

FOR JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT. [SHORT TERM] OZIAS BOWEN, Marion. [LONG TERM] JOSIAH SOOTT, Butler. FOR COMMISSIONERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS. ANSON SMITH, Franklin. FOR MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. JOHN R. WADDELL, Ross. SEVENTH JURY. CALVIN B. SMITH, Hamilton. JACOB PERKINS, Trumbull.

THE TRIBUNE CAMPAIGNER OF '56

The Tribune will be sent to subscribers from the first and seventeenth of June, inclusive, until the returns are in from the Presidential election, at the following very low rates. Single Copy, in advance, \$.60 Clubs of 50, " " 2.50 " " 100, " " 4.50 " " 200, " " 8.00

We want about five hundred new subscribers in the county at the above rates. Our friends will perceive the necessity of circulating the facts, and act accordingly. Premiums. To any person sending us forty names with \$16.00, we will send any of the 50 Magazines, such as Godley, Graham, Harper, Putnam, &c., one year gratis.

The Locofoe Nominations and Platform.

The labors of the national Pro-Slavery convention were brought to a close on Friday, by the nomination of James Buchanan for President, and John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky for vice-president. The South perceived that Pierce and Douglas were, each, both politically and morally dead, and damned in every Northern State. Louisiana, Tennessee, Virginia, and parts of other Southern States, from the beginning, voted for Buchanan, saying that they had implicit confidence in his faithfulness to the principles of the Administration and the demands of the propagandists of slavery. He thus attained a majority, when Douglas withdrew, post-poning his claims another four years, at which time, if he lives, he will obtain almost the united support of the party; such, at least, as the promises held out to him.

After the nominations were made the convention passed resolutions endorsing the administration of Franklin Pierce, as able, democratic, and therefore worthy of emulation and imitation.

The platform opens as follows: Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

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

After this follows the following resolution: That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interests.

And then the nomination of Buchanan, who said in 1828 that if "had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would let it out."

He also produced and signed, in 1829, the following: "Copy of the Circular issued by the Federalists of Lancaster in the Election Campaign of 1829, between Spauld and Gregg:

"WE as FEDERALISTS take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of the approaching election for Governor. We wish to communicate our sentiments to you in confidence, and we are anxious that you should call on any of us when you visit Lancaster, and give us your opinion. We wish to be united—we desire both to give and take counsel."

JAMES BUCHANAN. The platform reiterates axioms disputed by nobody, interspersing among them the peculiar tenets of locofoeo faith, and adds the following celebrated resolution from the Baltimore platform of '52:

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

This resolution is illustrated by the subsequent resolution endorsing the Administration. In the manner in which this resolution is made is manifested by example. "By force." For instance the act "to agitate" in Congress, "the question of the subjugation of Kansas by the pirates of slavery, is to be resisted by slipping up to and striking down a member who dares discuss it, with a bludgeon. The agitation out of Congress in the territories, is to be resisted by laws hanging and imprisoning all who dare to write or speak against slavery.

They must go on to define their position on the fugitive law, and say:— The Democratic party of the Union standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the laws known as the Compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850; the not for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor," included.

This "faithful execution" resolution is also a part of the Baltimore platform of 1852, and was "faithfully executed" at Boston by the capture of Burns at an expense of \$33,000.00, and by the capture of the mother who released her daughter from the clutches of pollution through the portals of death.

But all this is not enough. The party desire more distinctly to meet the issues presented, they, therefore, set forth the following preamble and resolutions:

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—

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and dissolution—the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the 'slavery question' upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—Non-interference by Congress with Slavery in State and Territory or in the District of Columbia.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromise of 1850—commanded by both the Democratic and Whig parties in national conventions—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

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the verge of a civil war. They have seen a hostility engendered that time can never allay, and wounds inflicted on our Union, which years of concord cannot heal, and now we ask how long shall they continue? How long shall this policy, which has already alienated the North from the South and the South from the North, continue to disturb the peace and quiet of the country and deluge the plains of the west in the blood of American citizens?

By the policy of the Buchanan party this war is to be renewed in every territory of the west, as it is to be fought out in Kansas.

There is no man who can close his eyes to the fact that the American people will be drawn to civil war if another such bloody tragedy of crime and oppression is perpetrated as that Kansas. And with this fact before them they will establish a policy and an administration pledged to perpetuate these tragedies and struggles. Let every man pause and consider before he takes such an important step.

The Republican Candidate Should be a Democrat, to prevent the Border Ruffian party from dodging the fair and square issue of the Nebraska bill and its consequences. He should be a man of marked character, who will leave no room for question as to his position toward the Constitution, the doctrines of Jefferson on the extension of slavery—He should be a prominent man in the great struggle, for we want a bold and reliable leader, Republican, patriotic, and fearless. He ought to be a statesman, who by his ability and dignity would lift the American government out of the quagmire of degradation, contempt and vicious incapacity to which it has been reduced. He ought to be a stern friend of the Constitution, according to the South all her rights, and abating not one jot or tittle from her just and constitutional claims. That man, in the opinion of the people of Seneca County, is SALMON P. CHASE. With such a leader victory is, beyond doubt, ours. We will support any other good man, but Chase is the first choice of the public sentiment of Seneca County.

A friend has suggested, the following names for the Republican ticket: For President, John C. Fremont. Vice President, Cassius M. Clay.

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

The effrontery of the above falsehood is amazing. Adopted in 1852, the very first act was to open up the whole question, which had been sleeping for thirty years. The barriers to the bloody battle were broken down, and the whole pack of Hell-hounds hissed upon the unsuspecting and slumbering friends of pure God-given freedom. They were throttled, overpowered and driven out by the bloody hands of assassins and desperadoes, and instantly this party followed up the victory and interposed American musketry and cannon to prevent the blow from recoiling upon the Ruffians themselves.

The lovers of these dogs of the harlot, Slavery, got up a system of laws unexampled in brutal ferocity and blood-thirsty cruelty in the annals of the age, putting down "agitation" in Kansas by the halberd, and now this convention, because the lovers of freedom recoil with horror from such a crime, prate about "Treason and armed resistance to LAW in the Territories!"

This resolution is again adopted, and while adopted, the very same course of outrage upon the moral sense and rights of the people, is to be pursued. The same torments to be applied to dwellings and cities; the very same SHAKERS, JOSEPH and STRONGWOMEN to lead in the onset of pirates, and murderers, and the very same struggle to be provoked and instituted in every territory of the Union.

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

Yes, whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it. That is to say the territory shall be overrun with slavery for a few years, and the rights of the slaveholder shall be protected there. Then if, when the number of inhabitants justifies it, if they desire freedom, they can have it, that is, if they are strong enough to resist United States troops and posses of U. S. Marshalls which amounts to thousands. Before the people grow to that number neither the United States government, nor, according to this platform, the people themselves, have any right to resist slavery in the territories. It must be permitted to exist till the territory becomes a state!

There would be about as much justice and just as much of a favor granted to a culprit to whom the judge should say, "You shall hang one hour by the neck on the gallows; then you shall be cut down and may come to life if you can."

There were terrible losses at the South Western Station on the momentous 21d. Among others, The directors lost all sense of decency in a hunger for lucre or they had provided better accommodation.

That Economical Legislature.

We proved, two weeks ago, that the expenses of the State, between the Fusion and Locofoeo administrations, amount to about TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS, in favor of the economy of the Fusionists. The Black Locofoeo sheet, of this place, merely repeats the statements we have refuted, and adds another of his correct calculations, here it is:— "The whole cost of the printing &c. for this session will be \$43,000! But the legislature has only taken a census. It has adjourned until the first Monday of January next, when it will again meet at a cost of \$43,000 more! What will be the difference. Pay of Fusion members and Clerks for session of 200 days, \$127,500 Add Printing, &c., 40,000 \$167,500 Cost of the last locofoeo Legislature, including everything, per diem, Printing, &c., &c., 200,000 Difference, 82,700

"Here is a difference of over EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS." We are not in the habit of making statements of facts and figures without asking them from the records, we will not, therefore, place this new phrease of discussion before the public till we are able to get the fractions. But we invite attention to a few facts well known. In the first place the Black Locofoeo sheet asserted that the expenses of the last legislature were over \$100,000.00. We proved it was only \$63,000, and thereupon he comes down to our figures, but adds the State Printing!! This however does not do, for still it falls short of the per diem of the locofoeo legislature! He therefore takes a new track, wonderfully acute; and prophesies what the expenses of the next session are to be, adds them to his statement of the last Republican Legislature, and then balances the two against the per diem of ONE session of the Locofoeo!

By this style of calculation he thinks to deceive some mutton headed dupes, and announces \$80,700 as the difference! Why not have it a little larger? Why not say that the cost of the Republican Legislatures for the next ten years at \$63,000 per year will be six hundred and thirty thousand dollars.— \$630,000 Cost of one locofoeo legislature 80,000 Difference in favor of locofoeo, \$550,000

Five hundred and fifty thousand dollars!!—There is a gontel sum for you. But let him not forget to add that these "fusionists" were obliged to pay for JOSEPH G. BRESLIE's deficits, alone, enough to pay off the anti-Fusion legislature for TWO YEARS AND A HALF. Nor let him forget to state that the entire stealings and embezzlements, defalcations and pilferings of the locofoeo for two years, which these Fusionists have to pay for, would maintain the Ohio Legislature for THIRTEEN YEARS.

Who will be the Next President? The loco party, imagining they have dodged the Nebraska crime, and that they have evaded the penalty due the nation of the Infamy, are boasting of certain success.

We are not less certain that they will meet with an overwhelming and ignominious defeat.

Any man who takes the pledges and stands upon the platform occupied by Buchanan has but a slim chance before the freedom-loving people of the North. He cannot carry his native State on such a platform, and he will probably lose Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and other hunker whig, now pro-slavery-American States; for Fillmore is highly popular in those States, and he is as reliable for slavery as Douglas is, while he has all the decency and much more talent than that claimed for Buchanan.

Douglas is stronger now in the West among the slave propagandists, and much stronger in the South than Buchanan, and his chances were equally good.

Had Buchanan been at home he would have been as deeply implicated in the villainy as Douglas; and when he came home he justified the whole proceeding in general and in detail, and promised to continue it. Now to suppose that those opposed to the conversion of this Union into a great slave plantation, from which freedom is to wrest and rend a foothold by the strong arm of force, will vote for Buchanan merely because an *alibi* is proved in his favor, is an act in which he claims he was a participator, and an accessory, a *particeps criminis*, is silly. The people have too much intelligence for that.

It is morally certain that BUCHANAN will be BEATEN!

The Pittsburg Gazette, representing the Republican sentiment in Western Pennsylvania, expresses its opinions as follows: In 1852 Pierce carried Pennsylvania by an immense majority, and he obtained sweeping majorities in Oregon, Nevada, Westmorland, Armstrong, Clinton, Venango, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Warren, McKean, Potter, Bradford, Susquehanna, and Tioga counties. It was by means of these counties that he carried the State. In 1853, nearly all these counties will give heavy majorities against Buchanan, and the few that will not do so, will be able to give but nominal majorities for him. The change in these counties will much more than compensate for the few who vote Buchanan. "Will pick up" in Lancaster and Philadelphia; and if it does not render his defeat certain, it, at least, leaves Pennsylvania divided, and makes it the battle-ground of the campaign. The opposition will vote the contest with an equal chance of success.

Exciting News from Kansas.

The Free State men have at length wounded themselves and are retaliating upon the Pirates. Henry Clay Tate, who is captain of a company of Missourians was reported killed, but the report is contradicted. The following is the latest and is evidently the correct version of the affair:—

CHICAGO, June 10. The Democratic Press has a letter from Leecompton on the 4th, stating that severe skirmishes had taken place between independent companies of Missourians and Carolinians and bands of Free State men organized for self-defense. The latter were successful. The details of the affair is announced by the Kansas City Enterprise as follows: "Thirty Southerners proceeding from Westport, Missouri, under command of H. C. Tate, to Bull Creek, Kansas, suddenly met a party of Free State men of the same number—Tate had a number of prisoners, whom he placed in front, unarmed; he then hid behind logs and trees. The Free State men dropped down in the grass of the prairie. The firing continued two hours. Three Missourians escaped among them. The Free State party took twenty horses and a number of Sharps' rifles and U. S. muskets, besides a quantity of goods stolen from Lawrence. The U. S. Dragoons knew of the battle during its occurrence, but did not interfere. They went down on the 4th and released the prisoners. A party of pro-Slavery men, including a son of Gov. Shannon, formed a night attack on the house of Capt. Walker, five miles from Leecompton. They were fired upon and repulsed, and young Shannon taken prisoner, but was released next day. Shannon took a company of dragoons and searched the houses of the Free State men two days, taking all arms and ammunition. Col. Sumner passed through Leecompton on the 4th, en route for Topeka. LATER.—A man just arrived from Kansas City, reports a general rendezvous of pro-slavery men near Bull Creek, under command of Whitfield. They contemplated a new attack on Lawrence, and expect to concentrate 600 men, generally armed with U. S. muskets. The Free State men have resolved to settle the matter with the bayonet. They are deficient in both arms and provisions. LATER.—Accounts say they have formed a plan for a night attack on the invaders.

It is rumored that Donaldson and Jones were both killed in the fight at Franklin, where a collision occurred over a quantity of goods stolen from Lawrence. No houses destroyed at Franklin, as first reported.

The following, from St. Louis, is taken from an extra of the Westport Border Times, a paper in the interest of the ruffians.

News from a reliable source reached us yesterday. The town of St. Bernard, Kansas, was burned by two Erie States forces on the night of the 31. Fifteen thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed. LATER.—A company of six men arrived here, last night, who state that yesterday morning, at three o'clock, the Abolitionists attacked and captured the town of Franklin. They numbered about 300, while only 12 or 15 fighting men were in Franklin. On the pro-slavery side, Mr. Fishmaker and two others are reported killed. The men who came in belong to Capt Fleming's company of emigrants. They say they fought the Abolitionists about an hour, but being largely un-armed, finally fled, and the town was taken. No news from Capt. Tate.

The Investigating Committee is still here.

The Independence correspondent of the Republican, under date of the 5th says: Marshal Donaldson and four of his men in the discharge of their official duty were killed near Hickory Point, on the 31. The Marshal was in the act of arresting some men, who attacked the party under Capt. Tate. After Capt. Tate's company's arrest by Free Soldiers their friends considerably increased in numbers and yesterday were destroying houses, driving men woman and children from their habitations, near Bull Creek. A company of 100 under Capt. Reid, had left New Santa Fe in pursuit of the marauders. Report says Franklin was not taken, although attacked by a large party of Free Soldiers. Capt. Tate and company had been liberated by Col. Sumner, who arrived at Black Point just in time to prevent conflict between those holding Tate and the party under Capt. Reid.

Gov. Shannon has issued a proclamation ordering all unlawfully organized bands of armed men to disperse, and threatening the immediate employment of the United States troops to enforce his orders. The pirates who sacked Lawrence are organized according to the laws of the territory, so this proclamation relates to the Free State men only.

The most intense excitement prevails in the towns along the river, on either side, and squads of armed men are hastening to the territory.

The following is from the Missouri Democrat of Saturday: "We saw, yesterday evening, a gentleman just from the scene of disturbance in Kansas. He represents the state of the country as truly deplorable. Nowhere was life as properly safe, and robberies and assassinations were of daily occurrence. The free State men in the interior were starving, all access to the river being cut off by armed bands stationed along all the arteries of travel. Their cattle and provisions had been carried off in large quantities by contingents from Georgia and Alabama, who descended down the river at the point of the bayonet. On Monday evening last a Methodist preacher, suddenly disappeared in the neighborhood of Westport, under circumstances which led to the conclusion that fatal violence had been used. He had been

Exciting News from Kansas.

taken prisoner by some pro-slavery men, but nothing appearing against him he was discharged from custody. Leaving the town he was followed by a party of men, who on their return, reported that he had got into the river at a place too deep for him to cross. The impression was that he had been hung.

We learn further, from the same source, that the extra published by us yesterday, from the Kansas Enterprise, giving an account of a battle between some pro-slavery and free State men, abounds in misrepresentations. Capt. H. Clay Tate, who was reported dead, was not injured, and W. Coe, who was placed in the same category, was not seriously hurt.

DEAR TRIBUNE:— I wrote you a line from Toledo just as I was stopping on the road for Buffalo. I find Central New York in a high state of excitement on account of the proceedings at Washington and Kansas. Indignation meetings have been held in all the principal places, which have been attended by great crowds, and have evinced much of the spirit of '76. I reached this city just in time to be present at a great gathering in the City Hall, called to consider the sense of the County of Oneida, in regard to these southern outrages. The meeting was very large and it seemed to take as deep hold of the bankers and democrats as of the more radical classes. The President was a Democrat of the Hard school, and one of the speakers was a democrat of the Soft school. The meeting was also largely attended by men who have not, hitherto, sympathized with any of the movements adverse to slavery. The resolutions denounced the President as the cause of all our troubles, and called him to account of encouraging the robberies, murders and outrages in Kansas, and simulating the assaults on Greeley and Sumner in Washington. They were very severe in their tone, but the large assembly adopted them without a single dissent. Noy, a large portion of the meeting was dissatisfied because they did not distinctly and unequivocally recommend a resort to arms. The feeling here is very strong in favor of Mr. Sumner as the nominee of the Republican party for President. All classes seem to think that he would be borne forward on the wave of hidden sympathy with a power which nothing could resist. There is also much talk among the masses in favor of action by our State authorities. Some of our best men think that Gov. Clark should convene the legislature and lay before them the condition of things in Kansas and ask them to provide for the protection of our citizens who have gone thither to settle. Such a movement would be very popular all over the State. You noticed, I suppose, the speech of the celebrated Jo. Hoxin, in New York city. He declared that, hereafter, his only questions to a candidate for Congress would be "Can you fight?" and "will you fight?" You may depend upon it that the fighting spirit is pretty thoroughly aroused.

At the present writing we have nothing definite from the Cincinnati convention. The weather here is cold and wet, and the season backward, but crops look well. Everything betokens an easy victory for the Republican party in New York.

Talk with a "Border Ruffian."

We had a talk with a Border Ruffian a few days since—not one who had been guilty of murder, arson and horse stealing, and pillaging houses, for he had not disgraced himself by violating the U. S. posse, which perpetrated law and order, in the shape of horse burning, wagon robbing, stealing horses, shooting at men for being Jeffersonian Democrats, destroying fences, opening private letters, committing rapes, taking corn meal from widow women, &c. He was not one of that kind. But he believed in enforcing the Kansas Territorial laws, which prescribe "strong chains six feet long, with iron balls three and a half inches in diameter," for violating the act of infamy for punishing offences against slave property, (the necessity for which, under slavery is established, Mr. Pugh so much regrets)—he believed in law and order, in the treason of Lane, Robinson, Reeder and others wishing to make Kansas a free State, that the people of Missouri had as much right to go into Kansas as those of Massachusetts, and all that sort of stuff. There was one thing made clear in our conversation with him, which we wish to set forth. He said of the Missourians: "They regard an Abolitionist as a criminal."

"As a criminal who is to be punished on sight?" we suggested.

"Yes," was the terse response.

"And they treat him accordingly—tar and feather, ride on a rail, hang, shoot, or otherwise. We suppose there is no mistake about that?" we remarked.

"Yes they do. They get very much excited, and go too far sometimes, I know. But they have been provoked to it, and look upon all Abolitionists as criminals."

"Provoked, how?"

"Oh! the Emigrant Aid Society making trouble."

"Ah, indeed; and now it's very important to know what an abolitionist is."

"Well, it's a man who goes out there to make it a Free State on the sly."

That is the point exactly. A man who proposes to make Kansas a free State, is an Abolitionist, as the border ruffians understand it, and they treat him as a convicted criminal.

Not long since, a youth sailed in six than years' after being captured concerning the power of God, by his mother, replied—"Ma, I think there's one thing God can't do." "What is it?" eagerly inquired the mother. "God can't make Bob Jones' mouth any bigger without setting his ears back!"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE. QUATREIN the attached is a copy of the... (text continues)

SHERIFF SALE. FERRY S. PACE to E. B. B... (text continues)

RAILS! The subroth has about 1,500 C&W... (text continues)

WALKER & ORLANDI GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM. A GAIN... (text continues)

MAMMOTH HOCK. It is a... (text continues)

CRY IS STILL THEY COME. We are... (text continues)

COPPER LIGHTNING RODS. PATENTED JULY, 1856. SUPERIOR... (text continues)

H. Bromley, of Republic/ known as the... (text continues)