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Poetry.

SALT RIVER RIDE.

BY J. M. B.

AIR—*"Wait for the Wagon."*

All you who're bound to travel
Salt river-ward this Fall,
There's a famous boat about to leave,
Will take you one and all.
She starts in next November,
Buchanan is her name,
And when you hear her Captain's
You'll find it is the same.

Wait for Buchanan,
Wait for Buchanan,
Wait 'till November
When he's bound to go!

The best State-rooms are taken
By men of whom you've "heer'd"—
Brave men like *Brooks* and *Atchison*—
So don't be "afeer'd";
And Douglas and Stringfellow
Have taken passage too,
With Shannon and his *raffians*,
Who *Pierce's* murders do.

Wait for Buchanan, &c.

There's Edmundson and Keitt too,
Car'line's "*deuce of Clubs*,"
Who help'd to gag our Senators—
They've packed up all their duds;
And Brockenridge has got a berth,
Along with Captain "*Buck*,"
And when they get well under way,
Of course they'll have good luck.

Wait for Buchanan, &c.

Mill. Fillmore is the *first mate*,
And certainly must know
That, as he says he "*won't submit*,"
Of course he'll have to go.
No one who goes need be afraid
That boat will run ashore,
For Lewis Cass the pilot is,
And he's been there before.

Wait for Buchanan, &c.

'T is safe for any one to go,
Unless he's Irish born;
But all who're from the Emerald Isle
Had best go—"*in a horn*";
For Herbert's Judge, and Jurors, too,
Have all paid in their fare,
And everybody knows, of course,
With Herbert will be there.

Wait for Buchanan, &c.

Cap'n "*Buck*" expects our German friends
When he gets under way,
But nearly all say "*Nix kum raus*,"
The others "*Nix verstehe*";
The Yankees, too, he said he'd give
Free tickets for the route;
But Jonathan screwed up his phiz
And told him to "*git out*."

Wait for Buchanan, &c.

The officers of customs
Are ticketed—the scamps;
Postmasters, who have sold themselves,
May now sell out their stamps;
Slave-drivers, with their *bowie-knives*
And all their murdering crew,
Are bound to take the trip, and leave
All honest folks—like you.

Wait for Buchanan, &c.

Now, if anybody here to-day,
Expects to take the ride,
Upon the famous Saline stream,
And stem its raging tide!
Or any doughface "Buchaneer,"
Is bound to take the trip,
Don't go without your PIONEER—
I pray you stop a bit—
And wait for Buchanan, &c.

Political Matter.

FREMONT'S AND BUCHANAN'S PRINCIPLES CONTRASTED.

Platforms of the Philadelphia and Cincinnati Conventions.

LET ALL READ AND DECIDE JUSTLY.

FOR FREEDOM.

REPULICAN PLATFORM,

Adopted by the Republican National Convention, Philadelphia, June 17, 1856.

"This Convention of Delegates, assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; to the extention of slavery into free territory; in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State; of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; and for the purpose of presenting candidates for offices of President and Vice President, do

"1. *Resolve*, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution, are essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States shall be preserved.

"2. *Resolved*, That with our Republican fathers we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with certain unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior design of the Federal Government were to secure those rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction; that as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our National Territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing Slavery in the territories of the United States, by positive legislation, prohibiting its existence or extension therein. That we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal assistance to Slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained.

"3. *Resolved*, That the Constitution confers upon Congress, sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the execise of this power it is both the right and the entire duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relicts of barbarism—Polygamy and Slavery.

"4. *Resolved*, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people in order to 'form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of Liberty,' and contains ample provisions for the protection of life, liberty, and property of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently taken from them;

Their Territory has been invaded by an armed force;

Spurious and pretended Legislative, Judicial and Executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the government, tyranical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced;

The rights of the people to keep and bear arms have been infringed;

Test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office;

The right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied;

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and captures has been violated;

They have been deprived of life, liberty and property without due process of law;

That freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged;

The right to choose their own representatives has been made of no effect;

Murders robberies and arsons, have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished;

That all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction and procurment of the present National Administration, and for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union, and humanity, we arraign that Administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists and accessories, either before or after the facts—before the country and before the world; and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious outrages, and their accomplices, to a sure and condign punishment hereafter.

"5. *Resolved*, That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State, of the Union, with her present Free Constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, and of ending the evil strife now raging in her Territory.

"6. *Resolved*, That the highwayman's plea, 'that might makes right,' embodied in the Ostend Circular, was in every respect unworthy of American diplomacy, and would bring shame and dishonor upon any government or people who gave it their sanction.

"7. *Rosolved*, That a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean by the most central and practicable route is imperatively demanded by the interest of the whole country, and that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and as an auxiliary thereto, the immediate construction of an emigrant route along the line of the railroad.

"8. *Resolved*, That appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors, of a national character, are required for the accommodation and security of our existing commerce, authorized by the Constitution, and justified by the obligation of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

"9. *Resolved*, That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of men of all parties, however different from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared, and believing that the spirit of our institutions as well as the Constitution of our country guarantees liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation impairing their security.

FOR SLAVERY.

BUCHANAN PLATFORM.

The Cincinnati Convention, of June, 1856, which nominated James Buchanan for the Presidency, after reiterating the Pierce "Baltimore Platform," of 1854, repudiated "River and Harbor Improvements, a National Bank, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands," &c.. &c., adopted the following in addition, as the Buchanan Platform.

Whereas, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Convention, 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 and declare its determined opposition to all secret political societies, by whatever name they may be called:

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 concerns, and no respect to 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. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholics and foreignborn, is neither justified by the past history or the future prospects of the country, nor is in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguished the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well-considered declaration of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States.

Resolved, That Congress has no power under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything 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 to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanancy 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 upon this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures settled by the Congress of 1850; "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 impair or destroy its efficacy.

Resolved, That the Democratic party 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 Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1790; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

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 excite treason and armed resistence to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purpose, 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 and non-interference by Congress with slavery in the Tertories or in the Distsict of Columbia.

Resolved, That this was the basis of the Compromise of 1850—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in national Conventions—ratified by the people in the election in 1852—and rightfully applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

Resolved, That by the uniform application of *this domestic principle* to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be intact—the original compacts of the constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and the expansion of the Union increased 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 recognise the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legality and 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 the terms of perfect equality with other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World, (and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring and enjoying citizenship, in our own land,) a high and sacred duty is devolved with 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 to sustain and advance among us 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 vigilant and constant adherance 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.

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

Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

Rosolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent of the States most immediately in its maintenance, has marked out 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. The result should be secured by a timely and effieient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our government and the governments of those States within whose dominion it lies. We can under no circumstances, surrender our preponderence in the adjustment of all questions rising out of it.

Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathise with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central American to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the inter-ocean Isthmus.

Resolved, That the Administration of Franklin Pierce has been true to Democratic principles, and therefore to the great interests of the country; in the face of violent opposition he has maintained the laws at home, and vindicated the rights of American citizens abroad; and therefore, we proclaim our unqualified admiration of his measures and policy.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next administration that every proper effort will be made to insure our assendency in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys, and the Union at large.

Buchanan as a Soldier.

The democrats attempt to make the impression that Buchanan was a soldier of the war of 1812—that though he spoke against the war, he redeemed himself by fighting in it. There is not a word of truth in this story. The fact is, he was a member of a military company in Pennsylvania, and when that company was called into service, *he backed out and refused to go*. The company to which he belonged went off to Canada and fought at Lundy's Lane, and other places, and he stayed at home. The war of 1812 lasted three years, and it raged all around him, while he was a young man subject to military duty, and if he had any spirit in him, he would have done some service for his country.

We have the proof furnished by a Pennsylvania paper, published in the same county where Buchanan was born:

From the Frederic (Md.) Examiner.

We clip the following from the Chambersburg, Pa., Repository & Transcript, a newspaper published for the last sixty odd years in the same county where Mr. Buchanan was born and which is reasonably presumed to know something of his peronal history. It must be borne in mind that the *sham* Democracy claim great credit for their nominee on the score of being an "old defender."

The Philadelphia Argus rejoices that James Buchanan was not too much of a Federalist to shoulder his musket and march to the defence of Baltimore in 1814. If the Argus can show that Jas. Buchanan ever saw Baltimore that year we'll deny that Franklin county gave him birth.

Mr. Alex. W. Hood, an early friend and neighbor of James Buchanan, but at present residing a few miles south of this city, relates, that in August, 1814, several volunteer companies, in response to the call for troops, met at a place of rendezvous in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of forming a battalion to proceed in defence of the country to the Canadian frontier, and that James Buchanan who was a member af the "Mercersburg Volunteer Riffle Company," and about tweenty others BACKED OUT AND REFUSED TO GO. Mr. Hood remembers the circumstance perfectly, and heard a number of young men TAUNT MR. BUCHANAN FOR HIS COWARDICE. The companies marched off without Buchanan and his recreant party. Mr. Hood went with the companies, and was at the famous battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, at the latter of which he received a bayonet wound in the right side, the honorable scar of which he yet bears.

So, it appears that Hon. James Buchanan is not entitled to the credit of being one of Baltimore's gallant "defenders," but that when called upon to serve his country in the hour of need, he positively refused, although trained as a citizen soldier, to take up arms in her defence. He has ever been ready to reap the spoils of victory, but never did aught to deserve them.

JOHN BROUGH'S OPINION.—Unpalatable as it is to the Buck-African corporation, will have to be administered, and if it does cause considerable retching and squirming, you'll have to swallow it, and get used to it too—for there's more of the same sort where it came from.

A few days ago John Brough was in this place, and one of our citizens invited him to address the Republican meeting of the 12th. Mr. Brough replied that it was no use to make speeches now; that the question was already settled as to who would be our next President; and that if any sensible man had any doubts upon his mind, the news from Maine, just received, ought to eradicate them. He said he had some experience in political matters; knew somewhat how to judge of events by the signs of times; considered that a current of Northern and Free sentiments was at work, such as would sweep everything before it; and that this current was as irresistable and would be as overwhelming as that which washed the face of the Republic in 1849. Alluding to that particular period, he said, further, that in 1840 he stumped the State of Ohio for Mr. Van Buren, during which canvass he made 121 speeches; that during a great part of that time he was working without faith; that he then predicted the defeat of the Democratic candidate, and that the *signs of the times* NOW *indicated the same state of affairs they indicated* THEN! He also said that he intended to make but one political speech this campaign, and he would make it at Cincinnati a short time before the election. —*Bellefontaine Republican.*

GOVERNOR SHANNON.—This somewhat notorious individual passed through Columbus day before yesterday, for his home in St. Clairsville. He appeared downcast and shunning observation.—*State Journal of Thursday.*

From the Nashville Gazette.

The Whole Truth out at Last--Maj. Lewis and Gen. Jackson Testifying.

The anties, in their wrath, vowed that General Jackson never spoke of Buchanan as represented by the American press. The following letters will show on whose side truth appears. Major William B. Lewis, the bosom friend of Gen. Jackson for many years, writes thus:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1845.

My Dear General:—Your two confidential and very interesting letters of the 4th and 5th inst. have been received and disposed of as requested. I am happy to say that I am entirely satisfied, and so is Mr. Blair, with the gentlemen who it is supposed will constitute the new cabinet. Mr. Blair and myself both think it doubtful, however, whether Mr. Buchanan will accept upon the terms proposed, (he should not be appointed unless he does,) as he is full of the idea as stated to you in my previous letters of being a candidate for the succession. If he should not accept, I suppose the State department will then be offered to Mr. Stevenson. With or without Mr. Buchanan, however, I think the Cabinet will be an able one, and fully entitled to, and doubtless will receive the confidence of the nation.

The truth is; General, I have never had any great respect for Mr. Buchanan, and of late I have even had less than formerly. He did not come out upon the subject of that "bargain, intrigue and corruption" charge upon Messrs. Clay and Adams in 1825, as he ought to have done, and as was expected of him. Besides, I have heard *him say, not more than a month ago, that he did not and never had believed* there was any truth in the charge.—This occurred at Mr, ——'s dinner table, and the remarks were addressed to Judge Mangum, the President of the Senate. But having taken place at the time and place when it did, I have said nothing about it to any one.

General Jackson replied as follows:

[Private.] HERMITAGE, Feb. 28, 1845,

Maj. Wm. B. Lewis:

My Dear Major.—Your interesting letter of the 17th inst. is received, advising that mine of the 4th and 5th had reached.—Before this reaches you Col. Polk's cabinet will be known, and I am sure there will no one compose it unless under the terms I named to you. Should there be, then Col. Polk must have changed his mind after he left me. Your observations with regard to Mr. Buchanan are correct. He shew a want of moral courage in the affair of the intrigue of Adams and Clay—did not do me justice in the expose he then made, and I am sure about that time did believe there was a perfect understanding between Adams and Clay about the Presidency and the Secretary of State.—This I am sure of. But whether he viewed that there was any corruption in the case or not, I know not, but one thing I do know, that he wished me to combat with them with their own weapon—that was, to let my friends say if I was elected, I would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State. This to me appeared deep corruption, and I repelled it with that honest indignation as I thought such corruption deserved. Mr. Buchanan is a man of fine talents, and if he comes into the department of State, will execute the duties with ability.

I was truly astonished at some information brought by Mr. A. Jackson, Jr., from Nashville the other day. It was this; that Col. Laughlin had went on to Washington—had bought an interest in the Madisonian, and expected to make it the organ of the administration. This, if true, would be one of the most fatal steps for Col. Polk that could be taken—it would be placing him in the shoes of Mr. Tyler, and Laughlin traveling on with the Col. to Washington would place Col. Polk under the implication of taking him there for that purpose, which I am sure was not the case. Common sense will at once show the evil consequences that must ensue to Polk, to put himself in the attitude of favoring Mr. Tyler, for the succession. It would split the Democracy to pieces, and redound to the great injury of Polk's administration. I have, from the moment I heard it, put my face against it, and hope I have checked this inconsiderate movement. I hope there is no truth in the rumor. If there is, there is less common sense in the movers than I calculated upon. Let me hear from you. Your sister, Mrs. Lester, and one of her daughters, spent day before yesterday with us. They all enjoy good health. All my household join me in the kindest salutions.

Your friend,
ANDREW JACKSON.

P. S. My shortness of breath increases, I am greatly afflicted.

The undersigned have examined a letter in the possession of Allen A. Hall, Esq., of which the above is a true, correct and exact copy. They are acquainted with the hand writing of Gen. Andrew Jackson; and herewith certify that every part of said letter is in his hand-writing, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

S. D. MORGAN,
WASHINGTON BARROW.
G. M. FOGG,
EDWIN H. EWING,
JNO. S. BRIEN.
JNO. TRIMBLE.

Nashville, Aug. 14, 1856.

Reader, here you have the whole truth out at last, Major Lewis and Gen. Jackson testifying. Pray, what do you now think of the alien squatter sovereignty candidate—a man who caused a dark cloud to hang over the immortal Clay until he closed his eyes in death! Can you vote for him? Never!

Contemplated Negro Rising in Texas.

The Galveston *News* has a letter from Columbus, Colorado county, Sept. 9th, disclosing the discovery "of a well organized and systematical plan for the murder of the entire white population of the county, with the exception of the young ladies, who were to be taken captives and made the wives of the diabolical murderers of their parents and friends." The committee of investigation found the negroes in possession of arms and ammunition, their motto being, "Leave not a shadow behind."—They were to rise on the 6th, complete their work of death and plunder, and flee to Mexico. Happily the plot was discovered and frustrated. More than two hundred negroes were implicated, and three of the ringleaders were taken and hung on the 5th. Every Mexican in the county was arrested and sent off, never to return under penalty of death. The Vigilance Committee say—"We are satisfied the lower class of the Mexican population are incendiaries in any country where slaves are held, and should be dealt with accordingly."

Such an "institution" the Buchaniers would establish in Kansas and westward to the Pacific.

From the Progressive Age.

Maj. Sapp and Mr. Dunn's Bill.

From the Leaders of the Buchanan party in this congressional district, down to the little wiffets that yelp at their heels, there has been for the last month, a continual howling against Major Sapp, and the Republican members of Congress, because they voted for Dunn's bill; the object of which was the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, the abrogation of the infamous territorial laws of Kansas, the pacification of the troubles in that territory, and to secure the peace of the country.

And with a gross misrepresenation of the object and tenor of the bill have charged that it fastened slavery upon Kansas for two years, and extended the Fugitive Slave law over that country.

These charges, we say, are without the least shadow of foundation in truth. The act denominated the Fugitive Slave law already extends to all the territories as well as the states; and no further act could further extend it; therefore it was not in the least degree, altered or enlarged by that bill. As to the other feature of the bill; the proviso was offered by way of compromise. The Republicans in Congress were anxious to put an end to the crime and outrages committed upon the Free State men in Kansas, and had made several propositions to their opponents to secure the abrogation of these infamous territorial laws, but in vain. Notwithstanding these laws had been pronounced by several distinguishid members of Congress of both political parties, as unconstitutional and a disgrace to the age. Under these circumstances Mr. Dunn introduced his bill which provided for the abrogation of the infamous territorial code, the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and the pacification of the troubles in Kansas. It also prevides by way of compromise, that the Fugitive Slave law should have the same binding force that it had under the Missouri Compromise, and no more. And that any person *lawfully* held to service in said territory, shall not be discharged from such service *by* reason *of the repeal* of said laws, or the *restoration* of the said Missouri Compromise, if such person shall be *permanently removed from said territory, prior to the first day of January, A. D.* 1856.

Now we claim that no man of common sense can honestly consrtue that law so as to make it fasten slavery upon that territory until 1858. It merely gives an opportunity to those who *legally* own slaves in the territory, *if any such there be*, to remove them before that time; but it does not *legalize slavery* there by any means—the legality of holding slaves in the territory is a matter to be settled by the proper courts. This is the sum and substance of that part of Dunn's bill at which these slavery propagandists howl so loudly. And to say the least of the matter, this howl comes out with a bad grace from a party that are sustaining the executive and servile tools, the Border Ruffians, to enforce the laws which tend to perpetuate the cursed system of slavery in that territory, and by whose legislation, slavery has been carried there. Had Dunn's bill become a law it would have thwarted these designs and secured Kansas to Freedom forever after January, 1st 1858; and would have prevented any further outrages in Kansas. We say emphatically that the course pursued by Maj. Sapp and the Republican party, was right under the circumstances. Had the Republican party been able to secure those ends without this proviso it would doubtless have been done, but every proposition that tended in the least towards the restriction of slavery in Kansas was opposed by the South and their northern allies, the self-styled Democracy of the North.

More of Shannon.

The following letter from the late Governor Shannon has come to light:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Jan. 4, 1856
SHAWNEE MISSION, K. T.

MY DEAR SIR: Your two last favors are received, and I regret exceedingly to hear of your unpleasant situation. I hope things will grow better. The evidence you speak of must satisfy every one that you did not kill Barber. This difficulty out of the way I hope you will have nothing to fear. I think that all organizations to take the law into the hands of self-constituted judges or conservators of the peace will only lead do bad consequences. The other party will do the same by the way of retaliation, and no one will know when he is safe. I am glad to learn that you discourage such movements.

I will leave in the morning for Washington City, stopping some days at home on my way. I shall urge on the President the policy of stationing a company of U. S. troops in Lecompton or such other place in that region as you may all think best. I shall also urge upon him the policy of quietly stationing a company at Topeka, about the middle of February next. The Free State Government, you know, is to be inaugurated on the 4th of March, and the Legislature at that time will convene its session.

The President has the power to station the troops at any place he sees proper, and there will be no necessity of his saying for what purpose he stations a Company at Topeka. It will be looked upon by the Free State men as a significant sign, and may induce them to pause in their mad career of folly and treason.

I would be glad if you would write to your friends in Congress and get them to back me up in what I may seek to accomplish for the Territory. Moreover, I desire to see and talk with the leading men of the South in relation to matters in this Territory. I wish to post them up on the real state of things out here and what the South must do the coming year, or lose all dominion in a few years in the affairs of the Republic.

Write to me frequently at Washington City, to the care of Gen. Whitefield. Post me at least once or twice a week as to all that is going on out here. I shall feel great solicitude as to the state of things in Kansas while I am gone.

Yours, with great respect,
WILSON SHANNON.

GEO. W. CLARK, Esq.

GOOD "SELL."—The New York Express editor attended the late German Fremont gathering in the Tabernacle, and the next day his paper came out with a most disgusting caricature of it insulting to the eminent Germans who were chief in calling the meeting, insulting to those in attendance, and outraging the public generally by its abuse of foreigners who had the manliness to declare for Fremont. The paper containing this disgusting article, of course, sold like hot cakes, and the publishers found it necessary to issue another large edition. One friend—so the paper announced in its next day's issue—took fifteen thousand copies! and from that it was inferred how approvingly the public looked upon such onslaughts on the Germans. But the secret soon came out:—those fifteen thousand copies were ordered and paid for by an agent of the Central Fremont Committee; ten thousand were given away gratuitously among the German voters in the 11th and 17th Wards of the city, and the other 5,000 were sent to Pennsylvania as Fremont electioneering documents. Thus was the viper made to sting itself to death. It is said that article would make ten thousand votes for Fremont in New York.

How Elder Cartwright Baptised the Ferryman.

A new work with the title of the 'American Pulpit,' tells the following anecdote concerning an eccentric old Methodist minister in Illinois, well known as Peter Cartwright, who not only preached the gospel, but lectured quite often on political matters and spoke his mind freely upon men and measures. It resulted of course, that the politicians became very angry at the minister, had much to say 'about ministers not dabbling in politics,' 'sticking to their calling,' &c., &c. It happened that on one occasion he rode to a ferry across the Illinois river, where the country was more thickly populated, and met a little knot of people who were discussing politics. The ferryman, a stout fellow, was holding forth in excited terms, about some old renegade—prefixing a good many expletives to his name, which we omit—one Peter Cartwright, swearing that if he ever came that way, he would drown him in the river.

Cartwright, unrecognized by any one, said 'Stranger, I want you to put me across.' "You'll wait till I'm ready," said the ferryman. So when he finished his speech, he added, 'Now I will put you over.' Cartwright rode his horse into the boat and the ferryman began to poll it across. Cartwright felt it his duty to make himself known, and assert his principles; but he wanted to be sure of fair play. So, when he reached the middle of the stream, he threw the horse's bridle over a stake of the boat, and told the ferryman to throw down his pole. 'What for?' said the ferryman. 'Well, you have just now been using my name improperly; you said if I ever came this way, you would drown me in the river. Now you've got a chance to do it.' 'Is your name Pete Cartwright?' said the ferryman. 'My name is Pete Cartwright,' said the preacher. Down drops the pole, and at it go the preacher and ferryman.

They grapple for a minute, but Cartwright was remarkably agile, as well as athletic, and in a trice he had the ferryman, with one hand by the nape of the neck, and with the other by the seat of his trowsers, and whirling him over the side of the boat, plunges him under the tide—his astonished companions looked on from shore, fair play being secured by the distance. Twice or thrice the preacher souses the poor ferryman under, saying as he did so, 'I baptise thee (k'splash) in the name of the devil, (k'splash) whose child thou art,' (k'splash;) then lifting him up, dripping with the water, and gasping for breath, Cartwright asked him, 'Did you ever pray?' 'Pray," said the ferryman, 'no.' 'Then it's time you did,' says the preacher. "Say 'Our Father which art in Heaven.'" "D—d if I do," said the ferryman. K'splash goes the poor man under the tide again.—'Will you now?' said the preacher. 'No—I—won't said,' the strangled ferryman, K'splash, under the water again. 'Will you pray *now?*' said the preacher. 'I'll do anything,' gasped the ferryman. 'Say Our Father which art in Heaven.' 'Our Father which art in Heaven,' said the ferryman, and followed him through the Lord's prayer. 'Now let me up,' said the ferryman. 'Not yet,' said the preacher." "You must make me three promises—first, that you will repeat that prayer every morning and night as long as you live; secondly, that you will hear every Methodist minister that comes within five miles of this ferry; and thirdly, that you will put every Methodist preacher over this ferry free of expense. 'Do you promise? 'I promise,' said the ferryman, and resumed his pole. Cartwright went on his way, and that man not long after became a convert.

☞ Of one hundred and seventy-five clergymen belonging to the Indiana Methodist Conference, all but one are in favor of Fremont's election to the Presidency.