

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., SEPT. 16, 1857.

BUCHANAN AND SLAVERY.—We publish in another portion of our paper the Memorial of Prof. Silliman, and forty-two others, addressed to President Buchanan, relative to Kansas affairs...

"BOILING AROUND."—Our neighbors of the Clearfield Republican are funny fellows, if we are permitted to judge of their characters by a long article, on "The Journal," in their last number...

SELAH!—WILL WONDERS NEVER CHASE?—The last Clearfield Republican, the nominal organ of the Democratic party in this county, in its last number, has a lengthy editorial defence of the notorious H. Butler Swoope...

The Lebanon... and the Location of that branch are divided on the... of that branch are divided on the...

LETTER FROM NEBRASKA.

Correspondence of the "Raftsmans' Journal." NEBRASKA CITY, N. T. August 23, 1857. FRIEND ROW:—Last night I returned to Nebraska City, from which I have been absent four or five days on a jaunt across the prairies...

In company with Wm. M'Lennan, Esq., of Nebraska City, who, by the way, our eastern friends who desire information in regard to western lands will do well to call on, I started with horse and buggy to see the southern part of Nebraska...

"BOILING AROUND."—Our neighbors of the Clearfield Republican are funny fellows, if we are permitted to judge of their characters by a long article, on "The Journal," in their last number...

Mr. WILMOT.—From all parts of the State, we have the most cheering intelligence of the impression making by our friend Mr. Wilmot on the minds and hearts of the people...

The people's nominee is treated with marked respect in the country, and even by the friends of Mr. Packer. His political enemies know the worth of the man, whom party duty compels them to oppose.

On Saturday's week, Judge Conard appointed a man named Rump to prison for two years and eight months, for the perpetration of frauds by which James Buchanan was elected to the Presidency last fall.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

On the 8th, Judge Peabody, of New York City, delivered his decision on the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Mrs. Cunningham, admitting her to bail in the sum of \$5000.

By the explosion of a portion of Russells powder mill at Pennington, Vermont, on the 9th, two boys were killed. On the 5th, Mr. Samuel Davis, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, shot his wife dead with a pistol...

The Grand Jury on the 10th, found a true bill against Mrs. Cunningham, on the charge of producing a fictitious heir to the Burdell estate. A Mrs. Drummond has been convicted, before the Circuit Court of Shenandoah county, Va., of stabbing and killing a deputy sheriff...

In a letter dated Travers des Sioux, Minnesota, Aug. 23d, the following important statement is made.—The Sissetons have succeeded in killing the whole of Ink-pa-du-tal's band, except one Indian, who fled to a band of Yanktons...

The Hon. Henry J. Gardner was nominated for Governor of Massachusetts, on the 10th, by Conventions, which met as two—the one representing the so-called National American party...

Dispatches to the Tribune, from Washington, say the strife over the bureaucratic appointments is intestine and terrific. Faulkner protests against the appointment of Tate of Virginia as Sixth Auditor, because Faulkner's district has but six Federal officers, while Floyd's has twenty, including Gov. McMullin.

Rev. James B. Finley, the pioneer Methodist preacher, died at Eaton, Ohio, on the 6th, of paralysis, aged 77. He was much beloved by the Methodist community, among whom he has labored for nearly fifty years.

W. H. Greenman, a lawyer of Canton, Bradford county, Pa., committed suicide by cutting his throat. Mr. Spaulding, the proprietor of the hotel, on seeing the corpse, fell in a fit and died immediately.

DAVID WILMOT SOCIALLY.—We do not know when we have met with a gentleman, holding the position that Judge Wilmot does at the present time, who has given as such a pleasing evidence of his social qualities. It often happens that men identified with the political history of our country, so clearly as David Wilmot is, preserve or assume a dignity that renders them difficult to approach.

David Wilmot is now, and has ever been the poor man's friend, and it is this sentiment of humanity, so strikingly developed in his character—this social quality of his nature—and his determined purpose to carry out the principles he conceived to be right, that has rendered him the special favorite of his district. There is no man in the State who has exercised such an influence over the minds of his constituents as David Wilmot.

On Saturday's week, Judge Conard appointed a man named Rump to prison for two years and eight months, for the perpetration of frauds by which James Buchanan was elected to the Presidency last fall.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Evidence of the most conclusive kind is afforded by the letters of our Kansas correspondent, which we publish to-day, that the pretense under which Gov. Walker occupied Lawrence with a large military force was just as false as all his other professions and public announcements have proved to be.

The undersigned, citizens of the United States, and electors of the State of Connecticut, respectfully offer to your Excellency, this their memorial. The fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions, is, that the people shall make their own laws, and elect their own rulers.

The undersigned, citizens of the United States, and electors of the State of Connecticut, respectfully offer to your Excellency, this their memorial. The fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions, is, that the people shall make their own laws, and elect their own rulers.

These are heavy charges proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and if well founded ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them you should have clearly ascertained that they were well founded.

These facts let me refer. When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office, on the fourth of March last, what was the condition of Kansas?

It is quite true that a controversy had arisen respecting the election of members to the Territorial Legislature, and of the laws passed by them. But at the time I entered upon my official duties, Congress had recognized the Legislature in different forms and by different enactments.

It was for this purpose, and this alone, that I ordered a military force to Kansas as a posse comitatus, aiding the Civil Magistrate to carry the laws into execution.

It is not so much for men as measures that we ought to be judged. It is not the man, but the principle we ought to be judged by.

THE MEMORIAL.

OF PROFESSOR SILLIMAN, AND THE REPLY OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

The undersigned, citizens of the United States, and electors of the State of Connecticut, respectfully offer to your Excellency, this their memorial. The fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions, is, that the people shall make their own laws, and elect their own rulers.

Gentlemen:—On my recent return to this city, after a fortnight's absence, your memorial without date, was placed in my hands, through the agency of Mr. Horatio King, of the Post Office Department, to whom it had been entrusted.

You first assert that "The fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions, is, that the people shall make their own laws, and elect their own rulers."

These are heavy charges proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and if well founded ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them you should have clearly ascertained that they were well founded.

It was for this purpose, and this alone, that I ordered a military force to Kansas as a posse comitatus, aiding the Civil Magistrate to carry the laws into execution.

It is quite true that a controversy had arisen respecting the election of members to the Territorial Legislature, and of the laws passed by them. But at the time I entered upon my official duties, Congress had recognized the Legislature in different forms and by different enactments.

It was for this purpose, and this alone, that I ordered a military force to Kansas as a posse comitatus, aiding the Civil Magistrate to carry the laws into execution.

desired that I should abandon the Territorial Government sanctioned as it has been, by Congress, to illegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil war and bloodshed, which every patriot had deplored?

Most cheerfully admit that the necessity of sending a military force to Kansas, to aid in the execution of the civil law, reflects no credit upon the character of our country. But let the blame fall upon the heads of the guilty.

I ought to specify more particularly a condition of affairs which I have embraced only in general terms, requiring the presence of a military force in Kansas.

Slavery existed at that period and still exists in Kansas, under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been finally decided, by the highest tribunal known to our laws.

The Convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a Constitution for themselves and their posterity, and in the state of incipient rebellion, which still exists in Kansas, it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States.

It is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States. Should this become necessary in defending the Convention against violence, while framing a Constitution, and in protecting the bona fide inhabitants qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument, in the free exercise of the right of suffrage when it shall be submitted to them for their approbation or rejection.