From the Topeka Statesman of June 6th.

THE PACIFICATION OF KANSAS.

POLITICS AT TOPEKA.

PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION IN HONOR OF THE NEW EXECUTIVE.

Speech of His Excellency, R. J. Walker, Governor.

In compliance with an invitation from the citizens of Topeka, Governor Walker accompanied by Secretary Stanton and Mr. E. O. Perrin, visited our town on Saturday last, for the purpose of forming an acquaintance with our people—of ascertaining their views and wishes—of interchanging sentiments, and of promoting feelings of mutual confidence and good will. At four o'clock, pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of our citizens, alike numerous and intelligent, was convened at the Public Hall in order to hear an expression of the Governor's views in regard to existing difficulties and the plan of adjustment, and to confer freely with him on the various political topics now engrossing the attention of the people of the whole Territory.

Col. Holliday presided, and introduced the Governor who advanced and said:

Fellow-Citizens.—Upon the invitation of the citizens of the town of Topeka and its vicinity, I rise to commune with you, in regard to those most important interests which are connected with the administration of the Territory of Kansas. At the earnest request of the President of the United States, I consented to come here and occupy the position of Governor of Kansas. I do not come among you as a volunteer. I have not sought this position. On the contrary, I have accepted it, and I am free to say, with great diffidence, growing out of the conviction impressed upon the minds of the Chief Magistrate of the Union and all his Cabinet, that the peace, not only of this beautiful Territory of yours, but that of the whole Union depended upon the settlement of these difficult and exciting questions, which have hitherto introduced civil war and discord throughout your borders.

When, therefore, the matter was presented to me in that light by the President of the United States, and all his Cabinet, I felt called on, notwithstanding my deep sense of the responsibility which I was required to assume, to withdraw my declination of this office, and accept the proffered trust. I am now here this day, then, fellow-citizens, to address you upon these grave and momentous questions which concern so much, not only your peace and prosperity, but that of the whole Union.

And here permit me to say, that it has been my lot, to have traveled through every State in this Union, except California, and I must say that I have never seen, anywhere, any region for which God has done so much as the Territory of Kansas, (cheers.) All that you want is peace and prosperity, the recognition of the principle that the people of Kansas, alone can rule here, and its exercise in connection with all the great questions which have disturbed the quiet and harmony of this Territory, in order to make not only the town of Topeka one of the most prosperous of the Territory and of the Union but to make Kansas, soon, at the proper period, to become a Sovereign State, one of the most important and flourishing of the whole confederacy.

Now, gentlemen, this is a practical question, and I take it you are practical men; that you do not look to theories but to facts and results, and that you desire to ascertain what is the best mode in which a peaceful settlement of these most deplorable difficulties can be effected.

I extract from my Inaugural Address published in this Territory, together with my instructions from the President of the United States, pointing out the mode reached Chief Magistrate of the Union, Morse was that high position by the Franklin w people, as well as his Cabi- ble individual who now ad- Wren was a ve these questions can be chanic. Th; not by a party, whether it triumphs of slavery, but by the whole nobleman ority of Kansas, who, as is man of the w ght, by that great principle of his time at foundation of all our insti- my actual majority much annoyed w the what shall be upon his self be peo own social In turn institution and the Italians now in regard to the ards house, (vote) But I speak as re the one Mr doctrine is this, that in the night en the Constitution shall be the vote of the citizens of Kan tra shall be submitted to the vote of the stre people. I do not mean those who are and tered under the Territorial law I mean those who were residing here ita th of March last, but I mean the a ple of Kansas, not only those who are here but those who will be here next fall as actual residents,—that they—the people by whom these institutions are to operate—that they by a majoity of their votes, shall decide for themselves what shall be their Constitution, and what shall be their social institutions. On this subject, I desire, I repeat, to read an extract from my Inaugural Address to the people of the Territory of Kansas, together with the views of the President of the United States.

"Indeed, I cannot doubt that the Convention," (I mean the convention which is about to meet in September next,) "after having framed a State Constitution will submit it for ratification or rejection by a majority of the then actual bona fide resident settlers of Kansas."

With these views, well known to the President and Cabinet, and approved by them, I accepted the appointment of Governor of Kansas. My instructions from the President, through the Secretary of State, under date of the 30th of March last, sustain "the regular legislature of the Territory" in "assembling a Convention to form a Constitution," and they express the opinion of the President, that "when such a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument; and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

I come now to my own individual views—"I repeat then, as my clear conviction, that unless the Convention submit the Constitution to the vote of the actual resident settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the Constitution will be, and ought to be rejected by Congress." [Cries of good.]

Gentlemen, on this subject I wish there should be no mistake, no misapprehension as regards my opinions and the policy which I shall deem it my duty to pursue in the administration of the executive department of the Territory of Kansas. It is involved in a few simple words: That the majority of the people of Kansas must govern—[cries of right]—that the majority of the people of Kansas must adopt their own Constitution or reject it—that the majority of the people of Kansas at the polls must decide whether they will be a Slave or Free State. [Applause.]

Indeed under whatever specious disguise or plausible doctrine may be presented, I believe that the man who desires that the minority of the people shall establish institutions for the majority, is, whatever he may call himself, neither a Democrat or Republican, but a monarchist or an aristocrat. He desires that the few shall govern the many, whereas, the great fundamental doctrine which lies at the basis of all our American Institutions, and upon which they all repose, and which has been carried into successful operation in every other State but Kansas, and which, gentlemen, with your aid and co-operation to sustain me, it is my sincere hope, shall obtain its fullest realization here, is the rule of the majority.

Now, then, gentlemen, as to the mode in which this is to be accomplished. I presume we all agree—at least I hope we do; as to the doctrine that the majority of the people of Kansas shall establish their own constitution and introduce such social institutions as the majority prefer. But how is this to be done? The Congress of the United States has established for Kansas but one mode of action on this subject, and that action is through the territorial Legislature.

Now, none of you can regret more than I do any of those deplorable and calamitous circumstances which have taken place in the past. For my-el, I wish to overlook the past and look forward to a better and brighter future. That Territorial Legislature has, in respect to the authority over this question, been recognized by the acts of Congress of 1854 and 1857. That Legislature has called a Convention to assemble in September next. That Constitution they will, or they will not submit to the vote of the majority of the then actual settlers of Kansas. If they do not thus submit it I will join you, fellow-citizens, in lawful opposition to their course. [Cries of "good" and cheers.] And I cannot doubt, gentlemen, that one much higher than I, the Chief Magistrate of the Union, will join you in opposition. But, gentlemen, for myself, I cannot doubt that that Convention will submit such an instrument as they may frame, for the adoption or rejection of the whole people of Kansas, to all who now are or then may be, actual, bona fide resident settlers of the Territory of Kansas. Then, at that time, and in pursuance of the method designated by the laws of your country, by the instructions of the Chief Magistrate of the Union who was placed there by the people and sworn by them to execute the laws; I do not entertain a doubt but that that Convention will submit to the whole of the bona fide settlers of Kansas, the determination for themselves by an actual majority of the whole people whether they shall adopt or reject that Constitution. If they reject it there is an end of that Convention. It has performed its office. It has adjourned never to meet again. [*A voice*—"What next?"] What next, you ask, gentlemen? There are two other very easy exits from the difficulty, and as the question is a practical one, I propose to answer it. In October next, not under the act of the late Territorial Legislature, but under the laws of Congress, you, the whole people of Kansas, have a right to elect a Delegate to Congress, and to elect a Territorial Legislature; and through that Legislature you can speak your views and instruct them either to call a new Convention to submit a new Constitution for the consideration of the people, or they can instruct their Delegate to Congress, chosen by a majority of their own votes, to ask Congress to pass a law authorizing the people of Kansas to form a State Constitution for themselves.

It is quite certain, gentlemen, that in this mode there is in any event a peaceful, tranquil, quiet exit from all the embarrassments and difficulties by which you are surrounded, and the time is rapidly coming, if it is has not—the principle shall prevail in Kansas. [Cheers.]

Then, gentlemen, what is the other modes which is presented. You are about to have assembled here at Topeka, next week, what is called the State Legislature, for they tell you that they are now about to convene a Legislature for the State of Kansas. Who elected that Legislature? [A voice, "the people."] The people! Why the whole vote given for your so-called Constitution, as claimed by yourselves, was but 1,731; whereas, there are now registered over 10,000 voters, as residents on the 15th of March last, exclusive of the thousands omitted, or who have arrived here since that date. The people! Do you mean to tell me that 1,731 votes constitute the whole vote of the Territory of Kansas? [A voice—"That was a year and a half ago.] But should those 1,731 votes a year and a half ago impose a Constitution for all time to come upon the present people of Kansas? [A voice—"Not against their will."] Should the Constitution be submitted to their will for adoption or not? [A voice—"Yes."] That, gentlemen, is the great question, so far as they are concerned. But I understand that you claim to be a State now, and that your so-called Legislature, chosen by a small number of votes, propose next week to enact laws to be enforced in Kansas. This miserable minority, constituting not one-tenth of the present people of Kansas, propose, in absolute defiance of the acts of Congress and in open rebellion, mark you, gentlemen, not only against the Territorial laws, but against the laws and government of the United States, to assemble here, and, representing 1,731 people, impose this Constitution by force upon the people of Kansas by the enactment of laws. [A voice—"Where are those 10,000 voters that are not on the record?"] Some inadvertently omitted, many who would not register and thousands who have arrived since the 15th of March last. As regards the register, however, I say to you that it is of comparatively little consequence, if the Constitution be submitted to the whole people.

It may suit the purposes of faction to ask such questions by those who refused to register, but the substantive is that the Constitution can be of no force or effect unless it is for them to declare whether they will adopt it or not. But here comes a body of men acting in defiance of the laws of Congress, and in open rebellion against the government of the United States, representing, according to their own statement, less than one-tenth of the people of Kansas, who come forward and say that the people next fall shall not decide this question! That neither you nor I, nor any of our fellow-citizens elsewhere throughout the Territory shall accept the new Constitution, or reject it.

Gentlemen, I come here for purposes of peace and pacification. I come here to inaugurate the rule of law, of justice, and of the whole people of Kansas, by giving them all an opportunity of adopting their own Constitution, instead of allowing a handful of 1,731 men to thrust a Constitution on them, by adopting a code of laws, prepared by their various committees, cut and dried, to put in operation as soon as they meet, binding the whole people of the Territory and depriving them of the right to decide on their own form of Government and to adopt their own Constitution.

Now then, I repeat that I came here for the purposes of restoring and perpetuating peace, but I tell you candidly that my instructions and my oath of office require me to put down the execution of such laws, and for the good of the people of Kansas, they must and will be put down. [Cries of "never, never."] [A voice—"Do not the people of United States say that those laws are right?"] The people of the United States have just elected a President who declares such laws would be unconstitutional, null and void. [A voice—"Who cares?"] Nay more; the people of the United States have just elected a majority to Congress who entertain the same opinion with him. This is a matter involving the peace, happiness and prosperity of the whole people. Your towns will advance in importance and wealth, your claims will increase in value, harmony and good will reign throughout the Territory if the people who are now here and who will be here in November or December next will only decide for themselves what shall be their own form of Government, and their own social institutions.

But what is it this Legislature proposes to do without the slightest necessity, without the slightest pretext or apology under the mode of adjustment now proposed? I speak not now as regards the past. I wish to God that you, and I, and all of us could rub out the past. [A voice, "It cannot be done," another voice, "Rub out the bogus laws."]—Rub them out, gentlemen, if you please, by a vote of the people. [A voice "We cannot get that!"] You can get that. [A voice, "Give us a fair vote at the next election."]—You will get that. At the next election in October when you elect the Territorial Legislature you can repeal these laws, and you can reject them also, by a majority of your votes, adopt or reject the Constitution presented for your consideration next fall. Now, what, I ask again, is proposed to be done by this Legislature? It is proposed to put in operation a body of laws. But you must remember the passage of laws is no farce. It is not a humbug. [A voice—"It has been here."] A law is a command, it exacts obedience from the whole people, and is to actually be put in force in the Territory. What is the consequence? Why you thus produce an absolute, clear, direct and positive collision between that Legislature and the Government of the United States. There are two sets of laws to govern you. Every man's contract, every man's title, every man's possession will then be involved in difficulty, and in the course of three or four months you will have a large importation of lawyers. [A voice—"We have plenty of them now,"—laughter.] It will involve you in endless litigation, from which there will be no possible extrication.

Now, gentlemen, is there any necessity for this? [A voice—"None; not a bit, there never was."] Can you not peacefully decide this question in the mode pointed out by the act of Congress, if, as you can and will have, a fair and full opportunity of recording your vote. [A voice—"Why have we not had it?"] Gentlemen I was not Governor of Kansas, and Mr. Buchanan was not President of the United States. (A voice—"How are we to get it?") You will get by the Convention submitting the Constitution to the vote of the whole people. [A voice—"Who is to elect the Convention? That is the grand question!"] Gentlemen it is comparatively a small point by whom the Constitution is to be submitted. Don't let us run away after shadows. Do not refuse to register and then say you can't vote. The great substantial point is this, will the whole people of Kansas next fall, by a fair election impartially and fairly conducted by impartial judges, have an opportunity to decide for themselves what shall be their form of government and what shall be their social institutions? I say they will, but I go a step farther—[A voice—"Have you got the power?"] If I have not the power to bring it about, if the Convention will not do it, I will join you in lawful opposition to their proceedings. [Cries of good, good.—A voice "we will hold you to your promise." Another voice—"What if there is any one who will be allowed to vote for this Convention except those registered?") As regards the past, I have got no power to recall it. The past is irrevocable even by Almighty power, and I profess to have very little power much less such power as that. Over the past I have no control; but over the future I have; and I say to you that unless a full and fair opportunity is given to the people of Kansas to decide for themselves what shall be their form of government, including the great sectional question which has long divided you—unless I repeat, they grant you such an opportunity, I have one power of which no man or set of men can deprive me, and to which I shall unhesitatingly resort, and that is to join you in lawful opposition to their acts. (Cries of "good, good," and loud applause, during which the Governor withdrew.

Hon. F. P. Stanton, the Territorial Secretary, was introduced by the chairman, and addressed the assemblage in an eloquent and most effective speech.

A brief and most able address by Hon E. O. Perrin, terminated the proceedings.

☞ A statement was published in the Washington City "States," relative to the "National Hotel disease," which seems to have some importance. It is signed by Geo. P. Bach a boarder at the Hotel at the time the malady first began to manifest itself.—Mr. Bach says, in substance, that a person (no name given) who had previously been head steward at the National, but who had left the establishment, owing to a misunderstanding with the proprietors, said to him (Bach) in the presence of Col. Walker of the Indiana State Legislature, that the hotel was *poisoned*, and that people would find out that it was poisoned. (This was before the sickness had begun to excite public remark.)—The person alluded to at the same time indulged in a torrent of abuse of the proprietors, and he never failed to improve an opportunity to urge a boarder to leave the hotel, or to prevent a stranger entering it.—When the "poison" became epidemic, an effort was made to hunt up this mysterious man,—but without effect. All that is known about him is, that he did all in his power after leaving the Hotel, to *secure the situation of steward of the White House*, and that, failing in that, he left Washington for Boston, where he had formerly lived.

Another Amorous Abolition Clergyman.—Among the cases on the calendar in the Circuit Court, a term of which opened in Steuben county N. Y., last week, was that of Rev. George D. Stewart, Pastor of a Church at Bath, indicted for assault and battery, with intent to commit a rape, upon the person of Mrs. Daniel Dewitt, of the same place. The Elmira *Gazette* says that the case attracts a large concourse of people from the ancient and aristocratic village of Bath. Lawyers and bankers, deacons and laymen; maids and matrons, turned out plentifully, as witnesses in the case, and as eager hearers of the details that were expected to be elicited on the trial. But they were disappointed. The case was postponed.

☞ The wife of a respectable tradesman in Brooklyn, N. Y., occupying a high social position, was brought before a police magistrate, and fined $20 for stealing goods from a dry goods store. The husband is in easy circumstances, and, it is said, provides liberally for his family. When arrested, the woman had forty dollars in her port-monnaie, which had been given her for "pin money."

☞ Major George McNeir, formerly of Annapolis, died in Washington city on Friday morning from the effects of a disease contracted at the National Hotel, where he dined on the 8th of January last. He had charge of the funeral cortege which accompanied the remains of John Quincy Adams to Massachusetts. The veterans of the war of 1812 attended his funeral on Sunday afternoon.

Montrose Democrat.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

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

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, June 25th, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. PACKER,
Of Lycoming County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND,
Of Chester County.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
WILLIAM STRONG,
Of Berks County.
JAMES THOMPSON,
Of Erie County.

Democrat for the Campaign.

Being desirous of placing our paper within the reach of all who wish to understand the true issues involved in the coming Gubernatorial contest, we offer it at the following rates; commencing at any time during the present month, and continuing until the first of November, or until we get the official returns of the State election.

Single copy	$0,50
Ten copies	4 00
Fifteen copies	6,00

And an extra copy to the getter up of the club of fifteen. All orders must *invariably* be accompanied by the cash.

Post Masters and others will please act as our agents for getting up clubs.

Meeting of the Democratic County Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic County Committee, will be held at the Committee Room on Wednesday the 15th of July, at 1 o'clock P. M.

A full attendance is requested as there will be business of importance before the Committee.

A. LATHROP, Chairman.

June 23d, 1857.

☞ Mr. Southworth proposes to continue his course of instructions in Penmanship, at his rooms in Phenix Block. Those wishing to perfect themselves in the art, will do well to give him a call. Go and see his unrivalled specimens.

The Sale of the Main Line.

The bill for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works, excites considerable discussion throughout the State, and in some localities promises to take precedence of all other questions in the approaching Gubernatorial contest. Since its tendency became the Legislature, we published several articles in condemnation of its leading provisions, and we shall now designate more in detail the reasons why every tax payer in the Commonwealth should join in the demand for its REPEAL.

It is proper to preface a specification of the obnoxious features of this infamous enactment with the declaration that the policy of a disposal on fair terms, and for a *consideration* of the Canal and Railroad property belonging to the State, is not opposed by any party; it is against a *gift* of that property to a mammoth corporation that the Democracy in behalf of the tax payer, utter their stern protest. This bill amounts practically to a proposition to enrich the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the expense of the State, and does not, as our Kansas shrieking contemporary intimates, contribute in any manner to liquidate her enormous debt. It on the contrary deprives her of an important source of revenue—the *means* to pay her liabilities, without giving anything in return.—That we may not be accused of asserting falsehoods for partisan purposes we will specify the provisions of the act which substantiate our statement. By this bill the Governor is directed to sell at auction the public works of the State, for a sum not less than seven and a half millions of dollars; and in case the Pennsylvania Railroad Company become the purchaser, they are required to pay in addition, the sum of one and a half millions of dollars; and in consideration for the payment of this extra sum, they are to be discharged by the Commonwealth forever, from the payment of all taxes upon tonnage or freight carried over said Public works, and to be released from the payment of other taxes upon their capital stock, bonds, dividends and other property. It is impossible at present to enumerate all its provisions; it is enough to show that it discriminates unjustly between a powerful corporation and individuals, and gives to the Pennsylvania Railroad company such a decided advantage over other corporate bodies, and the private citizen, as to exclude competition in the purchase, and practically limit the disposal of the property to the said Company. Besides, this Company are only required to give their bonds for the purchase money, bearing five per cent interest, the first payment to be made thirty three years hence, and then the amount of the purchase to be paid in annual instalments of one million dollars each. Now the profits over expenditures, derived from these works, in 1856, are equivalent to the interest on a capital of nearly twelve millions, at five per cent (the rate of interest required by this bill;) and the proposition of the last Legislature is to dispose of them for nine millions! Add to this the fact that the said Company are permitted by this bill, to abandon the unproductive portion of the works, and are exempted from the payment of the tonnage and other taxes, and you possess them of a property worth twenty millions of dollars for less than half that sum. In view of these facts, with how little propriety, or truth can it be asserted that the disposal of these works on the terms proposed, will contribute to the liquidation of the State debt.—There is, besides, a question raised by the provisions of this law of deep interest to those who respect the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and are anxious to maintain the sovereignty of the people. The authority of the State to levy taxes for the support of her government and the discharge of her liabilities, is unquestioned. Can that authority—that indispensable attribute of sovereignty—be bartered away by the lawmaking power?—This is an important constitutional question, which the people are to determine at the ballot-box this Fall. The Black Republican Legislature, which made itself infamous by an extravagant enlargement of the banking capital of the State, assumed in the bill, to which we have referred, to possess the power *to sell* the sovereignty of the people—their right to tax the property within their jurisdiction for the support of their government. If the Legislature of last winter was authorized to exempt the capital of a mammoth corporation from taxation, the next Legislature will possess the same right, and may like its predecessor, for *a consideration* exercise it. And in this manner the State will eventually be destitute of the means to raise a revenue; her credit will depart and her fair name be tarnished by her inability to meet the just demands against her. What is the effect of the exemption we have instanced? Plainly, to increase the burden of the tax payer. If a portion of the property within the State is released from taxation, the burden must necessarily fall heavier upon the unreleased part. And why should the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with its millions of money, enjoy the luxury of exemption, while the laborer's cow and acre of land are subject to taxation for the support of Government and the liquidation of the State debt? Will the supporters of the principle deign to respond?

This is a question of home interest, and legitimately involved in the approaching canvass; as such we ask for it the candid consideration of tax-payers, who are vitally interested in its adjustment.

New York City Threatened with Civil War.

The black Republican Legislature of the Empire State, during its last session attempted to deprive the city of New York of its most valuable franchise—the right to constitute its Police force and select other officers necessary in the administration of its Municipal affairs. The motive for this strange and unprecedented species of Legislation is discovered in the overwhelming majority thrown by the city last fall, for nationality and self-government. The democratic metropolis must be punished for its refusal to elevate the "Pathfinder," and its repudiation of the heresies propagated by the celebrated "quintuple alliance." Thus argued the Solons at Albany; and hence the despotic and insolent enactments which last week threatened New York city with civil war. The appointment by Gov. King of Street Commissioner was the immediate occasion of the "scenes" which took place in and around the city Hall on Tuesday—a Wednesday of last week—the Mayor, Fernando Wood claiming the right to appoint to that office, by virtue of the City Charter. The appointee of the Governor applied the Saturday previous for the office keys, books and papers of the Street Commissioner, and was denied them.—Not satisfied with a polite repulse, he renewed his demand on Monday, threatened to take forcible possession of the office to which King had appointed him, and was forcibly expelled. He then applied for and obtained a warrant to arrest the Mayor. The attempt to serve this paper resulted in a collision between the regular police force of the city and those claiming to be such under the despotic act heretofore alluded to. Wood was finally arrested and released on bail. He, as the representative of the people of the city is however, thus far triumphant, as his appointee is in possession of the Street Commissioner's Office.

The Tribune and Journals of its stripe denounce the Mayor in the severest and most abusive terms, while the great mass of citizens sustain and defend his course, regarding him as they do, as their agent and representative by virtue of the office to which they elected him. The contest is not in fact and in reality between Fernando Wood and Gov. King, but between the people of the city and the Albany usurpers. The Constitutionality of the enactment which gave rise to these disturbances is to be passed upon by the highest court in the State, and no further trouble is apprehended. Had the appointee of King waited patiently for the decision of the Court, no collision would have occurred, therefore upon them the disturbance is properly chargable

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Gen. William Walker,

The "hero of Nicaragua," was enthusiastically received at New York City last week. On the 15th inst, he addressed a letter to the President of the United States, giving a brief historical account of his adventures,—and complaining of the treatment he received at the hands of American Naval officers, who, he alleges, trampled upon the rules of international law, in seizing the ship Granada in a Nicaraguan port. He concludes his rather interesting communication to the President, by expressing the hope that the Government will take such action as will "clear it from any participation in the insults and degradation which Nicaragua has received at the hands of American Officers." Whatever may be thought of the enterprise which has enlisted Walker's energies for the last two years, it cannot be denied that he is a man of superior firmness and ability.

☞ According to our request the *Republican* copied the article we copied from the Kansas *Herald of Freedom*, but repudiated it; stating that it is opposed to the Free State policy, and that its allegations were "sheer nonsense," and yet in the next issue copies from it and asks us to publish its articles! Publish the "sheer nonsense" of an editor who is trying to "sell out" the Free-State men, and ask us to copy! The comet must have struck near the editor's sanctum about that time.

Kansas Affairs.

We print to-day the speech of Gov. Walker delivered at Topeka, Kansas Territory, June 6th. It was an impromptu effort, and is described by persons present, as having a pacific and happy effect on the fanatical spirits of that famous locality. As will be seen, the Governor was frequently interrupted with questions, to all of which his responses were so fair, direct and manly that the most factious were compelled to acknowledge the justice and wisdom of the policy he is instructed by the Admistration to enforce. A correspondent of the N. Y. Times who listened to the Governor's remarks and noted their effect concludes that for "bleeding Kansas" truth will speedily require the substitution of the phrase "peaceful Kansas." The folly and injustice of attempting to put in operation the Robinson and Jim Lane Government are so clearly and forcibly demonstrated, and the fatal and bloody consequences that would follow the attempt are so eloquently foreshadowed in the speech of the Governor, that we earnestly recommend its attentive perusal by every voter. If the advice of Walker is heeded, a peaceful solution of the difficulties which have hitherto marred the prospects of Kansas, will certainly be had. Already that professional mischief-maker with "free love" proclivities,—the notorious Greely—grows despondent when he contemplates the probable future of the fair domain upon which he and his idiotic emissaries brought a civil war, with its train of horrors. The "shrieks" have lost their potency, and the agitators "occupation's gone."

☞ The Editor of the *Independent Republican* seeks to convey the impression to the readers of that Journal, that we accused *Willis Dean* - the artist—of participating in the assault upon Wood's Daguerrean car.—We have never intimated anything of the kind, and the sneaking creature who insinuates that we have done so, merits and receives our hearty contempt. With reference to the attempt of the Town Council to drive Wood out of town, all that we have to say is that our former statement of the matter was correct and true, and we challenge sucressful contradiction. Wood was first informed that he must remove his Car, as it frightened horses and was therefore an obstruction in the highway. When however the *zealous* official who had invited him to leave, found out that Wood purposed to remain in the borough and locate his *Car* on the premises of an obliging citizen, he signified his willingness to let him remain on the "Green," if he would pay a certain sum per week. This Wood foolishly (we think) consented to do. Who was interested in getting Wood to leave? If no one, why has he been harrassed in an unlawful and disgraceful manner?

☞ The *Republican* of last week takes occasion to refer to a private citizen as "the noted 'free love' Democratic orator." Now we have a letter over Judge Wilmot's signature, designating the gentleman referred to, as "gallant and respectable."

Query:—Is the accusation of the *Republican* a malicious falsehood, TYLER, most so mean and depraved, L. Hunt, lowest depths of vice and immorality, Harlow call "*noted* free-love orators," respectively? Take either horn.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book has with the July No. entered upon the 55th volume, and has been in charge of the present publisher for 27 years! This alone is a sufficient guarantee of its superior worth. Send us $3.50, and we will forward Godey and the Democrat, for one year.

Arthur's Home Magazine, is fully up to the standard in Literary merit. The typographical execution is really creditable.

News Items.

....The second section of an important act passed by the late Legislature, and which goes into operation immediately provides as follows:—"That hereafter the tax imposed by section thirty of the act, approved May 8, 1854, for the regulation and continuance of a system of education by common schools, on trades, professions and occupations, or on single freemen, shall in no case be less than one dollar."

....Com. Moore, of the Texas navy, it is stated, has drawn from the U. S. treasury $12,800 for commutation of back pay.

....The Empress Eugenie of France, recently appeared at a ball wearing jewels, whose value was estimated at $800,000, and having flounces of lace on her robe that cost $120,000.

....The copyright of Miss Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England" sold at auction for $34,000.

....R. W. Taylor, a son of the late ex-President has purchased "Bonnie Lassie," a celebrated racer, for $5,000.

....Gideon J. Tucker, Esq, is writing the history of the Democratic party in the State of New York.

....Gen. Scott declined going to the Bunker Hill celebration, in Boston, on account of the illness of Mrs. Scott, now in Paris.

....A contest to elect a Mayor in Providence, R. I., has resulted in the choice of Wm. M. Rodman, the "American" candidate.

....A new Democratic paper is to be started at Tamaqua, Schuylkill Co., to be called the *Democratic Sentinel*, by Messrs. Foulke & Bro. Also a new paper at Ashland, same Co.

....An Alligator has been killed in Hebron, Conn., which measured six feet in length. So says the Willmantic Journal.

....The Topeka Legislature met on the 9th, on the 10th held a secret session, and on the 11th, elected W. A. Philips U. S. Senator, instead of Jim Lane. He is a Tribune reporter it is said. (It is since reported that he was only elected to the State Senate.)

Bogus Gov. Robinson, sent in his message. He has been very strongly denounced by the *Kansas Herald of Freedom*.

....Senator Douglas, by invitation, addressed the citizens of Springfield Ill., on Kansas and Utah affairs, on Friday last.