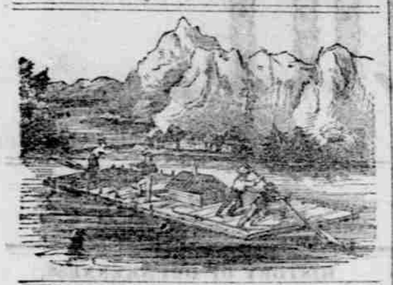
THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

Raftsman's Journal.



S. B. ROW, Editor and Proprietor.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 19, 1856.

Nominees of the Philadelphia Convention.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE.
VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON DONNELSON.

"Union for the Sake of the Union."—The call for the Union Convention, which is to assemble at Harrisburgh on the 26th, has met with a pretty general and hearty response throughout the State. The American, Whig and Republican presses have favored it with equal cordiality, and meetings have been called in a majority of the counties to select delegates. There is little doubt that the Convention will be well attended, and it is to be hoped will be composed of men of prudence and ability, who will adopt such measures as will yet reconcile difficulties and effect the contemplated union. To accomplish this, a conciliatory spirit must be exercised by every one—personal feelings and prejudices must be laid aside—old animosities must not be permitted to sway the opinions of any—ultraism must be thrown away—concessions must be made by all. If dissention and distraction are allowed to exist in the anti-Administration ranks, nothing else than discomfiture and defeat need be expected. On the other hand, it is morally certain that if the different opposition elements can be combined and be made to work harmoniously, they will ride triumphantly over their foes in the ensuing campaign.

Earthquakes in Japan and California.—By the arrival of the steamship Prometheus at New Orleans on the 12th, intelligence has been received by way of San Francisco of a terrible earthquake in Japan on the 11th of November, by which the city of Jeddo was destroyed. It is estimated that *one hundred thousand* houses were demolished, burying in their ruins *thirty* thousand human beings. Fire broke out in the same time in thirty different parts of the city, and as the consuming flames were encircling the buildings, the earth would open and then speedily close over them and their unfortunate inmates who knew not whither to flee.

A severe shock of an earthquake was also experienced in California, on the 15th February. In San Francisco and other towns many buildings were more or less injured, some having the walls shattered and cornices thrown off, while others were rocked to and fro like a cradle. Men, women and children were seen rushing through the houses in their night clothes, seeking safety from the supposed danger. The shock was felt throughout the State, and by vessels lying in the harbor, and the waters of the bay at San Francisco were much agitated. No lives, it is thought, were lost. Many persons, who lived in large brick buildings, after the shock took up temporary quarters in wooden tenements.

"Read It."—We have received a lengthy communication, with the above heading, from a respectable citizen of Morris township, containing the proceedings of a meeting of the School Directors of that township, at which a motion was made by one of the Board to the effect that the school houses should be open for the preaching of the gospel. Our correspondent says the motion "was met with great vehemence and violently opposed" by three of the Directors. Of the one, he remarks, "we should not think it strange that he would oppose the gospel, being a Roman Catholic." A motion, made by one of the Board, for the erection of a school house at the lower end of the township, where the greater part of the children, according to the writer, have been deprived, from want of a building, of the facilities of education for nearly eight years, met with a similar fate; and he inquires, "where would we soon find ourselves if our common school system should be taken away and the gospel removed from our midst? Would we not be likely to sink into ignorance and superstition?" We are sorry to learn that any man, or set of men, in the county, should endeavor to prevent the preaching of the Word of God, by refusing the use of buildings, under their control, for that purpose.

Auditor General.—The following communication we received at too late an hour to appear in last week's paper:—

Brookville, Pa., March 11, 1856.

Mr. Editor:—Permit me to present through the columns of your valuable paper, the name of the Hon. Jared B. Evans, of Jefferson County, as a candidate for nomination for Auditor General at the approaching State Convention. Judge Evans is fresh from the ranks of the people, and is without question one of the best and most practical business men in Western Pennsylvania, and if nominated would carry this portion of the State by a large majority. American.

Hon. H. Souther, of the State Senate, will please accept our thanks for a copy of the Auditor General's Report on Banks, as well as for numerous other favors.

A letter from Gonzales county, Texas, dated the last week in February, says they were "to commence planting corn during this week. The gardens are beginning to flourish, and look quite green. Peas, cabbage, mustard, onions, radishes, are up and doing well."

JAMES BUCHANAN.

As this gentleman seems to be the bright particular star of that faction which insults the memory of Thomas Jefferson, by calling themselves Democrats, it may not be amiss, to show what Mr. Buchanan thought of them in 1815. The people must decide whether Mr. B. was honest then, or dishonest now. Foreign influence, limited as it was then, alarmed him much, and he trembled for the "wild and visionary theories" of those who courted it. But that influence having now become powerful, and a ponderous "make weight" in political contests, surely there is a greater necessity for "banishing this fiend from our society." The extract is from a speech delivered by Mr. Buchanan in the city of Lancaster, on the 4th of July, 1815.

"We ought to use every honest exertion to turn out of power those weak and wicked men who have abandoned the political path marked out for this country by Washington, and whose wild and visionary theories have been at length tested by experience and found wanting. *Above all, we ought to drive from our shores foreign influence, and cherish exclusively American feeling. Foreign influence has been in every age the curse of Republics.* Herjaundiced eyes see all things in false colors. The thick atmosphere of prejudice, by which she is forever surrounded, excludes from her sight the light of Heaven. Whilst she worships the nation for this very crime, she curses the enemy of that nation even for their virtues. In every age she has marched before the enemies of her country, proclaiming peace when there was no peace, and lulling its defenders into fatal security, while the iron hand of despotism was aiming a death-blow at their liberties. Already our Infant Republic has felt her withering influence. Already has she involved us in a war, which had nearly cost us our existence. *Let us then learn wisdom from experience, and forever banish this fiend from our society.*"

The Progressive Spirit.—The Legislature of New Mexico has passed an act to create and organize the Atlantic and Pacific Rail Road Company, with a capital of ten millions of dollars. The sixteenth section provides that the Eastern terminus of said road shall be as near the city of Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, and the Western terminus as near the city of San Francisco, in the State of California, as practicable, and the main trunk thereof shall pass through the Territory of New Mexico at the most practicable points, to be determined by the stockholders, between the latitude of the northern and southern boundaries of the Territory.

What Waste!—During the year ending January, 1855, there were distilled in the United Kingdom of England, Ireland, and Scotland, 5,254,968 quarters of malt, being an increase over the preceding year of 12,907 quarters. The average wheat crop of the United Kingdom is 13,500,000 quarters, showing that the quantity of barley made into malt and thereby withdrawn from the legitimate food market, is equal to one-third of the whole wheat produce. The land occupied in the growth of barley and hops for the breweries of Great Britain and Ireland is about 1,200,000 acres, which would produce more than twice as much wheat as is annually imported.

War Expenses.—The existing war has already cost England $250,000,000, which is six times as much as the whole of the expenditure of the government for the same time for the purposes of peace. Add to it the expenditures of France, and we obtain an enormous aggregate, as much lost to the nations themselves as if it were cast into the sea. Russia too must have lavished other millions, besides impoverishing the country, and decimating the people; and in the whole we have a gigantic example of the calamity which the ambition of one man can inflict upon a suffering world.

A Magazine of Death.—The grounds belonging to the United States Arsenal, at Baton Rouge, La., embrace an area of twenty-seven miles. In the three magazines there are 30,000 pounds of powder and 9,000 round of cartridges for small arms and cannon. The storehouses contain 35,000 muskets, rifles, and carbines and pistols; 2,500 sabres, 100 cannon, 600,000 cannon balls and shells, 30,000 pounds canister, and accoutrements for 100,000 men. The total value of the land and buildings, with contents, is over $61,000,000.

Sad Effects of Reversed Expectations.—We learn (says the Rochester Democrat) that a farmer near Galt, Canada West, who had 800 bushels of wheat, for which he had been offered the high prices of last season, but chose to keep it in the hope of getting more, hung himself last week. Another farmer near London, had three years' crops on hand, which he refused to sell at the extreme rates of last fall. He is now insane, his reason giving way at the prospect of having to sell at a greatly reduced price.

The Defaulter Schuyler.—The *N. Y. Herald* states that the report that Mr. Schuyler is living in some obscure village in Germany, is entirely without foundation. He died some months since at a small place near Nice. His family returned to this country in the steamship Arago, and now reside in New York City. Upon the receipt of the intelligence of his death, his son-in-law went to Italy for the purpose of bringing home the family, and they all returned.

A Mosquito Buzz!—The Washington correspondent of the *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser* says he has information which renders it almost certain that as soon as the late Nicaraguan decree annexing the Mosquito Territory shall be attempted to be executed, the commanders of the British vessels of war of the West India station will interfere to prevent it. And then—what then Mr. Marcy?

Mr. Browne's license bill, which passed the Senate recently, was materially amended in the House, reducing the rates of license. In these amendments the Senate refused to concur, and the bill consequently goes to a joint committee of conference, consisting of Messrs. Browne, Wherry and Jordan, of the Senate, and Messrs. Wright, (Luz.,) Getz and Hunsecker, of the House.

ANOTHER SNORT FROM THE WAR HORSE.

Rev. John Chambers, a Democrat, of Philadelphia, not long since wrote a letter to his Democratic brethren on the subject of the "Jug Law," in which he gave them particular "fits." Below will be found another, in which he walks into the unterrified in a manner that is as amusing as it is refreshing.

Philadelphia, Feb. 21, 1856.

Hon. Harlan Ingram—*My dear sir*:—I have read your speech delivered in the Senate, on the 12th inst., on the Restraining Liquor Law. I also read the speech of the Hon. Judge Wilkins, and other distinguished gentlemen of the Senate. As I proceeded, line by line, through the speeches, I earnestly sought to find, in one or the other, or all together, a single argument in favor either of the manufacture, sale or use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, but from necessity or choice, you have not said the first word in favor of the business in one form or another.

True, you have denounced some of the ministers of religion—stigmatized many of the temperance men as fanatics, and all of you, as a sort of salvo I presume, denounced drunkenness in the most measured terms. But where, let me ask, is your consistency in railing at drunkards, and yet defending the accursed traffic by which drunkards are made? If you condemn the *effect*, does not consistency require you to condemn the *cause*? What is all this but battling on the side of drunkenness, for it is folly to say that is not the side you are on; for surely a man of your intelligence will not pretend to deny that just so long as intoxicating liquors are to be had as a beverage, drunkenness and its fearful catalogue of evils will prevail. Facts on this subject are a great deal better than fine spun theories or sham logic.

Prove if you can, that liquor drinking is a benefit to the individual, the family, the community, the Church or the State. Let the members of the Senate and the House, who are in favor of the liquor business, hold a meeting, make the venerable Judge Wilkins chairman, then compare notes, and see from the appalling facts connected with the liquor business during the last one hundred years, if the protection and perpetuation of this traffic is worthy of the earnest efforts of grave Senators and wise Legislators! Point out in how many instances the use of intoxicating liquors has reformed the abandoned; how many worthless husbands have been restored to their broken hearted wives and worse than fatherless children, by their use! How many widowed mothers in Pensylvania have had cause, morning and evening, to thank God for the practical influence of the bar-room upon their prodigal sons! Set forth the beneficent effects of tippling houses and dram drinking, upon which you and many of our Democratic friends are throwing your aegis. How many souls have been sent to eternity from our grog shops! How much our prisons have been depopulated and how many lives have been saved from the halter by our delectable dram shops!

Come, my brother Democrats of the Senate and the House, give us some cheering statistics in regard to the delicious fruits of the rum traffic. Has the sale of intoxicating liquors reduced taxation one mill, or decreased the number of paupers, except by consigning to an early and dishonored grave the bloated carcases of the miserable victims of rum?

My Dear Sir, I deeply lament that you and the great body of the Democratic members in the Senate and House should have espoused the cause of the Liquor League, a combination as infamous as the object they seek to accomplish is wicked. What an opportunity you have to prove that Democracy is the sum of equal rights, the cause of the widow and the orphan, the cause of virtue and good morals, and is not affiliated, as its enemies have often represented, with riot, rowdyism and rum!—Attempt to palliate liquor selling and dram drinking! It is the source of all villainies: "the winding sheet of souls;" the frightful vortex where young men and old men—where husbands, fathers and sons are eventually swallowed up. Look at your associate in the Senate, N. B. Browne, Esq., what a noble example has he furnished of intelligence, independence patriotism and moral courage! He stands on a pinnacle, so high above the whiskey advocating Democrats, that they would have to look sharp through Sir Isaac Newton's great telescope to see his fair proportions and manly stature. He has reared for himself an enduring monument, upon which will be inscribed:—The friend of the people, the true patriot, the enlightened Statesmen, the honest Senator. You might have done the same; nay, you can hold a place of equal honor, influence and respectability, if you will break loose the iron fetters of the Liquor League. Do it, my dear sir, at any cost; do it if you have to pluck out a right eye, or cut off a right hand; do it for the honor of Democracy; above all, do it for the sake of bleeding virtue and suffering humanity, and the thousands who are tempted and destroyed by the worm of the still.

Yours truly, John Chambers.

Central America.—General Walker has seized all the boats belonging to the Transit Company, and after annulling the charter, has granted a new charter to another Company.

It is said that Costa Rica has not received Col. Schlessinger, and there is strong opposition there to the foreign party in Nicaragua.

Col. Kinney has published a letter in substantiation of his claim in Central America.

From Mexico.—The New Orleans papers have news from Vera Cruz to the 8th instant. Affairs at Puebla had changed but little. Tamarez was still there, and 8,000 government troops were soon expected to carry on the seige. The revolution had been crushed in other parts. The Constituent Congress has elected Comonfort President for one year.

The horses in New York have suffered beyond parallel and beyond endurance, in consequence of the impediments occasioned by snow. The "Spirit of the Times" says no less than 900 have been killed or have died in this city during the late snow season.

GLEANINGS.

A Russo-Chinese hog, weighing 1400 lbs., is on exhibition in Cincinnati. He grew in Clinton county, Ohio.

Dr. Snow, of Providence, R. I., estimates the annual value of the products of the industry of that city at $14,513,152.

The Hebrews late in session at Cleveland have resolved to found a University at Cincinnati, for the education of their people.

Over twelve thousand barrels of whiskey, it is stated, has been shipped for the South from Cincinnati during the first week of navigation.

In Nassau Hall, Princeton, there are 337 students of whom 67 are professors of religion, 50 candidates for the ministry, and 28 sons of ministers.

Col. Garland, Treasurer of New Orleans, has become a defaulter and has been held to bail in the sum of $500,000 in default of which he was sent to prison.

Mosquitoes grow so large in Texas that they hunt them with rifles. After they are slain, their suckers are cut off and used by house carpenters for augers.

An editor in Iowa has become so hollow from depending upon the printing business alone for bread, that he proposes to sell himself for a stove pipe.

A keeper of a saloon in Geelong, advertising his establishment, thus concludes—"those of my patrons who may require it, shall be sent home on a wheelbarrow gratis."

For everything you buy, or sell, let or hire, make an exact bargain at first, and be not put off to a hereafter by one that says to you, "we shall not disagree about trifles."

The fire and explosion of gunpowder at St. Martinsville, La., a few days since, destroyed property to the amount of $200,000, and killed twenty-three persons. Most of them were slaves.

On Saturday night, the 15th, one of the Camden and Philadelphia ferry boats took fire and burned up. There were upwards of 70 persons on board, of whom some 25 or 30 are missing and dead.

An editor down east said that he hoped to be able to present a marriage and a death as original matter in his columns, but unfortunately a thaw broke up the wedding, and the doctor got sick, and the patient recovered.

The Crystal Palace, the only Republican palace, has recently been purchased by the American Institute for the permanent exhibition of art and industry, for the sum of $125,000, less than one-quarter what it cost.

Great activity in business transactions is noticed at all the large Western cities, consequent upon the re-opening of the principal rivers. From Cincinnati South, the ice has entirely disappeared. The prospects of the season are cheering.

The House of Representatives of Georgia, on the 23d of February, passed by a large majority, a bill setting apart the proceeds of the tax upon free negroes as a fund to be applied to their removal to Liberia, or other places beyond the limits of the United States.

The Nebraska City News says that a land fever is raging there. Claims of one hundred and sixty acres, within two and a half miles of that city, are selling at from $500 to $800.—For one farm joining the city on the west the owner has been offered $6,000 in gold, which was refused.

Punch furnishes the last argument yet discovered against moustaches. He paints two rough Crimean soldiers, with pipes in their mouths, and a thicket of hair all over their faces, meeting, and one complains to the other: "I tell yer what, I don't half like these moustaches. *They do mop up such a lot of grog.*"

An exciting and ludicrous chase after a thieving pedlar, who got away from the Sheriff at Thorndike, in the western part of Massachusetts, took place one night, recently. The sheriff pursued in a sleigh, got overturned in a snow bank, and finally found the pedlar in a hog pen hid behind a large specimen of live pork.

The Hon. Roger Sherman died at New Haven on the 4th inst, in his 88th year. He was a son of Hon. Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, one of the leading men in framing the Constitution of the United States, and one of the soundest statesmen that our country ever possessed.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives, on the 5th inst., by a vote of 103 to 140, refused to repeal the act which confers upon jurors the right of judging or deciding the question of the constitutionality of any law. This is important to the people of the State, especially so far as it bears upon the enforcement or non-enforcement of the Maine Liquor Law.

The express train from Norfolk (Va.) to Weldon (N. C.) on Monday, went through a curve in the bridge near Marriottsville, killing Messrs. Adams & Co's express messenger, Mr. Daugherty, mail agent, and Charles Neal, a boy. The engineer and several of the passengers were severely injured. The train, after the accident, took fire and was entirely destroyed.

A petition has been presented to the New York Legislature, asking that a law be passed making every alternate year a "leap year."—The petition sets forth that the past few weeks of the new year, many more marriages have taken place than in ordinary seasons; and they believe that leap year is a useful and beneficial institution, calculated to do much for "woman's rights."

A vessel lately left San Francisco for China, having as a part of her cargo one hundred and seven coffins containing the bodies of dead Chinese. This is explained in this way; Chinese speculators hire large bodes of men in China to work in the mines in California. The bodies of those who die there are taken back to prove to those from whom they were hired that their services were at an end.

THE PRESENT KANSAS QUESTION.

Horace Greely, writing from Washington under date of March 6th, gives the following view of the Kansas Question, which will perhaps give the reader a pretty correct comprehension of it.

The Kansas question is up, and, while Members are debating it in long and logical speeches, full of devotion to Liberty and devotion to the Union, I propose to state the case—not one side of it, but the whole case—as briefly and clearly as I can. With this view, I will throw the antagonist assertions and positions into the form of a dialogue between Whitfield, Reeder and the House—as follows:

Whitfield, Reeder,—I present my credentials as a Delegate elect from Kansas.

The House—Stand back, gentlemen! Which of you has the certificate of the legal returning officer?

Whitfield—I have. Here it is!

The House—Very good. You are thereby entitled to take the oath and the seat until an investigation can be had. Mr. Reeder! You must contest and send in your memorial. It shall be duly considered. Mr. Whitfield's certificate is *prima facie* evidence of his right, but nothing more. Bring on your proof that he was not fairly elected and that you were, and you shall be admitted in his stead.

Reeder—Well, gentlemen! I am here as a contestant, then, if you will have it so. I challenge the right of John W. Whitfield as Delegate for Kansas, and claim to be myself the true and fairly chosen representative of the actual settlers of that Territory.

The House—How do you propose to prove this?

Reeder—By showing that the alledged Legislature which passed the election laws under which and prescribed the day on which Whitfield claims to have been elected, was no Legislature of Kansas—that it was chosen by the votes of residents of Missouri mainly or wholly—that those residents were enrolled, organized, and officered in Missouri through secret societies operating for weeks before the election—that they came over in large armed bands on the day before and day of election—that steamboats black with them landed them in Kansas on the day of election, and took them away after voting, before night—that cavalcades of them went over on horseback and in wagons, took possession of nearly all the polls, as had been preconcerted—that, when the judges of elections hesitated or refused to allow them to vote, they expelled those officers by violence and terror and appointed their own creatures in their stead—that by this astounding conspiracy and outrage the voice of Kansas was stifled and a Pro-slavery Legislature imposed on her by residents of Missouri—a Legislature which in no manner represented Kansas, and could not bind her—a Legislature whose existence she ignored and whose acts she has always repudiated.

Whitfield—O this won't do! This same Reeder, who now contests, was Territorial Governor, through the first half of the last year and himself commissioned the Members of this same Legislature. He is thus estopped from denying the validity of its acts.

Reeder—No, sir! I expressly *rejected* the claims of about one third of the Members, who sat in that Legislature. Proofs were submitted to me that they were returned by conspiracy, corruption, violence and fraud, and on the strength of those proofs I refused them certificates and ordered new elections to fill their places. In one case, a fresh irruption from Missouri took place, and a fresh election was held by a repetition of these outrages, but no legal evidence of such repetition of abuse was seasonably submitted to me, and I commissioned the members returned. In every other case of a second election, new members were chosen all Free St te men. Yet, when the pretended Legislature assembled, *all these Free State Members*—the only members honestly elected by residents of Kansas—*were expelled from their seats and the elect of the Border Ruffians at the regular election were pitched into their places*, and helped make the laws under which Whitfield claims a seat here.

Whitfield—Well, suppose this third of the Members *were* bogus—the other two thirds were all right—or at least you are estopped from questioning their right, for you commissioned them.

Reeder—True, Sir, I gave certificates to all those returned to me as duly elected except those with regard to whom evidence was submitted to me that they had been returned by fraud. I had no discretion in the premises.—But does it follow that, because I was not legally informed of specific frauds and usurpations within a few days after a certain election, that I should be estopped from proving such frauds and usurpations several months afterward, when I *had* been apprised of them?—Shall my ignorance of most important facts in April or May of last year deprive the People of Kansas of the power and right now to urge those facts in bar of a perpetuation and aggravation of the flagrant wrongs to which they had been subjected?

Whitfield—This Legislature, after being organized, was recognized and addressed by you as a legal body, and you must now abide by that recognition.

Reeder—No, Sir! not the Legislature under whose acts you claim a seat here. When the alleged Legislature first met at Pawnee City, I *did* recognize it; but when it proceeded forthwith to adjourn to Shawnee Mission, I immediately notified the members that I would not recognize them as a Legislature after such removal. The organic Kansas-Nebraska act gave to the Governor of Kansas the power to "*fix*" the place of meeting of the Territorial Legislature; I *fixed* it accordingly at Pawnee; I vetoed the act by which the Legislature sought to remove to the neighborhood of their Missouri homes; and, as they persisted, I never afterward recognized them as a Legislature. All the laws in question, including that under which you claim to be elected, were passed after that removal—passed at a place where no Legislature was ever legally convened. If you mean to be technical, therefore, and stand on your legal advantage, I tell you that you have none to stand on.

Whitfield—But if that Legislature is not a legal body, there is no lawful authority in Kansas, and chaos is come again.

Reeder—Oh no! there are the Constitution of the United States, the laws of the United States, including the organic law of Kansas, and the officers of the United States—Governor, Secretary, Marshall, Judges, and others. All these are authoritative in Kansas, and the People cheerfully obey them. It is your fraudulent bogus Missourians' Legislature that they repudiate.

Whitfield—But there was no day of election, no election laws, except those prescribed by the Legislature at Shawnee Mission.

Reeder—Precisely so—and by whose fault? Your backers vitiated the election ordered by me in pursuance of law—they debauched the Legislature—they substituted Missouri Ruffianism for the rule of the People of Kansas which the act of Congress contemplated. The Legislature being thus corrupted—like a barrel of cider into which a hogshead of filthy water has been poured—the People very properly repudiate its doings, Election Laws included.—They had then no alternative but to choose their own day and thereon elect a Delegate or go unrepresented here. They elected the former course—so I am here.

Committee of Elections—But why, Mr. Reeder, did they not, to preclude all cavil, waive the question of authority, and vote on the day prescribed by this questionable Legislature? We understand you to say that the people of Kansas are strongly on your side?

Reeder—Simply because they were morrally certain that the gigantic frauds of the Legislative Election in March would be repeated and probably aggravated at the Delegate Election in October. They knew right well that they stood no chance, few and unarmed as they then were, in attempting to contest an election against the organized Ruffianism of the entire Missouri Border. And beside, they could not have voted at the Election prescribed by that Legislature without acknowledging its authority and agreeing to be bound by its enactments. Yet these enactments allow every *inhabitant* of the Territory—no matter whether he has been such over a year or less than a day—to vote at each election, unless he is opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law or the Kansas-Nebraska act, in which case, if challenged, he cannot vote at all, no matter how long he has been a resident. Of course, under such laws, expressly calculated and intended to let Missourians vote and shut out Free State citizens of Kansas, our side had no chance. Our only hope lay in the repudiation of that bogus Legislature and all its works.

Whitfield—Do you deny that the vote by which I was chosen was a legal one?

Reeder—Yes, sir, I do. I am credibly informed that a large portion of it was polled by Missourians who came over on purpose.

Whitfield—But suppose I were *not* legally elected, how does that help your case?

Reeder—Just thus: The Legislature having been corrupted and destroyed by Pro-Slavery frauds, the People were thrown back on their primary rights—rights such as Michigan, California and other States asserted when they formed their first Constitutions respectively. They held meetings resolved to have an election for Delegate, appointed a day, gave public notice, chose judges, held an election and made me their Delegate by a nearly unanimous vote. In other words, I stand here exactly as did the first Delegate from Nebraska chosen by a spontaneous movement of the People. You, Sir, stand here the representative of that Pro-Slavery faction which corrupted our ballot-boxes and vitiated our Legislature, and which cannot be permitted to plead its own willful and gigantic wrongs as a bar to other men's assertion of their most sacred rights. In short, I claim the seat because I was voted for and fairly chosen at the only election which the People of Kansas have been permitted to hold; while you are here the representative and attorney of their invaders, oppressors, persecutors, despoilers, and murderers.

Whitfield.—That is all Buncombe. It does not make out even a *prima facie* case.—Though all you assert were proved, it would not support your claim to the seat. I move a non suit.

The Committee—You are not entitled to a non-suit, Mr. Whitfield! The case turns on facts; and if Gov. Reeder can establish what he asserts, it will go hard with your seat. We must advise the House to proffer Gov. R. the fullest opportunity to make good his allegations. We must not grudge expense and trouble when the rights and liberties of a whole people are involved.

The Minority—We object to sending for persons and papers. We concur with Whitfield, that all that is alleged by Reeder would not, if established, entitle him to oust the former.

The House— . . . . . .

The People—Let the whole truth come out, and let the seat be awarded to whomsoever shall be proved the true representative of the citizens of Kansas. Amen!

The Way Sam is Dying.—As some people would have it appear that "Sam" is almost defunct, we give the following results of municipal and township elections which have casually fallen under our notice. That text in Job for his "funeral sermon" will have to be held over for a little while yet.

Troy, N. Y., Mayor and Council, by 810 majority. Last year, the same candidate was defeated by 114. Bath, Maine, William Rice, American, elected Mayor. Amherst, Mass., the entire American ticket elected, with the exception of three minor officers, elected by the Republicans. Enfield Mass., a clean sweep for the Americans, with the exception of one School Trustee. Taunton, Mass., a clean sweep—very little opposition. New Castle, N. H., the whole American ticket elected by a decisive majority. Green Island, N. J., whole ticket—95 majority. Greenbush, N. Y., 50 majority for the ticket. North Greenbush, N. Y., 58 majority for the ticket. Auburn, N. Y., the home of Seward, a glorious victory. Little Falls, N. Y., 50 majority for the Americans. Oswego, N. Y., the Americans swept the city by about 300 majority. Blackstone, Mass., American ticket, 169. All others *fire*. Oxbridge, Mass., "all's well" for the Americans. South Reading, Mass., a glorious victory for the American party. Saranac, N. Y., "we have met the enemy and they are ours." Danemora, N. Y., the Americans victorious. Peru, N. Y., a clean sweep. Chenango, N. Y., the enemy were routed and riddled most effectually. Middleborough, Mass., the whole American ticket elected with the exception of two Selectmen. Davidson county, Tenn., the Americans elected all but Sheriff, by a large majority. Gates, N. Y., entire American ticket elected by over 50 majority. Mendon, N. Y., American ticket elected by about the same majority. Ogden, N. Y., a clean sweep for the American ticket, by a handsome majority. Palmyra, N. Y., American ticket elected by an increased majority over that of last year. Arcadia, N. Y., the whole American ticket elected by a large majority over all combinations.

Late from California.—The steamship Prometheus arrived at New Orleans, March 12., with San Francisco dates to the 20th Feb. She left San Juan on the 5th inst. The steamship Northern Light left on the same day for New York, with $800,000 in gold.

The Markets have slightly improved; and the mines are yielding largely.

A shock of an earthquake occurred at San Francisco on the 15th February, and caused some slight damage,. It was felt throughout the State.

The appointment of Mr. McDuffie, as U. S. Marshal of the Northern District, has caused much indignation. He is charged with being a professional gambler, and strong petitions have been signed for his removal. It is supposed that President Pierce has been imposed upon or made the appointment by accident.

The Indians are still committing outrages in Oregon and Washington Territories. Numerous volunteer companies are mustering to act against the marauders.