

THE GLOBE.

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HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, June 11, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic State Nominations.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia county.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery county.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
TIMOTHY IVES, of Potter county.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

Much of our space to-day is taken up with the proceedings of the Democratic Convention which placed in nomination Hon. James Buchanan, for President, and Hon. Jno. C. Breckenridge for Vice President. It is well known to our readers that Gen. Lewis Cass was always our first choice; but we can and will give Mr. Buchanan a cordial support, and use every honorable means to give him Old Huntingdon by a handsome majority.

Mr. BUCHANAN was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of April, 1791, and is therefore 65 years old. He served in the State Legislature two years, in the House of Congress ten years. Gen. Jackson sent him to Russia as Minister in 1831, where he remained three years. In 1834 he was elected to the United States Senate, and remained there eight years. He was Secretary of State under President Polk, and Minister to England under President Pierce. He has filled, therefore, nearly every civic station of distinction, the post to which he has just been nominated being the last and highest which the people of the country have to bestow upon him.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky, the candidate for Vice President, is comparatively a young man, and a nephew of Rev. Robert J. Breckenridge, D. D., the distinguished Presbyterian clergyman. He is understood to be one of the progressive Young American school, popular in his own State, and was offered the mission to Spain on the resignation of Mr. Soule, but declined it. He served two terms in Congress.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Convention assembled at Cincinnati on Monday the 2d inst., and organized temporarily by calling Samuel Medary to the chair.

On the second day the Convention organized permanently with John E. Ward, of Georgia as President, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr. Ward on taking the chair, said "that the summons to preside over the deliberations of the Convention was as unexpected as the honor was undeserved. The distinguished gentleman who yesterday presided, who was the connecting link between the past and the present, has carried them back to a period when the Democratic party was accustomed to assemble and go forth and do battle with a great, noble and gallant party, but that party with the issue that divided us has passed away, and the great leaders of the party, have one by one fallen away to their silent resting-places filled with years and honors, mourned by political friends; for—

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest
With all their country's honors blest!"

Others of that noble band, who still survive, are with us to-day to take part in our deliberations, and to go forth with us to battle for the Constitution and the Union.

But this great party having passed away, we find ourselves surrounded by dangers before unknown, and our land from end to end convulsed with factions. On one side are men who will admit foreign born citizens among us only on condition of serfdom.—They would dictate laws that power should be held only by those who bow before the same shrine as themselves; they hold that they only are fit for power who approach the Throne of Grace, after the fashion they themselves prescribe. On the other side is a faction only more dangerous, because more numerous than the first, a faction with liberty on their tongues, but with treason festering at their hearts, who profess love for the Union only that they may bury in the ruins of the Union the glorious memories of the past and the hopes of the future. This faction is formidable only in case of its success to unite against the Democratic party with the first faction. The National Democratic party have met to-day to appoint standard bearers to carry on the war against these factions.

Let us, then, come together like a band of brothers, to lay on the altar of patriotism and of the Union a willing sacrifice of personal preferences, sectional feelings, and, above all, private dissensions. Let our deliberations and actions be sanctioned by higher and purer motives. Let our preferences for persons be lost in a desire to protect and save the Constitution of the country.

Two sets of delegates from Missouri and New York appearing, their claims to seats occupied the attention of the Convention until it adjourned.

On the third day Mr. Hallet from the committee on resolutions presented the following which were adopted. The first part of the report endorses and affirms the general principles of the last National Convention held at Baltimore in 1852. The report then proceeds as follows:

And whereas, since the foregoing declaration was unanimously adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively Americans, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto; therefore

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in

matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birthplace.

That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former Conventions upon this sectional issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation now relies, to test the fidelity of the people North and South, to the constitution and the Union—

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union, under the constitution, as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated must end in civil war and disunion; the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union: non-interference by Congress with slavery in States and Territories; that this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of the Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

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

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of the popular institutions of the Old World, and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land, a high and sacred duty has devolved an increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and sustain the advance among us of constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and all exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country are inferior to no domestic question whatever.—The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and a progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations to place their moral influence by the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to other States of the Continent, no less than the interests of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold to the sacred principles involved in the Monroe doctrine. Their bearing and import, which admit of no misconstruction, should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature, as well as the consent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked for a free communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times, and the unconquerable energy of our people, and that this result should be secured by timely and efficient exertion; the control which we have the right to claim over it.—No power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations that may suit our policy to establish with the governments of States within whose dominions it lies. We can under no circumstances surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in our view of so commanding an interest to the people of the United States, that they cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the Continent which covers the passage across the Oceanic Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect from the next administration every proper effort made to ensure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, so as to maintain the permanent protection of the great outlets through which is emptied into its waters the products raised on the soil and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and the Union at large.

The following is the Baltimore platform of 1852:

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our creed which we are proud to maintain before the world, as a great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by a popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to pale the vote of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That entertaining these views, the Democratic party of the Union, through their delegates assembled in a General Convention of the States, convening together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the rectitude of their intentions,

renew and reassert before the American people, the declarations of principles avowed by them, when, on former occasions in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages.

1. That the federal government is one of liberal powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commerce and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to found one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of the same country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete an ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence and foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of our country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety and utility, in all business pursuits.

7. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from all banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles advocated by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute book.

9. That Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that all such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or take ineffectual steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lend to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures settled by the last Congress, the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the constitution, and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified Veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interests, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical dominion of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1792 and 1798 and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799—that it adopts these principles as constituting one of the main foundation of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out on their obvious meaning and import.

That in view of the condition of the popular institutions in the Old World a high and sacred duty is involved with increased responsibility upon the Democracy of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the right of every State, and thereby the Union of the States—and to sustain and advance among them constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution—which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it should be—in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

The claims of the two sets of delegates were again discussed until the Convention adjourned.

Fourth day—morning session. Both sets of delegates were admitted to seats with half vote by each.

Afternoon session. The convention then

proceeded to ballot for a candidate for the Presidency when 14 ballots were had, resulting severally as follows:

	BUCHANAN.	PIERCE.	DOUGLAS.	CASS.
1st ballot,	135	122	33	5
2d do.	139	119	31	6
3d do.	139	119	32	6
4th do.	141	119	30	5
5th do.	140	119	31	5
6th do.	155	107	28	5
7th do.	143	87	58	5
8th do.	147	87	58	7
9th do.	142	87	48	5
10th do.	150	80	59	5
11th do.	147	80	63	5
12th do.	148	79	63	5
13th do.	150	77	63	5
14th do.	152	79	63	5

The following is a detailed statement of the first ballot by states:

States.	Buchanan.	Pierce.	Douglas.	Cass.
Maine,	5	3	—	—
N. Hampshire,	—	5	—	—
Vermont,	—	—	5	—
Massachusetts,	4	9	—	—
Rhode Island,	—	4	—	—
Connecticut,	6	—	—	—
New York,	17	18	—	—
New Jersey,	7	—	—	—
Pennsylvania,	27	—	—	—
Delaware,	3	—	—	—
Maryland,	6	2	—	—
Virginia,	15	—	—	—
N. Carolina,	—	10	—	—
S. Carolina,	—	8	—	—
Georgia,	—	10	—	—
Alabama,	—	9	—	—
Mississippi,	—	7	—	—
Louisiana,	6	—	—	—
Ohio,	13	4	4	1
Kentucky,	4	5	3	—
Tennessee,	—	12	—	—
Indiana,	13	—	—	—
Illinois,	—	—	11	—
Missouri,	—	—	9	—
Arkansas,	—	4	—	—
Michigan,	6	—	—	—
Florida,	—	3	—	—
Texas,	—	4	—	—
Iowa,	—	—	4	—
Wisconsin,	3	2	—	—
California,	—	—	—	4

Fifth day. The Convention re-assembled this morning and immediately resumed the balloting.

	Buchanan.	Pierce.	Douglas.	Cass.
15th ballot,	168	3	118	4
16th do.	168	—	121	6
17th do.	296	—	—	—

After the 15th Pierce was withdrawn. After the 16th Douglas was withdrawn. Gen. Cass was not a candidate.

Afternoon session. The Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Vice President. The ballot resulted as follows: Breckenridge, 55 Fitzpatrick, 11 Quitman, 59 Brown, 29 Boyd, 33 H. M. Johnson, 31 Bayard, 31 Rusk, 2 Dobbin, 13 Trusen Polk, (Mo.) 5

After the ballot was announced Delaware withdrew the name of Senator Bayard. A delegate from Connecticut begged to say that if the delegates south of Mason and Dixon's line could agree on a candidate, Connecticut would go for her candidate, if not, he had the name of a distinguished son, Isaac Toucey, to propose.

Another delegate said that was not so. Connecticut resented Toucey for high game. The name of Brown, of Tennessee, was withdrawn, and Tennessee cast her vote for Breckenridge, and several other States then changed their votes to Breckenridge, and amidst great excitement Mississippi withdrew the name of Quitman, and recorded her vote for Breckenridge.

Judge Beardsley, for the New York Herald, changed their votes from Butler to Breckenridge.

The vote was then announced as follows:—John C. Breckenridge, of Ky.—286. The nomination was then declared unanimous and was received with immense applause.

Mr. Breckenridge, being loudly called for took the stand amid deafening cheers, and said the result was quite unexpected to him, and he had no words to express the profound gratitude he felt for this mark of honor and confidence from the Democrats of the United States. He did not intend to make a speech, but only to return thanks from his heart for the honor done him. With regard to the first nomination he could only say that Mr. Buchanan had lived down detraction and calumny, and was now about to be crowned with the highest honor that could be conferred on an American citizen.

He desired to say generally that he was a States Right delegate, and that he trusted, if elected, to the high office for which he had been nominated he should never do anything to pervert the high trust reposed in him.

After several speeches by delegates the Convention adjourned sine die.

An "American" Legislature. The New York Herald has the following amusing exposition:

"A Nut for the Know Nothings.—We have before us a list of the members and officers of the last Assembly of this State, with their places of birth, &c. There are 149 in all—a large portion of whom, it will be remembered, were elected as Know Nothings. Their constituents will be amazed to learn that the only man out of the whole party who was of American parentage was Francis B. Spinola, whose father was an Irish man and mother an American. Not one of the others was sprung from natives either on the father's or mother's side. The fathers of the 149 were as follows.—Englishmen, 80; Germans, 10; France, 6; Holland, 14; Scotland, 12; Ireland, 16; Wales, 9; Switzerland, 4; Italy, 1. The mothers were of foreign birth (with the exception of Mrs. Spinola,) in about the same proportion."

WALKING UPON RAILROAD TRACKS.—A person who walks upon a Railroad track but slightly apprehends the danger of his position. He imagines that he can step out of the way upon the approach of a train, but there are now, unfortunately, too many instances upon record of the fallacy of the supposition. A strong instance of this kind lately occurred upon a railroad running out of Boston. The engineer of the train running at the ordinary speed, discovered ahead a woman upon the track, with a child in her arms. The alarm whistle was blown, but she did not move from her position, and then the brakes were so effectually applied that the train was brought to a stand-still at about ten feet from her. When she was reached, she was crouching down with her child clasped in her arms, and appeared to be incapable of any effort for her own safety as if struck suddenly with paralysis.

France and the United States.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, in giving an account of the efforts of M. de Sartiges, the French Minister, to induce the American Government to accept the explanation of Mr. Crampton and Lord Clarendon as satisfactory, gives the subjoined account of an interview between the Minister and Mr. Marcy:

He represented that the continuance of peaceful relations between England and the United States was the earnest wish of his master, the Emperor, who, since his accession to the throne of France, had personally and through his representatives, evinced on every possible occasion a friendship to the Union. Mr. Marcy is said to have expressed satisfaction at the assurance given, and remarked that it did not correspond with other official statements which the United States had received from parties of reputable standing in their own country.

The Minister promptly interposed, and denied in the firmest manner the truth of any report adverse to the one which he had just made. The scene at this moment, according to representation, must have been one of interest, for Mr. Marcy, rising from his seat, excused his absence for a moment, when he returned from an adjoining room, with an original despatch in his hand, addressed to the Secretary of War, Mr. Davis, which he opened, and by permission of M. Sartiges, commenced reading an extract therefrom.

"Now," said Mr. Marcy, closing the document, "what I have just read to you is from a report of an army commission which was sent out by this Government for the benefit of science; and am I to understand from the free assurance that you have given, that his Majesty, the Emperor, was ignorant of the language used by his war Secretary to the officers of this mission, to whom he not only declined extending the courtesies solicited, but added to the refusal an expression hoping 'that when they next met it might be at the cannon's mouth.'" Mr. Marcy continued: "This language is further corroborated by a despatch to this department from our Minister at Paris."

De Sartiges took a hurried leave.

From the Washington Union.

Kansas and Nebraska.

Abolition journalists and abolition orators insist with frantic pertinacity that the agitation, disorder, violence, and even bloodshed, which have marked the brief history of Kansas, are to be solely attributed to the organic laws of the Territory, and that the murders, assassinations, house burnings, bogus delegates, bogus legislatures, and bogus senators, are the legitimate fruits of the practical enforcement of the popular-sovereignty principle. To each and all of these assertions we have but one reply. It is opposition to, not acquiescence in, the great principle embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which has caused all the recent difficulties which patriotic men in every section of the Union have viewed with the deepest solicitude, and which have been fomented and heralded with fiendish exultation by the abolitionists of New York and New England. In Nebraska, which has the same organic laws as her sister Territory of Kansas, and which has thus far been regarded as a profligate field for the nefarious agitations of abolitionism, the wisdom, patriotism, and sound republicanism of the popular-sovereignty principle have been fully and triumphantly illustrated. What the people of Kansas want, in order to attain a degree of happiness and prosperity commensurate with their intelligence, enterprise, and the great natural advantages by which they are surrounded, is to be left alone—to be free from the traitorous influence of the New England Emigrant Aid Society—to be secure from the plots and devices of men armed with Sharpe's rifles, and goaded to murderous mischief by the studied ravings of the New York Tribune and the blasphemous, fanatical exhortations of the Beechers, Parkers, Duttons, and the other revered violators of the laws of God and their country. We make these hasty remarks by way of introduction to the subjoined eloquent extracts from an article on this subject which appears in a late number of the Albany Atlas and Argus:

"While Kansas is torn and disordered by civil commotions, a prey to alien factions, a creature upon which the demagogues of the North and South are testing fatal experiments, as chemists by their poisons upon some vile animal, its neighbor State of Nebraska enjoys profound repose and uninterrupted prosperity. Nebraska is, compared with its twin-brother, a vast, cold, barren, inaccessible region, menaced by Indians, and without the facilities for transportation or business that its neighbor enjoys. It has no soil like that which fills the rich valleys of Kansas, and no multitudinous streams, such as afford mill-sites to its southern neighbor. Nature has done everything for Kansas—nothing for Nebraska; but why is it that the latter presents so tranquil a contrast of prosperity and domestic tranquillity to its neighbor?"

"The law to organize Nebraska is the same as that which gave existence to Kansas. It provided in like manner for legislative, executive, and judicial departments. It gave, in like manner, the appointment of governor and judges to the federal executive, and left the legislative power in the hands of the people; and in the organic law in regard to each it declared it to be 'the true intent and meaning of the act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, or to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate the domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States.' In the organization of the State there was no discrimination, except that a northern governor was chosen for Kansas, and a southern one for Nebraska.

"Why, then, we again ask, is there so much difference between the two Territories at this moment? Is it not to be found in the manner in which the two populations were treated by the people of the other States?"

"Nebraska was left to itself. The emigration that flowed to it was impelled by the natural laws of population. It flowed in an even and well-regulated stream. The people who made their homes in Nebraska desired to frame its institutions to suit their own principles and interests. They have not asked any one abroad what they should do, nor how they should do it. They have not invited borderers to rush to their polls. They have not depended on the alms of Aid Societies, or the contributions of fanatical meetings. The philanthropists have sent no rifles thither. The divines have counselled no bloodshed. Beecher has blessed no bullets for them. In a word, they have been left alone! They are free, prosperous, and happy.—They have organized, under the act of Congress, a territorial government, to which they are unanimously loyal and true. There

is neither demonstration of violence, nor outrage, nor armed insurrection, nor the assassination of sheriffs, among them. Their course is, indeed, wholly undistinguished by any catastrophe or event.

"Nebraska has accordingly fallen into great disrepute with the politicians. It is unworthy of their consideration! It does not call forth a single paragraph from the sectional presses. They have a sovereign contempt for a Territory that has not yet produced a single outrage, and will never attain even to the rumor of a general massacre. Its name is never mentioned.

"And yet does not the example of Nebraska show that the question of self-government may be safely left to a territorial population, when acting for itself? Would not Kansas, if left to the same influences, undisturbed by the sectional propaganda, have wrought out its own destiny, peacefully yet auspiciously.

"We do not doubt it. Nor do we doubt that at any time the errors committed in the organization of Kansas could be retrieved, if the question had been left to the free and unbiased judgment of the people; nor that, if this arbitration was to be regarded as decisive, the affairs of the Territory could even now be peacefully settled at once."

THE CLAIM BILL.—Governor Pollock has signed the Claim Bill, passed by the last Legislature. The 16th section makes provision for the adjustment and payment of old claims against the State. The aggregate of these claims is large, and held by persons all over the Commonwealth. The Governor has appointed the Hon. Thos. E. Franklin, the Attorney General, who, together with Mr. Banks, the Auditor General, and Mr. Magraw, the State Treasurer, constitutes the Board of Commissioners. The Board will organize for business at Harrisburg, during the next month. Section 16th of the Claim Bill reads as follows:

Sec. 16th. That the Governor is hereby authorized to appoint a Commissioner, who, in conjunction with the Auditor General and State Treasurer, are hereby authorized to re-examine the claims certified to be due and unpaid on the main line of the Public Works, by the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the 29th section of the act of the 9th of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in their report dated seventh December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and may certify any claim or claims they find to be just and legal, to the Auditor General, whereupon the same shall be audited and shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated. Provided, That said Board shall have power to send for persons and papers, and issue rules to take depositions in their investigations of said claims. And provided further, That the said Board shall report their proceedings under this section with a statement of the claims allowed by them to the next Legislature, and the sum of five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated to pay any expenses incurred in said investigation, to be paid by the State Treasurer upon warrants drawn by said Board, therefore. *Provided further*, That the whole amount of said claims so adjusted shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and forty-nine thousand three hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty-nine cents.

Important to Postmasters.

To the Editor of the Republican: DEAR SIR: Will you favor me and the public by publishing the following letter in reply to an inquiry made by me of the department, in relation to the duty of Postmasters in the transmission through the mails of newspapers in which are enclosed, as in the instance referred to, pamphlets and other matter, as is getting to be too frequently the case? The duty of the Post-master in such cases, and the liability incurred, is probably not understood by the public, and may not be by Postmasters; hence the request I make of you for the space which it will occupy in your columns. H. RAZEY, P. M.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Appointment Office, May 10, 1856.

SIR: Yours of the 8th instant is received, accompanied by a copy of the "Cattaraugus Freeman," a weekly newspaper published in your village, having a pamphlet composed of a speech of the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, and a circular of Lewis Clephane enclosed, and stating that other copies of that paper with a similar pamphlet enclosed, done up in packages and directed to subscribers, have at the same time been brought to the office to be mailed, the publisher of the paper claiming that the pamphlet was a supplement to it, and that you had rejected his claim and refused to mail the papers at the usual newspaper rates.

In answer, I am instructed by the Postmaster General to inform you that your action in the premises is approved. The specimen pamphlet which you transmit has no claim whatever to be regarded as a "supplement" to the newspaper in which it is enclosed.—On the contrary, its imprint, as well as the circular which forms a part of it, shows it to have been printed and published in the city of Washington. The enclosing it in a newspaper was, therefore, illegal, and subjected not only the particular newspaper, but the entire package of which it was a part, to *letter postage*; which postage—the fact having been discovered at the mailing office—should be prepaid before the paper or package is entitled to be mailed.

Had the fact escaped your attention, and the papers in question had reached the offices of delivery, it would have been the