LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY AND NEWS JOURNAL.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1856.

YEAR XIII....WHOLE NUMBER, 658.

AT $1,50 PER YEAR, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Autumn and Eternity.

How, O Autumn! shall I dare
To paint thy glorious hues?
The softness of thy morning air,
Thine evening's pearly dews?
The solemn grandeur of thy night,
Whose starry crown is set
With gems more radiantly bright
Than earthly coronet?

The glory of thy sunset hour,
When all is calm and still,
Brings full conviction of the Power
That heaven and earth does fill;
Oh! who can gaze upon the skies,
As twilight shades them o'er,
And not from earthly dreamings rise,
Their Maker to adore?

The wreath of fading summer flowers
Is yet upon thy brow,
But all the mirth of Summer hours
Is changed to sadness, now;
And yet, upon that dying head
A solemn beauty lies,
More glorious than the riches spread
'Neath Summer's glowing skies.

Ever, O Autumn! shalt *thou* be
To us an emblem meet
Of spirits sinking peacefully
To slumber calm and sweet;
Though *thy* delights not long may last,
Yet *ours* shall still increase:
Thy reign be soon for ever past,
But *ours* shall never cease.

Ah! not like thee shall pass away
The Christian's hope and joy:
We look for an eternal day,
And bliss without alloy—
For glories hid from mortal sight,
Revealed in realms above—
For fadeless crowns of heavenly light,
And perfectness of love.

—*Knickerbocker Magazine.*

The Chronicle.

FRIDAY, NOV. 21, 1856.

Union, a Star County!

By reference to the full returns of the Presidential Election, it will be seen that the little county of UNION is the only one in Pennsylvania—except on the Northern and Western tiers—which gave a clear majority for FREMONT! Buchanan carried every other county in the Central, Southern, and Eastern portions of the State. Fillmore did not carry a county in our State. LEBANON'S vote for Fremont was only 97 behind that for Buchanan—and SNYDER lacks but 241 votes to have a majority for Fillmore.

The territory comprising the present county of Union, (exclusive of Jackson and Union townships, which, being divided townships, we can not compare,) gave 470 maj. against Pierce in '52, and 520 against Bigler in '54; now, 523 against Buchanan. Looking at the adverse turn in all our neighboring counties, and the special efforts put forth by the Buchanan State Committee to "crush out Freedom" in our own, we may without boasting say our voters have done remarkably well.—KELLY is the Banner Township—over 4 to 1 for Fremont! OLD BUFFALOE, and LEWISBURG, 2 to 1! HARTLEY, LIMESTONE, EAST and WEST BUFFALOE, have done nobly, considering their losses from removals. Mifflinburg, Jackson and New Berlin hold their own; and White Deer and Union fall somewhat behind. Only 15 "Straights" in the county!

While we are proud to rank little Union with the Fremont counties of the Keystone State, and with the Republican States of the Union—while we point to her isolated majority for FREMONT as an honor—we attribute it to the wise forecast, enlightened judgment and inflexible patriotism of her own people. Almost simultaneously, the majority in every borough and township declared as with one voice for FREMONT and DAYTON as our Standard bearers. And altho' not as active as the friends of Buchanan, yet our friends at an early day held meetings, circulated the *Tribune* and other Republican papers and documents, and perfected an effective if not complete organization. The result—in our county and elsewhere—demonstrates that if all the opponents of the odious Pierce dynasty had united and labored as we did, Slavery and Popery would not to-day be grinning in triumph nor sneering and joking over the outrages perpetrated, with and without authority, on our brethren in unhappy Kansas!

We also give, in connection with our own, the vote for President, in *detail*, in the two counties with which we are most intimately connected—Snyder and Northumberland. In those counties, the leading opponents of Buchanan preferred Fillmore, and Fremont had no organ until too late in the campaign to be of much avail. We are not aware that a distinctive Fremont meeting was held in Snyder county, or in the lower end of Northumberland; while in many districts Fremont was only known to be personally abused and politically misrepresented. The Buchanan party also made far greater efforts than the combined opposition. The result is, we have done our full share in Union, while in those sister counties we have lost.

—We refer to this subject not in any invidious or fault-finding spirit, but as reasons for our opinion that the Republican cause is not only just, but will be popular so fast and so far as it becomes truly known. "Truth is mighty and will prevail." And we commend to general attention, the foregoing form of a Republican Association. Let this or a better Platform be adopted, and Associations organized covering such territory as may be deemed expedient. "Take Time by the forelock"—then, in four years, the free citizens of Central Pennsylvania will be found voting with their brethren in the Northern and Western counties, and will sympathize with the Free North, East and West, and *not* with the Nullifiers, the Repudiators, the Slave-breeders, and the Border Ruffians of the South!

Official Returns of Pennsylvania.

	Fusion. Fremont.	Fillmore.	Straight Fillm's.	Total Opp.	Dem. Buch.
Adams	1129	1225	24	2379	2637
Allegheny	13571	972	896	15539	9062
Armstrong	2961	113	75	3151	2680
Beaver	2618	103	133	2894	1905
Bedford	900	1784	152	2242	2458
Berks	1437	5282	304	4023	11272
Blair	445	1753	697	2905	2969
Bradford	6958	50	71	7079	2214
Bucks	4682	419	316	5417	6517
Butler	3410	14	67	3492	2658
Cambria	804	861	107	1772	2997
Carbon	692	309	156	1157	6692
Centre	390	1199	552	2341	3895
Chester	5368	620	828	6756	6533
Clarion	788	944	6	1738	2769
Clearfield	756	530	93	1379	1078
Clinton	618	648	34	1300	1485
Columbia	1289	214	5	1458	2889
Crawford	3360	4	41	3405	3191
Cumberland	1472	1568	14	3054	3427
Dauphin	1615	2352	107	4074	3094
Delaware	1590	219	791	2600	2905
Elk	274	45	7	327	575
Erie	5108	37	252	5445	2584
Fayette	2049	1128	46	3223	3554
Franklin	2446	1217	16	3679	3460
Fulton	143	561	5	708	970
Greene	1321	272	14	1607	2747
Huntingdon	920	908	106	2934	3164
Indiana	2612	231	32	2875	1762
Jefferson	1063	563	32	1658	1403
Juniata	480	587	150	1227	1365
Lancaster	6608	3615	977	11200	8731
Lawrence	2006	11	85	2102	1220
Lebanon	2414	396	41	2851	2511
Lehigh	2237	91	21	2349	4425
*Luzerne	4850	305	563	5718	6791
Lycoming	934	1700	70	2704	3324
McKean	815	7	40	859	526
Mercer	2686	15	103	2804	2999
Mifflin	210	989	61	1266	1491
Monroe	560	57	12	629	2225
Montgomery	2845	492	1773	5110	7134
Montour	666	138	11	815	1271
Northampton	1168	644	1184	3006	3293
Northumb'd	564	1096	244	1906	3059
Perry	521	750	657	1928	2135
Philadelphia	7892	12218	11866	31976	38222
Pike	270	10	5	285	862
Potter	1294	4	2	1300	667
Schuylkill	2188	2315	367	4870	7025
Somerset	1458	1494	1	2954	1773
Sayder	443	1015	49	1507	1255
Sullivan	309	43	5	357	538
Susquehanna	2861	8	43	2912	2548
Tioga	4341	7	20	4368	1306
Union	1429	171	15	1615	1092
Venango	2041	65	7	2113	2157
Warren	2091	2	47	2140	1231
Washington	4297	137	128	4562	4288
Wayne	2172	76	27	2285	2259
Westmoreland	4091	233	66	4390	5172
Wyoming	1198	17	57	1272	1121
York	511	3300	1001	4812	6876
Total.	147447	55891	26338	229676	230560

Total vote cast in the State, 460295

Total vote for Buchanan, 230560

Union Vote { Fremont, 147447 / Fillmore, 55891 } 203338

Buchanan over Fremont and Fillmore, (Fu.), 27162

Buchanan over Fremont, 82,952—over Fillm. 148,271

Fremont over Fillmore, 65,319

Straight Fillmore Vote, 26338

Straight Fremont vote in Philadelphia, 101

Vote for Gerrit Smith, in 5 counties, 18

26457

Buchanan's majority over all, 702

The votes reported for Gerrit Smith (Abolitionist) were 7 in Washington, 7 in Bradford, 2 in Wyoming, and 2 in Susquehanna—total 18.

*Not official. The complete official aggregates from the whole State telegraphed from Harrisburg, very somewhat from the above totals.

Union.

	Fremont.	Fillm. Union.	Fillm. Streit.	Opposition.	Buchanan.
Lewisburg	337	10	3	350	169
East Buffaloe	108	4	1	113	67
Kelly	136	11	0	147	30
Buffaloe	198	2	1	201	93
West Buffaloe	87	3	0	90	114
Mifflinburg	70	9	1	80	102
Hartley	210	30*	4	244	170
Limestone	78	0	0	78	51
Jackson	21	0	0	21	23
New Berlin	73	11	0	84	65
Union	32	21	0	53	68
White Deer	79	70	5	154	140
	1429	171	15	1615	1092
Snyder.					
West Beaver	4	152	2	158	64
Beaver	12	236	0	248	88
Center	145	1	0	146	35
Middlecreek	24	34	0	58	57
Franklin	88	65	0	153	92
Perry	3	138	1	142	127
Chapman	30	83	0	113	190
Washington	42	66	0	108	153
Penns	9	134	6	149	107
Selinsgrove	8	45	37	90	151
Monroe	20	57	2	79	129
Jackson	58	4	1	63	62
	443	1015	49	1507	1255
Northmbd.					
Lewis	85	5	2	92	236
Delaware	33	145	3	181	211
Turbut	21	60	1	82	143
Milton	63	142	22	227	132
Chillisquaque	61	29	2	92	161
Point	63	6	2	71	87
Northumberl'd	31	12	22	65	159
Sunbury	23	100	37	160	161
Upper Augusta	9	66	4	79	84
Rush	33	34	0	67	168
Shamokin	26	77	5	108	198
Coal	23	85	47	155	132
Mt. Carmel	8	4	47	59	63
Zerbe	1	14	32	47	131
Cameron	0	1	4	5	65
Jordan	12	26	0	38	78
Washington	4	1	0	5	135
Jackson	47	6	2	55	68
Lower Augusta	9	43	9	61	283
Little Mahanoy	0	17	2	19	29
Upper Mahanoy	5	8	1	14	133
Lower Mahanoy	9	214	0	223	92
	666	1096	244	1706	3059

Selected for the Lewisburg Chronicle.

Be in Time.

The voice of wisdom hear—Be in time, be in time,
The voice of wisdom hear—Be in time.
To give up every sin,
In earnest now begin.
The night will soon set in—Be in time, be in time,
The night will soon set in—Be in time.

Ye aged sinner hear—Be in time;
Your sands are wasting fast,
Your die will soon be cast;
Ye aged men make haste—Be in time.

Though late, you may return—Be in time;
Though late, you may return,
You are not too old to learn.
While the lamp holds out to burn—Be in time.

Ye who are young in years—Be in time.
You say you're in your bloom,
And far from the dark tomb,
But sure your day will come—Be in time.

Backslider, dost thou hear? Be in time;
Thy sinful course forsake,
And thyself to prayer betake:
Thy deathless soul's at stake—Be in time.

Should you the work delay, you're undone;
Should you the work delay,
And squander life away,
Death will be a solemn day—Be in time.

O, should the door be shut, when you come,
Should God in thunder say,
"Depart from me away,"
'Twill be too late to pray—Be in time.

The gospel train's at hand—Be in time.
Behold the station there,
While Jesus pays the fare,
And we'll all unite in prayer—Be in time. A. W. S.

A Minority, Sectional President.

James Buchanan will be the next President, and he will be both a *minority* and a "*sectional*" President; yet we hear no threats from the Republicans that they will dissolve the Union, as Democrats threatened to do if Fremont was elected. All the Southern States have gone in a body for Buchanan, except Maryland. All the Northern States except four, have gone for Fremont, and the popular majority against Buchanan in the North is 400,000. The four Northern States that Buchanan has carried, lie next to Slave States, and each shows a large Republican majority in its Northern half, while the Southern part goes strongly the other way. To understand the deleterious influence that the neighborhood of Slavery seems to exert, it must be borne in mind that many Slaveholders live in the Free States. Thus, Stephen Arnold Douglas is a Slaveholder; [Senators Bright and Brodhead are Slaveholders;] Gov. Geary, of Kansas, is a Slaveholder; a majority of the pew-holders in the Rev. Dudley Tyng's church in Philadelphia, are Slaveholders; and Erastus Brooks, of the New York *Express*, and C. L. Ward, Chairman of the Dem. National Committee, are both said to be slaveholders. Slaveholders from choice, *mercenary* slaveholders, such as Northern owners of human chattels are, of course will go for anything that promises to increase the value of their property, and such men we see make the most pliant doughfaces, and go strong for Sham Democracy and Slavery extension. Many of the wealthy merchants, [manufacturers, mechanics, hotel keepers,] and others living near the line of Slave States, become creditors of the planters, and often take bills of sale of slaves, or mortgages on that kind of property, as security for their debts. Thus a large body of influential men become interested, not only in sustaining slavery, but in increasing the value of Slaves; and they use their influence to induce others so to vote as to promote their interests. Many of the money-lenders in New York and Philadelphia, hold mortgages on plantations in Southern States, and are eager to have new markets opened in Kansas and elsewhere so as to raise the price of "niggers" and increase the profits of their plantations. It will thus be seen that a large part of the pro-slavery vote in the North comes from those who have a personal interest in slave property.

But in addition to this influence, two others were at work, Fillmoreism and bribery. It is an unquestionable fact that many hundred thousand dollars were expended to carry Pennsylvania for Buchanan, and doubtless it was the same in Indiana and Illinois. This "corruption fund" was used in different ways. Part bought up Fillmore leaders, and part bought voters direct. By the aid of Northern nigger-breeders and their toadies, of Fillmoreism and bribery, Buchanan is elected, but that fact does not prevent its being apparent that he is not the choice of a majority of the people, and that he is, quite as much as Fremont would have been, a Sectional President.—*Susquehanna Republican.*

A RIGHTEOUS JUDGE.—A young man was sentenced in Pittsburg, on Saturday last, to six months' imprisonment, in jail, for assaulting another with "knucklers." His counsel, previous to the passing of the sentence, solicited leniency for his client on the score of "good character and gentlemanly behavior" generally. The Judge replied that it was fortunate for him that he was not indicted for an attempt to murder, and said when people with gentlemanly culture and good character performed such deeds, he should punish them as rowdies and ruffians. "The first gentleman in the land, shall fare no better than the poorest man."

☞The New York Courier & Enquirer says, that letters from the South addressed to John C. Fremont, within the last four months have been repeatedly intercepted and broken open. One postmaster in Virginia even went so far as to refuse, *point blank*, to mail a letter addressed by a Virginia lady to Mrs. Fremont, who was her relative—the postmaster declaring that no letter with that address upon it should be mailed at his office. And he kept his word.

Intelligence from Kansas.

General Atchison upon Kansas.

From the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser, Nov. 5.

The following brief letter has come within our reach, and we claim the privilege of publishing it, not only to show the energy and true Southren feeling of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. Fuller, but that our people may be encouraged to do something more yet for the Kansas cause. The General, you will see, feels that one more broadside from the South will carry the debateable land. Mark the tone of his concise but emphatic note, and let us be aroused to one more exertion:

"PLATTE CITY, Thursday, Oct. 9, '56.

"DEAR SIR—Your letter, together with the draft for $138 40, has been received, and your instructions shall be followed. I will inquire diligently for the Edgefield boys. We have carried the elections in Kansas. The new Governor gives satisfaction. But, my dear sir, it is no time for Southern men to relax their exertions. Now is the very moment to redouble our exertions. *We must do it.* If we do our duty, Kansas will be a Slave State in twelve months—*a State, either in or out of the Union.*

Yours truly, D. R. ATCHISON.

"R. M. FULLER, Esq."

KANSAS.—The *Fitchburg Reveille* publishes a letter from one of the Free State prisoners at Lecompton, in which the writer says that Col. Titus, who has charge of the prisoners, "has offered any one his liberty, and a free passage, to join Gen. Walker in Nicaragua." He adds:

"Last Monday was election day; the Missouri Ruffians came over and voted, as usual; the militia who guard us voted twice each, and they own it, and own that they are Missourians, and do not intend to settle here; yet they are fed and clothed by the United States. They say they came to wipe out Lawrence. They are very ignorant, and a poor looking set; they are expecting Congress to grant 160 acres of land to them at the next session, for their services."

Washington Rumor.

Mr. Buchanan is in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State. He has all along held to the propriety, if not the necessity, of this course, and *the recent emphatic expression of public sentiment* on the despotic course of the Pierce administration, in regard to that territory, makes it, I assure you, a fixed fact in the policy of the new government. It was deemed injudicious by Mr. Buchanan's friends to avow this before the election; but now, that the contest is over, and he is to be the next occupant of the White House, there is no hesitation in making it public, and talking about it, and canvassing its effects at the North and South.

☞As the three hundred South Carolinians were returning home from Kansas, after the late sham election, they stopped at Liberty, Ill., long enough to tear down a national flag that they thought belonged to the Fremonters, but when they heard it was a Fillmore flag they made suitable apologies. They then made inquiries for Fremont men, threatening to take them across the river to an island, and treat them as they were in the habit of treating such men in Kansas.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.—The Free State men in Kansas have nominated Gov. Reeder for Congress. A protest is to be circulated against Whitfield taking his seat.

Appointments by the Governor.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 14.—The Governor has recently made the following appointments: Henry J. Sager, of Allentown, Lehigh county, a Notary Public for that county.

Brock Watson, to be a Notary Public for Philadelphia, vice P. V. Weaver, whose time has expired.

James O. Carson, of Franklin county, an Associate Judge for that county, from the first Monday in December, 1857.

Henry D. Maxwell, President Judge of the third Judicial District, from the first Monday in December, when his present term of commission expires, until the first Monday in December, 1857.

The Newburyport *Mercury* mentions the death of Mr. Henry Barber, who worked in the *Mercury* office sixty-five years, and died at the age of seventy-six. During the whole of his life, Mr. Barber was never five miles distant from his home, and never saw a railroad or steamboat, except from the windows of the office in which he worked.

AN INTELLIGENT JURY.—In a case of sudden death recently, in Warren county, (Miss.) a coroner's inquest was held, and the verdict was that "the deceased died by the will of God, or some other disease unknown to the jury."

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—A man named Church, visited Staunton, Va., last week, with a load of corn from Pendleton. He is 82 years old, and his mother, aged 107, and his father, aged 112 years, are both living.

PROOF OF SANITY.—In a will case, tried in Boston, the strongest proof of the sanity of the deceased at the time will was made, was the fact that he subscribed for a newspaper a few days before he died, and paid in advance.

Southern Sentiments.

TRUTH.—The *Chronicle & Sentinel* of Augusta, (Ga.) is unwilling to let the nullifiers take to themselves the entire credit of defeating Fremont, by threatening to dissolve the Union. It insits, very fairly, that a share of the honor is to be accorded to its Fillmore brethren—saying:

"These valiant gentlemen deceive themselves. They have no hand in the defeat of Fremont. The sane men among them if any such there are, know very well that if Mr. Fillmore had not divided the North—if the American party had not stood firmly, bravely, and steadily against the Free Soil host—Mr. Buchanan would have been utterly overwhelmed, in spite of all the Government patronage, all that bribery and corruption, unscrupulously used in his favor. To Mr. Fillmore and his party, and to them alone, is due the honor of defeating Fremont. The Free Soil candidate would have been, at this moment, President elect of the United States, but for the candidacy of Fillmore. Not a State North of Mason and Dixon's line would have voted for Buchanan."

☞THE CURTAIN LIFTED.—A correspondent of the *New Orleans Delta*, thus foreshadows the Democratic plan for the future:

"We have just passed, or soon will, thro' a terrible crisis. There was danger, say what you may. *The South now wants security for the future*, AND SHE MUST HAVE IT. There is no excuse—WE ARE IN POWER. *Extension of slavery is the testing crucible.* The South *demands* an equality in the Federal Senate; hence the first step is to admit Kansas as a Slave State, an offset to California—this equilibrium never hereafter to be disturbed; for every Free State, one Slave State; the principles of the Kansas Nebraska bill, so far as they touch slavery and non-slavery, never to be repealed."

At the Democratic jubilee at Bangor over the election of Buchanan, A. G. Jewett, Esq., Ex-Minister to Peru under Polk, was present, and is reported by the Bangor *Courier* as follows: "He talked plainly to the Democracy, and said in substance that every Democratic Administration had [illegible] by the slave holders, and that the very existence of that party depends upon the slave States. In relation to Kansas, he assured them that it would be a slave State, because the soil and climate best fited it for slave labor. It was no time now to speak to get votes, but to tell the truth, and that slavery was the best condition of the poor laboring people, because the poor domestic slaves of the South were better treated and were better off than the whites of the North."

THE PRESS.—The Washington *Union* rejoices over the defeat of Col. Fremont because it shows how little influence the newspaper press exerts upon public sentiment. This is a curious fact for a *newspaper* to rejoice over, even if it were true. But in precisely those States where newspapers are most widely diffused and read, Col. Fremont's majorities have been the heaviest. It is in the Slave States, where on the average *one* in *ten* of the free whites over twenty years of age can not read, and in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana, which read newspapers less than any of the other Free States, that Mr. Buchanan has received *his* majorities.

A HARD HIT.—A correspondent of the Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer, in noticing an article in a Southern paper, advocating the opening of the African slave trade, says "he is opposed to the removal of the unfortunate children of Africa from their native country, where the pious missionary of the cross is permitted to open up to them the way of salvation, by teaching them to read the word of God, to Virginia, where that labor of Christian duty is prohibited under heavy penalities."

DISMISSED.—Prof. B. F. Hedrick, of the North Carolina University, who recently avowed Republican sentiments, was, on Saturday week, dismissed by a unanimous vote of the Trustees of that institution.

☞The Prohibitory liquor law in Delaware is to be repealed. The Democrats made it an issue, and have carried the State by about 2000 majority.

In Baltimore, there were 214 votes polled for Fremont, most of whom are understood to have been Germans.

Some years ago, when the Queen returned from a visit to her Uncle Leopold, of Belgium, her baggage was searched, and much smuggled lace was found. One of her maids of honor was suspected, although the laugh was against the Queen for cheating her own Custom House.

While Mr. Wm. Jackson, of Cass Co., Iowa, a few days since, was "fighting" a prairie fire which threatened to burn his house, a daughter eight or nine years old, getting separated from the rest of the family, was caught in the fire and burned to death.

HANNAH MORE said to Horace Walpole, "If I wanted to punish an enemy, it should be by fastening on him the trouble of constantly hating somebody."

A man who cheats in a small measure, is a measure's less rogue.

ADDRESS to the Members of the Lewisburg Republican Association, and to all interested in its designs.

FELLOW CITIZENS. The object of our Association is not yet accomplished. It has pleased Providence that a minority of the voters—through our circuitous method of choosing the President—should entrust the Government for another term to men who inherit the policy, and are bound to walk in the footsteps, of an Administration which was lately loaded with almost unanimous execration. But, though not in all things successful, we are not beaten, or, if beaten, we are not discouraged. It was not for a selfish or a transient purpose that we banded together. Permanent and vital interests are at stake, and while a word may yet be spoken for the Right, against the Wrong, we ought not to be found wanting.

With these views, we have judged it best to continue our organization, with slight modifications, and we call upon you to co-operate with us. By so doing, we may cultivate the germs of political truth which have recently been scattered among us, (more profusely and more effectually than was ever done before on a single occasion,) and bring them to a glorious harvest hereafter. We propose to continue this good work, and add to our former methods the advantages of a Reading Room, where the community may have access to the leading organs of public sentiment both North and South, and learn for themselves what are the facts and tendencies of political movements.

Is is our desire also that like Associations should be formed in every borough and township, or in adjacent Boroughs and Towships, throughout this and other Counties and States. If then these can be connected with County organizations in all the counties, and these again with Central Associations for the States, we shall have a ready channel for the circulation of intelligence, and an instrumentality for future action, the want of which—in a few of the Free States—was the principal occasion of our recent disappointment.

Meanwhile, there is much for us to do. It is to be feared, indeed, that nothing now, short of a general uprising of the North in its physical might, can deliver Kansas from that doom to which ruffians and tyrants have destined her—a doom darker and more bloody than that of Poland, Hungary, or Rome—bro't about, too, by a more flagrant violation of every civil and political right, than entered into the brain of a Cataline or a Benedict Arnold. But we can, at least, help to load Congress with petitions for her admission as a Free State, and watch that her enemies gain no advantage over her which diligence on our part could avert.

Other great questions pertaining to Slavery, must engage the attention of this and the next Congress. The Annexation of Nicaragua as a Slave State—the Acquisition of Cuba—the Re-opening of the African Slave-Trade with its inseparable and for ever accursed horrors, are all openly and earnestly demanded by those who have been chiefly instrumental in the election of Mr. Buchanan: while it is plainly implied in the tenets which have been ratified by a majority of the Electoral (not, thank God! of the popular) votes, that all barriers to the transfer of Slaves into our yet Free States, are unconstitutional, and must be got out of the way! Here, surely, is matter grave enough to require our frequent and united consideration.

And while the occasion for our watchfulness and energy is urgent, the encouragement is great. Our desire for the immediate elevation of Fremont to that post which he would have honored, is thwarted, but when we reflect how nearly we succeeded, and under what circumstances we failed, we may well be proud of our effort. One year ago, the Republican Party had no distinct organization. Within this time, it has gained the Speakership of the House of Representatives, published its doctrines to the world, drawn over to itself the lights of both the old parties throughout the North, circulated a very large amount of truth illustrative of the true interests of the country, and maintained so even a contest with the dominant party at the polls as to bring it to the very brink of destruction. Four years ago, that party carried its candidates into power almost by acclamation. Two years ago, its Representatives felt themselves strong enough to break down the time-hallowed Missouri Compromise, against the judgment of the whole land. Now, after being made to tremble for its life, it renews its lease of the offices and plunder of the nation, by the will of much less than half the actual number of voting men. Among these it has counted on its side, the Southern oligarchy and freedom-haters generally, the Roman Catholics almost to a man, and the Mormons, the reprobate throng of the Five Points, and most of the rowdies of all our large cities, while every State and every county in each State, in which schools have flourished for the good of the people for two generations, and where general intelligence most prevails, has in the same proportion cast its suffrages against them. Looking therefore at what we have accomplished in so short a time against such odds, at the strength to which we have grown, and the weakness to which our antagonists are reduced, we may confidently feel that another such *defeat* would be a glorious *victory*.

Let us, then, work on. With a pure and holy cause, a single object of which is to hinder 800,000,000 acres of our national domain from becoming stealthily the prey of a few slave-holders to the exclusion of free labor both North and South—with the intelligence and conscience of our own people, and the opinion of the civilized world, clearly on our side—let us hold on ourselves, and train our children in a steadfast adherence to liberty and justice, and be found ready in their behalf for any emergency which may arise.

Should our fears be disappointed in regard to the course of the in-coming Administration—should Mr. Buchanan deceive his Southern supporters as sorely as he has heretofore his Northern ones—should he, though pledged against it, be more faithful to the interests of Freedom than he was to the Protective policy of '42, though pledged in favor of it—we will not maintain a factious opposition to him when right, but rejoice in his propitious inconsistencies, and praise that Providence which causes not only the wrath but the roguery of men to praise Him and further His ends. The most that can be looked for of this kind, is, not that the great contest should be decided, but only postponed. Indeed, the war for which we have entered is in its nature eternal and irreconcilable while the hostile principles of the freedom and the servitude of labor stand face to face, and can never be composed to even a hopeful truce, unless Slavery shall be content to abide quietly in the position to which the fathers of our government assigned it.

We ask all, then, who realize the momentous and far-reaching issues before us, to unite with this or a similar association, and seek—by cool, thorough, systematic efforts—so to disseminate light and truth, that all who can hear and all who can read shall be disabused of their erroneous prejudices against Republicanism, and become convinced of the justice and policy of our principles, and of their adaptedness to the real wants of our common country and of our race.

Republican Association....Constitution.

ART. I. This shall be called the Republican Association," the objects of which are the admission of Kansas into the National Union as a Free State, and generally to prevent the spread of human Slavery in all Territory under the care of Congress and into the States now Free; also to prevent the importation into our country of paupers and criminals from other Nations, to secure the strict observance of our Naturalization Laws, and frustrate the undue Political influence of Roman Catholicism. At the same time, we disclaim all intention of interfering with Slavery in the States where it now exists, or with the religious privileges of any portion of our countrymen.

ART. II. The means to accomplish these aims, shall be by public addresses, and by the dissemination of truthful and patriotic reading matter.

ART. III. Any citizen of of the age of sixteen years or upwards, may become a Member of this Association by signing his name to the Constitution.

ART. IV. The Officers of this Association shall be a President, four Vice Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be elected annually by ballot, a majority of the Members present being necessary to constitute a choice. The Association may also appoint other Officers as from time to time may seem expedient.

ART. V. The duties of the Officers shall be to call and provide for special meetings, to procure documents, and generally to conduct the affairs of the Association.

ART. VI. Funds shall be raised by voluntary contributions, and paid out by the Treasurer only on the written order of the President attested by the Recording Secretary; but the Secretary shall issue no order, unless for necessary incidental expenses, without the concurrence of at least two Vice Presidents.

ART. VII Regular quarterly meetings of the Association shall be held on evening of the months of

ART. VIII This Constitution may be amended at any quarterly meeting, by the vote of two-thirds of the Members present, provided such amendment shall be proposed at least one month previous.

ART. IX. The Association may adopt such By-Laws as it shall deem proper, provided they do not conflict with this Constitution.