

INQUIRER & CHRONICLE.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning March 27, 1857

"Fearless and Free."

DAVID OVER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

SPRING ELECTION.

The late Spring Election in Bedford County has resulted in a gain of over two hundred since last fall in favor of the American Republican party.

THE POST OFFICE ELECTION!

Last Saturday afternoon was the time appointed by the Locofoco party for an election, in this Borough, to decide amongst themselves who is to be the Postmaster in this place for the next four years.

Another contemptible phase in the case of Mrs. Saupp is this; all the Catholics in the town oppose her. We presume this is done for the purpose of showing that they are magnanimous in matters of religion!

Really what magnanimity is it to do this, at the expense of a poor widow! Possibly, because Mrs. Saupp is a German Catholic, and not an Irish one, may account for their hostility!

Our friend, John G. Hartley, having moved to his "beautiful farm" in West Providence Township, about ten days before the Spring Election, came back on that day for the purpose of voting.

The average Locofoco majority in this Borough, last Friday, was about 12.—This is a gain since last fall of about 15 votes! The result in the township is a gain to the Americans of not less than 20 votes.

The Gazette of this week, says that we told a lie, in charging in our last paper that they were in favor of bringing the water from Tod's Spring to Bedford.

"Spectator" has again failed to reach us this week. We publish to-day the letter of last week.

until that time, and has been so ever since, once fell from grace! Mr. Sanson is by far the best qualified, and had he never joined the American party he could have beaten Mr. Mowry 25 votes in his own party in the Borough!

We attended the exhibition of the class in Geography, taught by Mr. Allen, on Saturday evening, and the performances were certainly good. His system of teaching is the best for the scholar.

These of our subscribers who intend to change their residences on the first of April, and wish to have their papers sent to a different Post office, will please inform us immediately.

Buchanan's Cabinet is a very rich one, if not a very able one. Gen. Cass is set down as worth \$2,000,000; Cobb \$500,000; Thompson \$1,000,000; Floyd \$500,000; and Toney, Black and Brown \$500,000, making a total of \$4,500,000.

It is worthy of remark in this connection, that the richest man among the Federal office holders in St. Louis is the only one that has been re-appointed. Money is power. A poor man is no where! Such is Democracy!

Another contemptible phase in the case of Mrs. Saupp is this; all the Catholics in the town oppose her. We presume this is done for the purpose of showing that they are magnanimous in matters of religion!

Really what magnanimity is it to do this, at the expense of a poor widow! Possibly, because Mrs. Saupp is a German Catholic, and not an Irish one, may account for their hostility!

Our friend, John G. Hartley, having moved to his "beautiful farm" in West Providence Township, about ten days before the Spring Election, came back on that day for the purpose of voting.

The average Locofoco majority in this Borough, last Friday, was about 12.—This is a gain since last fall of about 15 votes! The result in the township is a gain to the Americans of not less than 20 votes.

The Gazette of this week, says that we told a lie, in charging in our last paper that they were in favor of bringing the water from Tod's Spring to Bedford.

"Spectator" has again failed to reach us this week. We publish to-day the letter of last week.

It will be seen by an article in another part of our paper, that Gov. Geary has resigned. No man from the Free States, no matter how much of the doughface there is about him, can please the Border ruffians.

Another Bank Busted.—The Bank of New Castle has gone down, never to rise again. The Cashier has absconded with \$50,000. Its circulation was over \$100,000—its specie on hand, \$1!

These of our subscribers who intend to change their residences on the first of April, and wish to have their papers sent to a different Post office, will please inform us immediately.

Buchanan's Cabinet is a very rich one, if not a very able one. Gen. Cass is set down as worth \$2,000,000; Cobb \$500,000; Thompson \$1,000,000; Floyd \$500,000; and Toney, Black and Brown \$500,000, making a total of \$4,500,000.

It is worthy of remark in this connection, that the richest man among the Federal office holders in St. Louis is the only one that has been re-appointed. Money is power. A poor man is no where! Such is Democracy!

Another contemptible phase in the case of Mrs. Saupp is this; all the Catholics in the town oppose her. We presume this is done for the purpose of showing that they are magnanimous in matters of religion!

Really what magnanimity is it to do this, at the expense of a poor widow! Possibly, because Mrs. Saupp is a German Catholic, and not an Irish one, may account for their hostility!

Our friend, John G. Hartley, having moved to his "beautiful farm" in West Providence Township, about ten days before the Spring Election, came back on that day for the purpose of voting.

The average Locofoco majority in this Borough, last Friday, was about 12.—This is a gain since last fall of about 15 votes! The result in the township is a gain to the Americans of not less than 20 votes.

The Gazette of this week, says that we told a lie, in charging in our last paper that they were in favor of bringing the water from Tod's Spring to Bedford.

"Spectator" has again failed to reach us this week. We publish to-day the letter of last week.

"Spectator" has again failed to reach us this week. We publish to-day the letter of last week.

Delegate Meeting.

The following is the Preamble and Resolutions adopted at the Union Delegate Meeting, held in Bedford, on last Saturday afternoon.

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the American and Republican members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, who are assembled in the City of Philadelphia, do hereby declare that we are in favor of protecting the ballot box from the corrupt influences of which the will of the people was defeated in the recent State and Federal elections, to elect delegates to meet in Convention at Harrisburg, on the 27th day of March, instant, to nominate candidates for the office of Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner, to be supported by the American and Republican parties at the election of October next.

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the American and Republican parties of the County of Bedford, in County Convention assembled, do hereby approve of the proposition to meet in a Union State Convention at the place and time above mentioned, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner, to be supported by the American and Republican parties at the election of October next.

Resolved, That the manner in which the government of our State has been conducted by the Executive, James Pollock, during the period that he occupied the Governor's Chair, merits and has our warmest approval, and we say to him well done good and faithful servant.

Resolved, That we feel proud of our Senator, FRANCIS JONES, Esq., who, during his Senatorial career, acting faithfully to all his duties—always keeping in view the honor of the State and the best interests of the people—has by his course in the Senate, our industry and integrity, a high position as a statesman and legislator. He is beyond the reach of loud-mouthed demagogues—scoundrelly hypocrites or anonymous scribblers.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

ders out. The proposed procedure would of course, prevent any settlement of the difficulty during the session of the Senate, or during the session of the Indiana Legislature; but this was precisely what Toombs and his political friends, including the whole confederacy, wanted. Toombs would up his speech by offering a resolution embodying his proposition, which was laid over, under the rule, and which continued to lay over until the Senate adjourned.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

Resolved, That we have seen with great pleasure the evidences of the great regard in which he is held in different parts of the State, and of the high estimate placed by the people of other counties upon his services in the Senate.

4. We mean to urge and effect a readjustment of the basis on which Justices of the Supreme Court are appointed. Now Six Hundred Thousand Free People in a Slave District have equal weight in the constitution of that Court with Four Millions of Free People in Slave States have more weight than Sixteen Millions in Free states. This is grossly unjust, and cannot be upheld. Make the Judicial Districts equal, let Judges be fairly selected therefrom, and the Dred Scott decision will soon be overruled and effaced.

5. We mean to create and arouse an enlightened Public Sentiment which shall ultimately place the Federal Government, in all its departments, in the hands of men who love the Constitution and the Union much, but Liberty, Eternal Justice and the inalienable Rights of Man, still more—men who will regard Freedom as the universal and everlasting rule and Slavery as the local and transitory exception—men who will give Shylock his "pound of flesh," but warn him in taking it to shed "no drop of Christian blood"—men who will be as tenacious of the rights of men legally free, like Dred Scott, as of those permitted by vicious local regulations, over which the Nation has no control, to claim property in the limbs and bodies of their fellow men.

6. In short, we mean to prove, by the issue of this contest, that Justice is the law of God's universe, to which all human laws should and must conform, and that patient waiting and earnest working will eventually secure its triumph.

If there be treason in this, let the Federal District-Attorney hurry up his documents.—N. Y. Tribune.

Gov. GEARY'S RESIGNATION. The resignation of Gov. Geary, of which in spite of denials from Washington, or want of information there, there would seem to be no room to doubt, will place the Administration in a new, and we suspect rather unexpected position with relation to Kansas affairs. Governor Geary has committed the same sin that Governor Reeder did, and he falls from the same cause. A disposition to act with a certain degree of impartiality, and to sustain the original squatter sovereignty doctrine of the Kansas Nebraska bill, is incompatible, as is now shown by a second signal example, with the favor and support of the Administration at Washington. Governor Geary has resigned, but it was a forced resignation, equivalent in every respect to a removal. Chief Justice Leonard has been allowed to triumph over him, and every one of the promises of support, upon which he was induced to take office, has been broken.

Mr. Geary served a useful purpose in helping to still the excitement which had been roused throughout the North as the outrages of the Border Ruffians, and thereby in promoting Buchanan's election.—Though during his whole administration from beginning to end the Free-State men have been cruel sufferers from the enforcement against them of the bogus laws, and the recognition by Geary as valid of all the proclamations and militia orders of his predecessors, by virtue of which the Free-State men were placed in the position of insurgents, while the Border-Ruffian invaders from Missouri were clothed with the legal character of Kansas militia regularly called into the service—still, the evident disposition on the part of Geary to shield the Free-State settlers so far as possible, and to protect them in the right of remaining in the Territory, has caused him to be set down, both in Kansas and at Washington, as a Free-State man at heart. That, of course, has marked him for removal.—Probably it was hoped and expected to have used him a little while longer. Perhaps the people of Washington flattered themselves with the idea of employing his convenient name to give a sort of color of impartiality to the proceedings under the Census and Constitution bill lately passed over his veto. But, elastic and enduring as he has shown himself, there are some things that even he cannot stand. To be snubbed at Washington while, with the high applause of the Bogus Legislature, he is spit upon in Kansas, to be obliged to carry on his administration at his own charges; to pay out his own money for necessary expenses, which the Government refuses to meet, while all the time fifty Border-Ruffian knives are being sharpened to cut his throat—all this is hardly paid for by the empty honor of being Governor, with only the power of vetoing bills which are forthwith passed unanimously over his head.

Mr. Geary having thus resigned Mr. Buchanan will not be driven to show his broad more distinctly in the appointment of a new Governor—for we place little reliance in the rumor that he will be sustained. As the elections are over at the North, and as there is no longer any pressing necessity for deceiving anybody, why should not the Border-Ruffian policy of the Administration be fully avowed and the appointment given to A. Johnson or Stringfellow? Should that be done, or anything of that sort, some alarming consequences might follow.—The Border Ruffians might be thus encouraged to revert to their original policy of violence and the forcible exclusion of Free-State settlers, and a new civil war might break out. We trust, however, that this time the Border Ruffians will be content with having disfranchised the emigrants now on the road and deprived them of any voice

in framing a State Constitution, without actually undertaking to exclude them from the Territory.—N. Y. Tribune.

Gov. GEARY'S RESIGNATION. The resignation of Gov. Geary, of which in spite of denials from Washington, or want of information there, there would seem to be no room to doubt, will place the Administration in a new, and we suspect rather unexpected position with relation to Kansas affairs. Governor Geary has committed the same sin that Governor Reeder did, and he falls from the same cause. A disposition to act with a certain degree of impartiality, and to sustain the original squatter sovereignty doctrine of the Kansas Nebraska bill, is incompatible, as is now shown by a second signal example, with the favor and support of the Administration at Washington. Governor Geary has resigned, but it was a forced resignation, equivalent in every respect to a removal. Chief Justice Leonard has been allowed to triumph over him, and every one of the promises of support, upon which he was induced to take office, has been broken.

Mr. Geary served a useful purpose in helping to still the excitement which had been roused throughout the North as the outrages of the Border Ruffians, and thereby in promoting Buchanan's election.—Though during his whole administration from beginning to end the Free-State men have been cruel sufferers from the enforcement against them of the bogus laws, and the recognition by Geary as valid of all the proclamations and militia orders of his predecessors, by virtue of which the Free-State men were placed in the position of insurgents, while the Border-Ruffian invaders from Missouri were clothed with the legal character of Kansas militia regularly called into the service—still, the evident disposition on the part of Geary to shield the Free-State settlers so far as possible, and to protect them in the right of remaining in the Territory, has caused him to be set down, both in Kansas and at Washington, as a Free-State man at heart. That, of course, has marked him for removal.—Probably it was hoped and expected to have used him a little while longer. Perhaps the people of Washington flattered themselves with the idea of employing his convenient name to give a sort of color of impartiality to the proceedings under the Census and Constitution bill lately passed over his veto. But, elastic and enduring as he has shown himself, there are some things that even he cannot stand. To be snubbed at Washington while, with the high applause of the Bogus Legislature, he is spit upon in Kansas, to be obliged to carry on his administration at his own charges; to pay out his own money for necessary expenses, which the Government refuses to meet, while all the time fifty Border-Ruffian knives are being sharpened to cut his throat—all this is hardly paid for by the empty honor of being Governor, with only the power of vetoing bills which are forthwith passed unanimously over his head.

Mr. Geary having thus resigned Mr. Buchanan will not be driven to show his broad more distinctly in the appointment of a new Governor—for we place little reliance in the rumor that he will be sustained. As the elections are over at the North, and as there is no longer any pressing necessity for deceiving anybody, why should not the Border-Ruffian policy of the Administration be fully avowed and the appointment given to A. Johnson or Stringfellow? Should that be done, or anything of that sort, some alarming consequences might follow.—The Border Ruffians might be thus encouraged to revert to their original policy of violence and the forcible exclusion of Free-State settlers, and a new civil war might break out. We trust, however, that this time the Border Ruffians will be content with having disfranchised the emigrants now on the road and deprived them of any voice

in framing a State Constitution, without actually undertaking to exclude them from the Territory.—N. Y. Tribune.

Gov. GEARY'S RESIGNATION. The resignation of Gov. Geary, of which in spite of denials from Washington, or want of information there, there would seem to be no room to doubt, will place the Administration in a new, and we suspect rather unexpected position with relation to Kansas affairs. Governor Geary has committed the same sin that Governor Reeder did, and he falls from the same cause. A disposition to act with a certain degree of impartiality, and to sustain the original squatter sovereignty doctrine of the Kansas Nebraska bill, is incompatible, as is now shown by a second signal example, with the favor and support of the Administration at Washington. Governor Geary has resigned, but it was a forced resignation, equivalent in every respect to a removal. Chief Justice Leonard has been allowed to triumph over him, and every one of the promises of support, upon which he was induced to take office, has been broken.

Mr. Geary served a useful purpose in helping to still the excitement which had been roused throughout the North as the outrages of the Border Ruffians, and thereby in promoting Buchanan's election.—Though during his whole administration from beginning to end the Free-State men have been cruel sufferers from the enforcement against them of the bogus laws, and the recognition by Geary as valid of all the proclamations and militia orders of his predecessors, by virtue of which the Free-State men were placed in the position of insurgents, while the Border-Ruffian invaders from Missouri were clothed with the legal character of Kansas militia regularly called into the service—still, the evident disposition on the part of Geary to shield the Free-State settlers so far as possible, and to protect them in the right of remaining in the Territory, has caused him to be set down, both in Kansas and at Washington, as a Free-State man at heart. That, of course, has marked him for removal.—Probably it was hoped and expected to have used him a little while longer. Perhaps the people of Washington flattered themselves with the idea of employing his convenient name to give a sort of color of impartiality to the proceedings under the Census and Constitution bill lately passed over his veto. But, elastic and enduring as he has shown himself, there are some things that even he cannot stand. To be snubbed at Washington while, with the high applause of the Bogus Legislature, he is spit upon in Kansas, to be obliged to carry on his administration at his own charges; to pay out his own money for necessary expenses, which the Government refuses to meet, while all the time fifty Border-Ruffian knives are being sharpened to cut his throat—all this is hardly paid for by the empty honor of being Governor, with only the power of vetoing bills which are forthwith passed unanimously over his head.

Mr. Geary having thus resigned Mr. Buchanan will not be driven to show his broad more distinctly in the appointment of a new Governor—for we place little reliance in the rumor that he will be sustained. As the elections are over at the North, and as there is no longer any pressing necessity for deceiving anybody, why should not the Border-Ruffian policy of the Administration be fully avowed and the appointment given to A. Johnson or Stringfellow? Should that be done, or anything of that sort, some alarming consequences might follow.—The Border Ruffians might be thus encouraged to revert to their original policy of violence and the forcible exclusion of Free-State settlers, and a new civil war might break out. We trust, however, that this time the Border Ruffians will be content with having disfranchised the emigrants now on the road and deprived them of any voice

in framing a State Constitution, without actually undertaking to exclude them from the Territory.—N. Y. Tribune.

Gov. GEARY'S RESIGNATION. The resignation of Gov. Geary, of which in spite of denials from Washington, or want of information there, there would seem to be no room to doubt, will place the Administration in a new, and we suspect rather unexpected position with relation to Kansas affairs. Governor Geary has committed the same sin that Governor Reeder did, and he falls from the same cause. A disposition to act with a certain degree of impartiality, and to sustain the original squatter sovereignty doctrine of the Kansas Nebraska bill, is incompatible, as is now shown by a second signal example, with the favor and support of the Administration at Washington. Governor Geary has resigned, but it was a forced resignation, equivalent in every respect to a removal. Chief Justice Leonard has been allowed to triumph over him, and every one of the promises of support, upon which he was induced to take office, has been broken.

Mr. Geary served a useful purpose in helping to still the excitement which had been roused throughout the North as the outrages of the Border Ruffians, and thereby in promoting Buchanan's election.—Though during his whole administration from beginning to end the Free-State men have been cruel sufferers from the enforcement against them of the bogus laws, and the recognition by Geary as valid of all the proclamations and militia orders of his predecessors, by virtue of which the Free-State men were placed in the position of insurgents, while the Border-Ruffian invaders from Missouri were clothed with the legal character of Kansas militia regularly called into the service—still, the evident disposition on the part of Geary to shield the Free-State settlers so far as possible, and to protect them in the right of remaining in the Territory, has caused him to be set down, both in Kansas and at Washington, as a Free-State man at heart. That, of course, has marked him for removal.—Probably it was hoped and expected to have used him a little while longer. Perhaps the people of Washington flattered themselves with the idea of employing his convenient name to give a sort of color of impartiality to the proceedings under the Census and Constitution bill lately passed over his veto. But, elastic and enduring as he has shown himself, there are some things that even he cannot stand. To be snubbed at Washington while, with the high applause of the Bogus Legislature, he is spit upon in Kansas, to be obliged to carry on his administration at his own charges; to pay out his own money for necessary expenses, which the Government refuses to meet, while all the time fifty Border-Ruffian knives are being sharpened to cut his throat—all this is hardly paid for by the empty honor of being Governor, with only the power of vetoing bills which are forthwith passed unanimously over his head.

Mr. Geary having thus resigned Mr. Buchanan will not be driven to show his broad more distinctly in the appointment of a new Governor—for we place little reliance in the rumor that he will be sustained. As the elections are over at the North, and as there is no longer any pressing necessity for deceiving anybody, why should not the Border-Ruffian policy of the Administration be fully avowed and the appointment given to A. Johnson or Stringfellow? Should that be done, or anything of that sort, some alarming consequences might follow.—The Border Ruffians might be thus encouraged to revert to their original policy of violence and the forcible exclusion of Free-State settlers, and a new civil war might break out. We trust, however, that this time the Border Ruffians will be content with having disfranchised the emigrants now on the road and deprived them of any voice

in framing a State Constitution, without actually undertaking to exclude them from the Territory.—N. Y. Tribune.

Gov. GEARY'S RESIGNATION. The resignation of Gov. Geary, of which in spite of denials from Washington, or want of information there, there would seem to be no room to doubt, will place the Administration in a new, and we suspect rather unexpected position with relation to Kansas affairs. Governor Geary has committed the same sin that Governor Reeder did, and he falls from the same cause. A disposition to act with a certain degree of impartiality, and to sustain the original squatter sovereignty doctrine of the Kansas Nebraska bill, is incompatible, as is now shown by a second signal example, with the favor and support of the Administration at Washington. Governor Geary has resigned, but it was a forced resignation, equivalent in every respect to a removal. Chief Justice Leonard has been allowed to triumph over him, and every one of the promises of support, upon which he was induced to take office, has been broken.

Mr. Geary served a useful purpose in helping to still the excitement which had been roused throughout the North as the outrages of the Border Ruffians, and thereby in promoting Buchanan's election.—Though during his whole administration from beginning to end the Free-State men have been cruel sufferers from the enforcement against them of the bogus laws, and the recognition by Geary as valid of all the proclamations and militia orders of his predecessors, by virtue of which the Free-State men were placed in the position of insurgents, while the Border-Ruffian invaders from Missouri were clothed with the legal character of Kansas militia regularly called into the service—still, the evident disposition on the part of Geary to shield the Free-State settlers so far as possible, and to protect them in the right of remaining in the Territory, has caused him to be set down, both in Kansas and at Washington, as a Free-State man at heart. That, of course, has marked him for removal.—Probably it was hoped and expected to have used him a little while longer. Perhaps the people of Washington flattered themselves with the idea of employing his convenient name to give a sort of color of impartiality to the proceedings under the Census and Constitution bill lately passed over his veto. But, elastic and enduring as he has shown himself, there are some things that even he cannot stand. To be snubbed at Washington while, with the high applause of the Bogus Legislature, he is spit upon in Kansas, to be obliged to carry on his administration at his own charges; to pay out his own money for necessary expenses, which the Government refuses to meet, while all the time fifty Border-Ruffian knives are being sharpened to cut his throat—all this is hardly paid for by the empty honor of being Governor, with only the power of vetoing bills which are forthwith passed unanimously over his head.

Mr. Geary having thus resigned Mr. Buchanan will not be driven to show his broad more distinctly in the appointment of a new Governor—for we place little reliance in the rumor that he will be sustained. As the elections are over at the North, and as there is no longer any pressing necessity for deceiving anybody, why should not the Border-Ruffian policy of the Administration be fully avowed and the appointment given to A. Johnson or Stringfellow? Should that be done, or anything of that sort, some alarming consequences might follow.—The Border Ruffians might be thus encouraged to revert to their original policy of violence and the forcible exclusion of Free-State settlers, and a new civil war might break out. We trust, however, that this time the Border Ruffians will be content with having disfranchised the emigrants now on the road and deprived them of any voice

in framing a State Constitution, without actually undertaking to exclude them from the Territory.—N. Y. Tribune.

Gov. GEARY'S RESIGNATION. The resignation of Gov. Geary, of which in spite of denials from Washington, or want of information there, there would seem to be no room to doubt, will place the Administration in a new, and we suspect rather unexpected position with relation to Kansas affairs. Governor Geary has committed the same sin that Governor Reeder did, and he falls from the same cause. A disposition to act with a certain degree of impartiality, and to sustain the original squatter sovereignty doctrine of the Kansas Nebraska bill, is incompatible, as is now shown by a second signal example, with the favor and support of the Administration at Washington. Governor Geary has resigned, but it was a forced resignation, equivalent in every respect to a removal. Chief Justice Leonard has been allowed to triumph over him, and every one of the promises of support, upon which he was induced to take office, has been broken.

Mr. Geary served a useful purpose in helping to still the excitement which had been roused throughout the North as the outrages of the Border Ruffians, and thereby in promoting Buchanan's election.—Though during his whole administration from beginning to end the Free-State men have been cruel sufferers from the enforcement against them of the bogus laws, and the recognition by Geary as valid of all the proclamations and militia orders of his predecessors, by virtue of which the Free-State men were placed in the position of insurgents, while the Border-Ruffian invaders from Missouri were clothed with the legal character of Kansas militia regularly called into the service—still, the evident disposition on the part of Geary to shield the Free-State settlers so far as possible, and to protect them in the right of remaining in the Territory, has caused him to be set down, both in Kansas and at Washington, as a Free-State man at heart. That, of course, has marked him for removal.—Probably it was hoped and expected to have used him a little while longer. Perhaps the people of Washington flattered themselves with the idea of employing his convenient name to give a sort of color of impartiality to the proceedings under the Census and Constitution bill lately passed over his veto. But, elastic and enduring as he has shown himself, there are some things that even he cannot stand. To be snubbed at Washington while, with the high applause of the Bogus Legislature, he is spit upon in Kansas, to be obliged to carry on his administration at his own charges; to pay out his own money for necessary expenses, which the Government refuses to meet, while all the time fifty Border-Ruffian knives are being sharpened to cut his throat—all this is hardly paid for by the empty honor of being Governor, with only the power of vetoing bills which are forthwith passed unanimously over his head.

Mr. Geary having thus resigned Mr. Buchanan will not be driven to show his broad more distinctly in the appointment of a new Governor—for we place little reliance in the rumor that he will be sustained. As the elections are over at the North, and as there is no longer any pressing necessity for deceiving anybody, why should not the Border-Ruffian policy of the Administration be fully avowed and the appointment given to A. Johnson or Stringfellow? Should that be done, or anything of that sort, some alarming consequences might follow.—The Border Ruffians might be thus encouraged to revert to their original policy of violence and the forcible exclusion of Free-State settlers, and a new civil war might break out. We trust, however, that this time the Border Ruffians will be content with having disfranchised the emigrants now on the road and deprived them of any voice

in framing a State Constitution, without actually undertaking to exclude them from the Territory.—N. Y. Tribune.

Gov. GEARY'S RESIGNATION. The resignation of Gov. Geary, of which in spite of denials from Washington, or want of information there, there would seem to be no room to doubt, will place the Administration in a new, and we suspect rather unexpected position with relation to Kansas affairs. Governor Geary has committed the same sin that Governor Reeder did, and he falls from the same cause. A disposition to act with a certain degree of impartiality, and to sustain the original squatter sovereignty doctrine of the Kansas Nebraska bill, is incompatible, as is now shown by a second signal example, with the favor and support of the Administration at Washington. Governor Geary has resigned, but it was a forced resignation, equivalent in every respect to a removal. Chief Justice Leonard has been allowed to triumph over him, and every one of the promises of support, upon which he was induced to take office, has been broken.

Mr. Geary served a useful purpose in helping to still the excitement which had been roused throughout the North as the outrages of the Border Ruffians, and thereby in promoting Buchanan's election.—Though during his whole administration from beginning to end the Free-State men have been cruel sufferers from the enforcement against them of the bogus laws, and the recognition by Geary as valid of all the proclamations and militia orders of his predecessors, by virtue of which the Free-State men were placed in the position of insurgents, while the Border-Ruffian invaders from Missouri were clothed with the legal character of Kansas militia regularly called into the service—still, the evident disposition on the part of Geary to shield the Free-State settlers so far as possible, and to protect them in the right of remaining in the Territory, has caused him to be set down, both in Kansas and at Washington, as a Free-State man at heart. That, of course, has marked him for removal.—Probably it was hoped and expected to have used him a little while longer. Perhaps the people of Washington flattered themselves with the idea of employing his convenient name to give a sort of color of impartiality to the proceedings under the Census and Constitution bill lately passed over his veto. But, elastic and enduring as he has shown himself, there are some things that even he cannot stand. To be snubbed at Washington while, with the high applause of the Bogus Legislature, he is spit upon in Kansas, to be obliged to carry on his administration at his own charges; to pay out his own money for necessary expenses, which the Government refuses to meet, while all the time fifty Border-Ruffian knives are being sharpened to cut his throat—all this is hardly