

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, 1856-6.

The Tribune is now in the middle of its fifteenth year. Vol. XV. of its weekly is commencing on the 1st of September last. The American public need not be made acquainted with its character or claims to distinction. With but a subordinate regard to its political policy or popularity, it has been a standard for righteousness, for truth, for humanity, against fortified iniquity, fraud and oppression. There is not a slaveholder in this continent, though he may never read anything but his bills of sale and notes payable, who does not know and hate THE TRIBUNE; there is not an extensive fabricator of drugged and poisonous liquors who does not consider it a very dangerous and immoral paper, and wonder why its publication is tolerated in a commercial, cotton-buying city like New-York. The Newark Mercury once forcibly remarked that it had never known a hard, gripping, screwing, avaricious employer who was not hostile to THE TRIBUNE, nor one eminently generous and kindly who did not like it. Prompt and outspoken in its denunciations of iniquity and abuse of power, while claiming no exemption from human fallibility, it may have done temporary injustice to individuals, but has never been unfaithful to principle, nor deaf to the cries of the wronged and suffering. In its columns the advocates of novel and unpopular theories contemplating the melioration of human woes, especially those of the voiceless and down-trodden, have ever found audience and hospitality; while it has silently resisted, and will persistently combat, every attempt to proscribo and degrade any class because of diversities of Nativity, Creed, or Color.

In defiance of calumnies the most atrocious, and of hostilities the most deadly and unrelenting, THE TRIBUNE has grown steadily in public appreciation from the day of its origin. Its means of serving the public have been augmented in proportion. Instead of a single editor with one or two assistants, its organization now comprises a numerous body of writers, each fitted by special accomplishment and experience for the particular line of discussion to which his pen is devoted; its daily amount of reading matter given more than quadruples that of its earliest issues; a staff of valued correspondents circles the globe, transmitting early and intelligent narrations of whatever is most worthy of attention; while Politics, Legislation, Literature, Art, History—in short whatever afflicts the social, well-being of mankind, Polemic Theology alone excepted—finds here the freest and most searching discussion.

Attached by profound conviction to the beneficent policy of industrial development and internal intercommunication whose most conspicuous champion through the last half-century was HENRY CLAY—impeded, moreover, with the spirit of forbearance toward our weaker brethren and toward the much wronged Acquirers of his Continent and of Peace with All which will hallow the name of WING, THE TRIBUNE, white surrendering to it its proper independence, cooperated earnestly and ardently with the Wing party so long as its vitality was preserved. When in 1850-2 an attempt was made to interpolate slave-hunting into its creed, we sternly resisted that imposition, when at the close of the Presidential canvass, it was seen that a large portion of the Wings preferred to deny their own party rather than allow its Anti-Slavery wing to share its triumph, even under a conservative Chief on a Pro-Slavery platform, we knew and proclaimed that the Wing party was no more. Subsequent events, including the rise and culmination of the Know-Nothing conspiracy, and the speedy absorption therein of the whole force of Pro-Slavery Whigs, only confirmed our undoubting anticipations. With no sickly lamentations therefore for the inevitable bygone, but with a none, and joy, and sympathy, and words of cheer, have we hailed the beginning and watched the progress of this mighty REPUBLICAN movement which, impelled by the pernicious violation of the Missouri Compact, and stimulated by the astounding outrages wherein the rights of the Free Settlers of Kansas have been the victims—by the repeated and utter violation of their elections by an armed mob collected by conspiracy and hurled suddenly upon them from the border counties of the neighboring Slave State, is destined to sweep away its landmarks of old party lines, and unite the true hearts and strong arms of the free-people in one mighty effort to confine the scourge and banish it, our country within the limits of the States which unadvisedly bound it. To the success of this effort, the energies of THE TRIBUNE will be solemnly devoted, and the TEMPERANCE REFORM, in connection with the entire suppression of the Italian and French speaking languages, will be its constant and unflinching champion.

Comprising as a daily full sheet of moderate size, and with a liberal circulation, THE TRIBUNE is now issued in quarterly form DAILY (three distinct editions) SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY, on a sheet 4 1/2 by 3 1/2 inches, eight ample pages of six columns each. Its circulation has steadily grown from nothing to the following aggregates:

Table with 2 columns: Issue type and Circulation. Daily issue (one and more) 29,500; Semi-Weekly 14,175; Weekly 135,500; California edition 6,000.

Total number of copies 186,175. We believe no other newspaper in the world has a subscription list over half as large as this; and no number of any sort can rival it. And while its extreme cheapness rendering an increase of paying readers, only an indirect pecuniary advantage to us, has doubtless largely swelled its subscription list, it would be necessary not to perceive in this unprecedented increase some evidence of public approval and esteem.

TERMS: THE TRIBUNE, unless on traveling agents and sent out on paper on trust, if it is not stopped when the term paid for expires, and the subscriber does not choose further to pay for it, we resort to no legal process to compel him. On the Weekly, we mean to stop every paper on the expiration of the advance payment, awaiting a fresh remittance from the subscriber. If none comes, we stop it at once. We put no value

agents; wish no money paid to any, when the payer cannot first get to us, or otherwise send it to us; we mailed its safety is at our risk, (and a serious risk it often proves); but are grateful to every one who deems it a good work to obtain and forward the names and money of his friends and neighbors. Our terms invariably are—for the DAILY TRIBUNE, 50¢ per annum; 30¢ SEMI-WEEKLY, 83¢ two copies for \$5; 50¢ for \$11.25; WEEKLY, 82¢ three copies for \$3; five copies for \$8; ten copies for \$12; twenty copies for \$20; address for \$20; larger clubs \$1 each subscriber.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR. All Business and other Communications should be addressed to the Editor to insure attention.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Nov. 1, 1856. Republican Nominations.

For President in 1860: Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio. For Vice-President: Hon. DAVID WILMOT, of Penn'a. The townspeople had a large jollification at Robinson's Hotel Tuesday evening. Everything went off smoothly, and the Charleston Band acquitted themselves creditably.

Some idea of the size of the present Administration may be formed from its recent removal of Mr. J. M. Ruckman, P.M., at Mansfield. It is alleged that he was decapitated because he refused to support the hunker ticket, for which service he was offered the sum of \$200! It will be remembered that the Balance is confessedly a neutral paper.

WANTED—a consistent explanation of Messrs. Alleger & Adams of the Scranton Spirit, relative to their idea of National Democracy. They appear to call themselves National Democrats, yet cannot go the Administration. We had thought that the National Democracy went in for the rights of the South always; so does Mr. Pierce. Then why don't they get the support of the Spirit?

A Voice from the South.—A new rendering of the Constitution. We are indebted to somebody in Des Arc, Arkansas, for a number of the Des Arc Citizen, published in that place. Whoever the donor may be, he has our hearty thanks for the favor, while a continuance of like favors is earnestly solicited. The number in hand gives a fair exposition of the Southern idea of Slavery and Constitutional rights.

Doyle has preached the doctrine of non-interference and peaceable acquiescence for many years, insisting that the South has always been loyal to the Union and the Constitution, and will continue to be if Northern fanaticism, (which term includes everybody not favorable to the invasion of Kansas by a ruffian mob,) only leave the matter open to a peaceable adjustment. (Which means acquiescence in every measure the Slave Power dares undertake.) Occasional extracts from the Southern papers creep into the Northern prints and go far to prove that the doctrine of forbearance has few exponents in the South—fewer than here in the "fiery, fanatical North," as our elegant and courteous Southern brethren express it.

In the paper referred to we find a report of a meeting of the Democracy of White county, with a long string of resolutions appended, from fragmentary extracts from which we will endeavor to give our hunker friends a view of the Democratic idea as understood and expounded by their Arkansas brethren.

The resolutions open with a little glorification of the "great, original Democratic party," all very proper down in Arkansas, doubtless. Then follow sundry hearty kicks at the Know-Nothings, strange, like those bestowed on the same carcass by the late Wellsboro Convention. Then comes a bit of Judge Kane, unintentional of course, but a capital hit. Listen.

Resolved, That the States are sovereign in matters of domestic character; that they have the natural, vested and indisputable right to adopt whatever laws of internal policy they deem best, provided that they be not opposed to the Constitution of the United States, or contrary to public morals. We submit that this knows Kane's doctrine of State Rights on the head, and that effectually. Pennsylvania might do worse than refer the matter to the Arkansas democracy. It is not certain however, that this resolution is intended to apply north of the Black Line. From what follows, we get the impression that it is not. A little farther on we find it resolved.

That the people of the territories have the right to regulate their own domestic concerns; to abolish Slavery, or to establish Slavery, &c. &c. The first term of the proposition seems to be directed aimed at the citizens of Missouri, who hold the contrary doctrine; that is to say, they hold that the actual citizens of Kansas have not the right to regulate their own affairs; and therefore, they cross the line and take possession of the polls by force and arms. And then they elect a Legislature of Missouri entrusted to make laws for the citizens of Kansas; and further, to provide that the citizens of Kansas were capable of self-government, the ready Legislature enact that the whole civil code of Missouri shall have full force and virtue in Kansas! Wasn't that a lovely demonstration of the right of the territories to regulate their own domestic affairs? How will the Arkansas democracy uphold Atchison & Co., and preserve their consistency?

But the conclusion—that the people of a Territory have the right "to establish or abolish Slavery," is neither logic nor common sense. If it be in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, it is entirely a new interpretation. It is generally believed that all organized territories are set up under the common Charter of the Federal Constitution and continue to work under that charter until erected into sovereign States. A territory is not sovereign; it is under the control of Congress; its enactments must receive the sanction of that body before they become permanently operative. And further: If a territory were under the Federal Constitution, yet has the power to establish Slavery, then it follows as a sequence that the Federal Constitution confers on Congress the power to establish Slavery at discretion. Is there any power conferred by the Constitution? Does even the South claim it? Certainly not the respective portion—and no man who has ever read that instrument understanding it for a moment claim for Congress any such right.

Universal Dogmatism against the anti-slavery cause, time out of mind. Socialism, dear Mr. Douglas, is not alone indigenous in the "fiery and fanatical North." It sprung into overgrowth at the South, long before it took root in the inhospitable and colder soil of the North. It has always flourished there, dear Sir, and long before the word "abolitionist" was heard on this western continent. The fact of those relations is depicted in an attempt to repeal the Kansas-Nebraska bill, because it would endanger the rights of the South! Of course it would endanger Slavery! We all know that; but not a whisper about the Union—not a whisper about anything but the rights of the South—Slavery! If it confederates to the South must be avoided though the Union be annihilated. That's Southern State Rights doctrine, gentlemen. How do you like it? Do you doctor anything of that mutual forbearance principle, spoken of by the prophets of dough-freedom? Any brotherly feeling; stopping out on that vast plain of selfishness!

The Arkansas democracy are hard on Know-Nothings because it makes distinctions on account of the accident of birth and the religion of choice. But these nice democrats make distinctions also; they proscribo men on account of the accidents of birth, and color. And it is worse to proscribo men for choosing an unpopular religion than for being black without choosing it? How is it, gentlemen, are you trying to write yourselves down knaves, or asses?—for you certainly seem oscillating between the two.

We oppose Know-Nothingism and Slavery on like grounds—too proscriptive. Both go to work blindly to build up each its class, reckless of all rights and interests except their own. One disfranchises men for not choosing to get the first peep of day in America, and the other entralls men for being physically darker than its adherents. We hold them both as dangerous—the parents of other and more dangerous movements which may proscribo "you and I, and everybody," who does not come up to a warped standard of either ethical, social, or theological excellence.

In another part of the same paper, we find a speech by Mr. Tom. B. Turner, of whom the reporter says: "He showed that if the South wished to secure the Union, she must act with and sustain the National Democratic party for Northern Democrats alone have stood by the South."

Exactly so. Now will the Democratic leaders hereabout, who say that the Democratic party is not a pro-Slavery party just acknowledge the appropriateness of Mr. Tom. B. Turner's compliment this once, for the truth's sake if for no other reason. The whole dependence of the Slave Power is on the democratic party. If the democratic masses act independently of their leaders, Slavery must go down; but if on the contrary, the leaders keep their hold upon the confidence of the masses, Slavery will triumph—which, God forbid!

The New-York Tribune.

A Prospectus of the above-named Journal will be found in the news columns of this paper. We give it place in the news rather than in the advertising columns, for the reason that we consider the prosperity of the Tribune and the advancement of the cause of Free Speech, Free Soil and of Free Men, as being indissolubly linked. The Tribune has always been found battling in behalf of the weak and oppressed against the strong and oppressive—always true to the best interests of Humanity and never hesitating when a blow is to be struck for the Rights of Man.

The Tribune does not come fully up to the standard we have fixed in our own mind as the true one for a paper of its kind. Perhaps it might have missed much of its present prosperity had it come up to that standard—indeed, it is almost certain that such would have been the result. It has not always treated "New Things" with that candor and fairness which after results proved them entitled to. It is not so tolerant and considerate as it was when struggling for the proud position it now occupies—the head of Journalism in the New World. This is not strange; Moderation ensues upon the successful termination of strong Endeavor, and Prosperity makes us more charitable in dealing with Man's follies and vices.

Still, we consider the Tribune the best paper in the world—the fairest, the frankest, the truest to the Great God it advocates and the most reliable as a newspaper. Its face has been familiar to us for the greater part of its existence, and we learned to admire its frank fearlessness and bold denunciation of Wrong while politics was but a myth to us; and so attached to it have we become, that rather than be deprived of its daily visit we would sacrifice one meal per day. As a family paper it is indispensable and the Weekly should find its way into every family circle.

A word as to its influence upon the circulation of country newspapers: It is alleged in a few instances that THE TRIBUNE is rousing the circulation of rural papers. This may be true in some cases; but we have never seen this allegation in any but pro-slavery papers. We start with the proposition that the PEOPLE are the best judges of what they want. When we took charge of this paper, something over a year ago, we commenced canvassing for the Tribune among our patrons who called at the office, and have never suffered an opportunity of speaking a good word for that paper to pass unimproved, since. Our list has increased nearly 300 in the time, and we have ascertained that we have the largest circulation in those districts where the Tribune circulates most freely. "The best way of getting the facts before the People" is the true desideratum we opine. Local interest is the support of the local press.

We ask a careful perusal of the Prospectus referred to, and trust that every one of our patrons will add the Tribune to their list if it is not there already.

What shall we do for Bread?

It may surprise some people to learn that for the last ten days there has not been a pound of flour in this town to be had at any price. Such, however, is the fact. With the largest crop of grain ever cut in Tioga county just harvested and threshed, there is not a pound of flour to be had in this region. Now, fellow-citizens, we know why there is no flour to be had at any price, just at this present time. We know why we were made to eat dirty flour at \$12 a barrel all last winter; and we know that for one we shall shuck against the soulless monopoly that fattened at the expense of the health of the consumers, to the best of our ability. The crop of this county is in the hands of certain manufacturers, who are endeavoring to control the market. If the citizens of this borough wish to buy their bread at a reasonable price—at a living price, they can do it by sending either to Cleveland or Buffalo. If consumers are wise, they will not pump home monopolists. Depend upon it, it is better to pay foreign speculators \$10 per barrel, than home speculators \$12. Why not form a "Cheap Flour Association," like those now being formed in some of the Eastern cities, in which each consumer is a stockholder? Next week we will endeavor to give our readers the plan upon which these Associations are organized.

It is wonderful how suddenly some of the hunkers who fought the battle for Pierce and Slavery so stoutly, up to the closing of the polls on election day, have got the five-o'clocks! More zealous converts, seldom are barged than these same. We observed one of them previous to election who seemed to have taken the party's dirty work by the job, and felt himself highly honored by the preference. He was not left for a single moment during the day, years that culminated the utmost genius of a DeLoe and knocked Gulliver into eternal oblivion, fell from his high high throne from the lips of the emperor. Next day his shell began to rattle—by night it was quite plainly to be seen, he was ready to swear that it never was heard—by night he thought the candle had not been made on principle, and in less than 30 minutes after, the full returns came in, he cast his shell, and stood ready to prove that he was a red-hot fire-soiler, always had been and is.

Doability this is but one of a host of such transformations that took place in different sections of the county at about the same time. We wish to secure a complete list of these transformations for scientific purposes, and hope observers will make their reports as early as may be. We have received a number of a monthly paper entitled, The Rainbow, and devoted to a new, and apparently wonderful discovery in Meteorological Science. It is edited by Dr. E. L. Charnan, not unknown in the World of Science. It contains a table of Meteorological Pre-calculations based upon the ascertained physical laws and harmony of electrical action pervading the solar system. It is established that certain rays of light polarized by differing angles of reflection, possess greater electrical properties than others. On the excess or deficiency of electricity in the atmosphere, Dr. Chapman bases his Premonitions. An excess denotes the phenomena of storms and earthquakes. A deficiency predisposes to sickness, cholera, and general languor in the vegetable as well as in the animal kingdom. Now these pre-calculations are made with nearly the same precision as those relating to planetary occultation. The position of the earth and the planetary bodies being known, it is easy for the mathematician to make his calculations with a degree of exactness rarely surprising. We have carefully examined the Table, and after subjecting it to the test of actual observation, we are satisfied that the pre-calculations are remarkably correct. Why have not the savans of the Smithsonian taken the matter into consideration? We append the Prospectus of the Rainbow: SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, CHAPMAN'S GREAT DISCOVERY.

THE MONTHLY RAINBOW, or Chapman's Pre-calculations for Elementary changes, based upon the discovery of the physical laws and harmony of electrical action pervading the solar system, as involved in the differing effects of light modified (or polarized) by differing angles of reflection on a large scale. This important discovery of the laws of nature which regulate the changes of the elements, constitutes a subject of magnitude and importance, perhaps unsurpassed in the history of science. The surprising accuracy with which Dr. Chapman is enabled to pre-calculates all elementary changes predisposing more to storms, earthquakes, auroras, &c., and also atmospheric changes within the hour of the day, months in the future, and the physical effects on the health, feelings and humors of mankind, must be admitted by all unprejudiced minds to be of incalculable advantage to the whole human race.

In presenting the Rainbow to the public, we do not claim it to be an infallible weather guide. But this much we do claim, that it will be found to be correct to the letter, eight times out of every ten. All we ask is a candid examination. Terms of Rainbow, \$1 per year in advance, 50 cents for six months. CHAPMAN'S PRINCIPALS, or Nature's First Principles, cloth binding, 12mo., 200 pages. Volume I contains a full explanation of the discovery to which Dr. Chapman has devoted the last nine years of close observation. Published every six months, (March and September), price \$1 per volume, for which it will be sent to any part of the country, prepaid. First volume now ready. Address CAMPBELL & CO., 73 South Fourth-L, above Agents wanted in every Co. Walnut, Phila.

Pennsylvania.

When the first returns of the Pennsylvania Election were coming in, it was telegraphed all over the Union that the Nebraska Democracy carried the State by Thirty Thousand majority. We have now the full official Returns, with the exception of the few scores of hundreds of votes cast here and there for Williamson, Martin, or Cleaver—all anti-Nebraska—and it is made certain that

1. The plurality of Plumer, the Nebraska candidate for the only State office, over Nicholson, his leading opponent, is but 11,526.

2. He is in a decided minority of the entire poll of the State—the votes thrown away for Williamson, Martin (K. N.) and Cleaver (Naive) being more than sufficient to have elected Nicholson (Fusion). When all the Scattering are returned, we think Plumer will have at least 2,500 less than a majority of the whole.

3. The vote for Plumer is 5,877 less than the vote for Bigler last year, when he was beaten 37,007 votes by Gov. Pollock. More than Forty Thousand who voted last year have not seen fit to do so this Fall, because of the hopeless distraction of the Opposition.

4. The Opposition have lost the Legislature through the result in four or five great unities—Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, Allegheny—where the Know-Nothings insisted on running tickets on their own pro-riptive Platform, and the Whigs and Republicans could not be induced to vote tickets. The Pittsburgh Gazette states that in that County alone, 1,500 Whigs voted the Democratic ticket expressly to overthrow the Know-Nothings. Adams, Delaware, Schuylkill, Washington, and other Counties, in addition to those already mentioned, were thus thrown away.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE VICTIM OF THE KANSAS RIOTERS.—The Rev. William C. Clark, who was brutally maltreated by the Kansas rioters, was formerly settled at Exeter, N. H., and more recently at Ellipton, Me., where he is now stopping with his friends. He still suffers severely from the effects of the outrage, and is feared by his friends that he will never fully recover. Mr. Clark had intended to settle in Kansas, but it is doubtful whether his physical condition will admit of it.

CONVENTION OF HUSBANDS.—The papers state that a convention of Husbands is to be called shortly at Syracuse, N. Y., to adopt some measures in regard to fashion. They say that since they have to support the expenses of fashion they have the right to regulate its caprices. It is also said that a proposition to raise boys only, in future, is to come before the Convention. The members are to resolve themselves into a Husbands' Rights' Party.

State Election Returns.

Table with columns for County, Republican, Democrat, Fusion, and Total. Lists counties like Allegheny, Adams, Berks, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

149,745 161,281 68,164 3632 2250 362

The Emigration to Kansas.

The New England Emigrant Aid Company have just published an address to the citizens of Missouri, in which they frankly meet the allegations made against them by the Washington Union and other leading journals of the South, more particularly to some resolutions of the Lexington Convention, in which the Company are charged:

- 1. With recruiting armies and hiring agents to go to Kansas. 2. With lacerating aggression on Missouri, with the intention of putting the torch to the dwellings and the knife to the throats of the people. 3. With sending persons to Kansas, who do not intend to remain there, but who go only to interfere with and control the actual settlers.

To the first charge, they reply that they have never hired a man to go to Kansas, or paid the passage of a single emigrant, every one going there under the Company's auspices, having himself provided the means for his passage, being tempted to do so by the favorable accounts which had reached the North for the advantages which Kansas offered to the settlers.

To the second accusation they justly reply that the charge is not sustained by a single specification, but it waves that point so far as to say that it is the earnest wish of the emigrants to maintain the most friendly relations with all whom they meet on their way to Kansas, and that they had done so. The address then indulges in a little very pardonable sarcasm.

By the accidental conditions of travel at the present time it happens that many of the Northern emigrants pass up the Missouri river on their way to their new homes. If this be a grievance to you it is none the less an inconvenience to them. Lengthens their journey to Kansas more than four hundred miles. We venture to say, however, that they have so borne this inconvenience as to give no serious ground of complaint to those with whom they have had dealings in your State.

The third accusation is rebutted by a long explanation of the realopets and proceedings of the company, which will probably not be without its effect upon the people of Missouri. They are so well understood at the North, however, that we need not recapitulate them. The address thus concludes:—

We trust that this simple statement will satisfy all good citizens of Missouri in their anxiety to be relieved in regard to the plan and purpose of our company. We have done nothing to enroach upon you and yours.—We have done nothing that friendly brothers of the same great nation should not do. We claim no right in Kansas but what are given us by the Constitution and laws. We claim none which we are not ready to concede to every living man. The misrepresentations which have been made of our company do not injure us. It is only to defend the character of our friends in Kansas that we have felt called upon to notice them at all, and we write this friendly address to you, and entreat your candid attention to it, that you may be no longer misled as to the peaceful and legitimate purposes of the New England settlers of that Territory. They are a people who know their rights and are resolved to maintain them. But they respect, also, the rights of others, and will in the no aggressions upon neighboring States.

Political Espionage of the Press.

The crooked backed Richard of Gloucester said "Crows get by blood, must be by blood maintained," and in the same manner the villainy of the Kansas business must be sustained and carried on by other villainies.—There is a postmaster at Atchison, in Kansas, named Robert S. Kelly, being also one of the editors of the Squatter Sovereign, a paper devoted to slavery extension, who has taken upon himself to exclude from circulation, and send back to the office of publication, all copies of a Free State paper called the Herald of Freedom. He took all of the papers, received at the Atchison office, and wrote on each "Sent back from Atchison, K. T. Refused." And on one he endorses the following:

"Necessity may bring me to crime, but while I draw breath, I cannot be induced to lend a hand to a measure which I know to be suicidal to the interests of the South, cannot, and will not circulate this libel."

We challenge LOUIS NAPOLEON, or any of the House of Hapsburg, or even Sir James Graham, of seal-breaking notoriety in the British Post Office, to institute a more autocratic decision than this! Having thus subscribed the newspapers, he re-bundled the entire package and sent them back with a note to his brother editor, telling him:

"As there is a law now in force in this Territory, prohibiting the circulation of incendiary publications, I must respectfully decline giving them a circulation. You will confer a favor by keeping your rotten and corrupt effusions from tainting the pure air of this portion of the Territory."

This case has been submitted to Postmaster General Campbell, and we much mistake his decision of character, if he does not dismiss him for this shameful abuse of power. To show the danger of the thing, bring the case nearer home. Suppose we should be so unfortunate as to indite an article, which did not meet the political views of our Postmaster here, John Miller, Esq., and in consequence thereof he should refuse to forward or distribute the papers, and return them to our office, what would be the public verdict? Let the answer be applied to the man KELLY in Kansas, and up in that verdict let the Postmaster General mete out his punishment.—Phila. Sun.

The President on Pennsylvania.

In the course of his speech at Harrisburg recently, President Pierce remarked that— Without a cheerful practical obedience to all its obligations, no Keystone, armistice seems to be set, may be shaken and remain in its place. Your past, however, is the best guidance for the future. From the days of William Penn, eminently a peace-loving and peace-cultivating people, you have shone from no responsibility, and latterly become a danger which threatened our common country.

To which, with other remarks, a Quaker answers in the Albany Journal as follows:— Did it ever occur to thee, friend Franklin, that the same "trust" was given to thee as a Penn? He had the charter of an eastern Territory thou of a western one. He gave a bargain with the Indians; he broke one; he gave a "Fundamental Constitution" to his Territory; he took away the Fundamental Constitution from thine. He brought peace into his; thee sent strife into thine—His emissaries were 100 Friends, without a musket; thine were 200 enemies, each with a Bowie knife and a revolver. He appointed Magistrates to render every man his due; thee removed the only Magistrate that sought to do his duty. Two years he spent in laying the foundation of a "City of Brotherly Love," and in making all its neighbors friends; two years thou hast spent in setting every man's hand against his neighbor. In the bell that rings in his State House he written, "Proclaim Liberty throughout the land, to all the inhabitants thereof;" in thine it is written, "Proclaim Slavery to all the inhabitants of thy Territory." Then, friend, thee can make a Pennsylvania, out thee would not make one. Thou tellest the "Quakers" they are a "peace-loving and peace-cultivating people," yet when twenty of them sent thee a peaceful petition in the Senate, thee protested to believe them men of the sword, waging Civil War on the meek and patient brethren of the South! Well would it be for thee, friend Franklin, if thy "signatures" could "suffice" and thy "parcements" perish! like those men of old time, thee had praised William Penn in the works of thy hands half as much as in the "Ohs" and "Ahs" of thy mouth, thee would not in words of the good man whose name thou (breast) have said as dear as thou hast thy whistle.

Attempt to kidnap.

THE KIDNAPER ARRESTED AND BOUND OVER!—On Saturday morning last our whole community was thrown into a feverish state of excitement by the attempt of a man from Virginia, as he represented himself, forcibly to carry off a negro, who he alleged belonged to a citizen of Virginia, and was his slave. A number of our most worthy citizens interferred with his effort to forcibly carry off the colored man, and persuaded of him by what authority he made the arrest, which he refused, stating that he acted under the laws of Congress, and used the laws of Pennsylvania. He said he belonged to a higher authority than that of our State. He was not in possession of the requisite authority, or carrying off of the negro he was permitted to run at large. A warrant was then issued for the arrest of the negro-catcher from the office of Esquire Cox, which was served, and the defendant bound over in the sum of two thousand dollars for his appearance at term of our court. The above are simply the facts as they came to our knowledge. The laws of the United States, and of Pennsylvania, do not permit a man, whether the property he claims belongs to him or not, to forcibly, and without process, as authority, carry off like a slave a man, a woman, or child, without having his case properly adjudicated before some regular officer. Even if a negro was a slave, and he had absconded from his master, he could not carry off a man or woman, or child, without an investigation at this court, after which will be more proper to make arrangements. Indiana, Penn., Whig, Dec. 19.