a step further than usual, by restricting the right to vote citizens of the United States. It has been the policy of the new States in the West to encourage immigration, on the part of foreigners, by allowing them to vote after six months or a year's residence, whether citizens or not; and the power has long been exercised by the legislatures of the States to amend their State Constitutions. This arrangement has been highly beneficial to the growth of new States, and has had the effect to thin the ranks of this species of population on the prairie, where it would be hurtful, and to turn the new emigrant into a useful cultivator of the soil. Had the bill in question conformed to this policy, a few foreigners might have been induced, before their right of citizenship had become complete, to aid in subverting the "freedom" for such Kansas as is and will long continue to be,—to the great benefit of the change which the bill makes in this respect in the policy which has prevailed in the West, is doubtless recommended by the certainty that in no other form could it obtain the votes of the "American party," in either branch of the legislature. Under the circumstances, it was therefore wise and judicious. As the bill stands, all questions concerning the admission of Kansas as a State, preliminary or otherwise, are to be decided in the Territory, by citizens of the United States who are actual residents of the locality, known as such by a registry, and allowed to vote without any unjust or improper restrictions. This is carrying out the true principle of the original bill, the operation of which was impeded by the inclusions of residents of Missouri. No man in his calm senses can fail to approve of the present bill, or doubt if it became a law, that the preliminary steps in the Territory, by which Kansas is to be prepared for admission, are to be regulated with the strictest fairness to all parts of the country. We have never had any doubt, and have not now, that Kansas will be admitted, whenever admitted, as a Free State, and such will be the conviction of all those who look at the state of the facts in a dispassionate manner. The State of Missouri, which lies between Kansas and a market for its productions, contains forty-one million acres of land, the greater portion of which remains unsold. To much of this land, the Graduation Act of 1855 applies. The Act provides that land, which has been in market for thirty years or thereabouts, may be sold at a shilling an acre, and the residue at prices between that and a dollar, according to the length of time it has been subject to entry. The inhabitants of Missouri enjoy the monopoly of the public lands, because it is a slaveholding State, and condition unfavorable to emigration from the free States.—Although so recently admitted as a State, and having a harsher climate, land sells at higher prices in Missouri. No inhabitant of Mo., in his senses, would give up the monopoly in cheap land, which he enjoys, and remove his slaves into Kansas, which is yet unannexed, with the certainty that he could obtain in Kansas, under the pre-emption act, only a single acre of land at a dollar and a quarter an acre, and that the possibility, when the survey is made, that other settlers may be found on the same quarter section, who will be entitled to the portion of it on which they are located: A slaveholder in Missouri is safe in the tenure by which he holds his negroes, which he would not be in Kansas. There, it becomes, no probability that the "natural" slave, we will shoot it into the air.

Resolved, That the citizens of Haysi be required to wear diamond beaver over-coats, and that the Chinese be compelled to take in at least four inches in the seat of their pantaloons.

[NOTE.]—It was the intention of the Convention to embody this resolution in the platform. It was intended as a compliment to the President.

Resolved, That in J. C. Fremont we have a man for our standard bearer who can ride a horse nearly as well as the Greaser who caught and saddled his horse for him.

Resolved, That the fact of our candidates' names commencing with Free and Day, is a sufficient guarantee that they will save the country.

Resolved, That while we regret that our candidate has not seven or eight children, we rejoice that he ran away with the daughter of so good a man as Col. Benton.

Resolved, That Mrs. Fremont is of good stock, an excellent politician, and is entitled to have our votes at least.

Resolved, That in case Fremont be elected, his "letter hall" manage the Government as her unbounded influence over Harris & Co. will secure a fair proportion of "the spoils of the North."

Resolved, That we cordially invite the refugees to all parties to unite with us.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with Chase, McLane, and others in their deep affliction, and can now only refer them to the excellent song of the Hutchinsons "wait a little longer."

Resolved, That it was correctly considered by our nominating Convention, that it would be suicidal to our interests to nominate a man for President who was a known exponent of our principles.

Resolved, That we will support J. C. Fremont for the following reasons:

1. He is our candidate.
2. He has been selected.
3. He has no political record.
4. He is the candidate who will win.
5. He wears a nonstopper.
6. He puts his feet in the middle.
7. He ran away with Jesse.
8. "Jesse" is a nice woman.

At the close of the proceedings it was announced that the Fremont Glee Club would favor the crowd with a song. They had sung but one stanza—

"I'm indifferent when by tender, If Fremont and Day in Would send the whole Democratic party to 'Bates'."

When the crowd was dispersed by a Free fight occasioned by a too free use of Free-prints. It is to be regretted that owing to the joyous page of a train of cars, there was not as large a crowd as was expected, but our English brethren in South Carolina may be assured that if it were not for that fact, and the fact that an unpropitious day was selected, we would have made the earth tremble.

"WAIT A LITTLE LONGER."