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BY O. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.
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The pure in heart shall see God, even as his glories shine in the magnificent works of his hands. "O Lord, our Lord, how excellent thy name in all the earth." "The whole earth is full of his glory." "The heavens declare the glory of God." Such are the manifestations of the Creator which a pure minded man beholds. The following verses on the "Beauties of Creation," by JAMES BOWMAN, embodying this thought, are fit to be treasured in the memory:

Ours is a lovely world! how fair
The beauteous, Eden on earth, appear!
The seasons in their courses fall,
And bring successive joys to all;
The earth, the sky, are full of thee,
Benignant, glorious Lord of All.
There's beauty in the break of day;
There's glory in the noontide ray;
There's sweetness in the twilight shades—
Magnificence in night; thy love
Arched the grand heaven of blue above,
And all our smiling earth pervades.
And if thy glories here be found
Streaming with radiance all around,
What meet the Feast of Glory be!
In Thee we'll hope, in Thee we'll live,
Thou merciful, our Father, God,
Thou lovely'st, our Redeemer, Lord!

The Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1856.

Fillmore vs. Fact.

One of the most lamentable exhibitions of human infirmity, is to see men in the decline of life make desperate attempts to gain or to retain high station. Returning from a year's bowing to and hobnobbing with the Pope and the Aristocracy of the Old World, but not finding our free people ready to elevate him to the post from which he was once ejected, Mr. FILLMORE shows a soured and disappointed spirit, mortifying to his true friends, but proving the real character of the man. *Union saving* was the burden of his "one idea" cantings, from his first Sunday night speech in New York all along to his home at Buffalo. At every point, he labored pathetically—with tears in his eyes and outcries in his pockets—to persuade his hearers that "sectional" Presidential nominations were never before known—that the success of a party North or South of Mason's & Dixon's line would endanger the Union, and cause or justify regarded as a Southern or Slave ticket, and Fremont's as a North or Liberty ticket—while he (blessed, snuffing Fillmore!) is willing to run all sides and be committed to cows; he'll do what's right, but—like the Conscience of the Revolution—thinks it all folly and treason to quarrel about such a trifling question as Liberty, but will make all he can from both parties—was rather sorry they disturbed the Missouri Compromise, but rather than have any fuss, let Slavery keep all it has, and get all it can—This is our Saxon translation of his round-about, lawyer-like speeches.

Now the fact is, that the first PURELY "sectional" nomination, since the day that Mr. F. and the writer lived on opposite sides of Skaneateles Lake, was in 1828, when Jackson & Calhoun were (as claimed) the regular Democratic nominees;—both Southerners and Slaveholders, their respective States (Tenn. and S. C.) almost touching each other. But although thus truly "sectional," the ticket was elected, and Disunion did not follow, tho' Fillmore says such would be the result! At that same election, Adams of Mass. and Rush of Pa. ran together on another ticket, and supported by Mr. Fillmore, whose innocent heart did not even dream that he was endangering the Union! A third ticket in 1836, Harrison of O. and Granger of N.Y., instead of being denounced by Mr. F. was heartily supported by him, and would have been elected if the party had known its strength. In 1840, Tallmadge of N. Y. was offered the Vice Presidency with Harrison, and had he accepted our real bond of Union would doubtless now be stronger than it is, for the Texas and Kansas conspiracies would not have been encouraged.—The truth then is, Fillmore has himself supported two Northern "sectional" tickets, and a Southern "sectional" ticket was once elected—yet, in spite of prophet Fillmore, the Union stands!

Dayton is a Northern man, but Fremont is a Southerner by birth and education, yet his residence is far in the free South West, below the meridian of Mason's and Dixon's line. Our ticket, then, is not "sectional," one is an Atlantic and Eastern man, the other a Western and Pacific man; and more widely separated as to distance, it is more "national" than any other ticket.

If we consider the smallness of the body that nominated him, we find that while the Republicans had honest Delegates representing over 200 Electoral Votes, the false "rump" of the Council which nominated Fillmore did not represent 100 Electoral Votes, the balance being "straw" delegates. His is therefore the most "sectional" of the three Tickets.

Fremont and Dayton are not tainted with the "sectionalism" of Slavery, but in love of Freedom accord with "nationality"; while both the other tickets, infected with that "sectionalism," should be rejected!! The Constitution says the Pres. and V. P. shall not be both from the same State; but it does not require that either of them should own the bodies and souls of fellow men! If they have the majority of votes, opposing opponents will rail against their election in vain.

Fremont would not subject all other interests to the rapacious demands of the one "sectional" interest of Slavery. He would do justice to all sections of our Union; and if men like Fillmore should threaten Nullification because the "sectional" interest of Slavery could not override the "national" interest, Freedom, he would prescribe them HEMP, a la mode Jackson.

Buchanan's Blunder.

Since writing the above, we notice that Mr. BUCHANAN is afflicted with the same amiable weakness as his "sectional" opponent, Mr. Fillmore. In a letter to the secret political Democratic order of St. Tammany, Mr. Buchanan says:

"At a period when the National Democratic party of the country are everywhere rallying to defend the Constitution and the Union against the sectional party who would overthrow the one sister States from the Confederacy, it must cheer the heart of every patriot to know that the Democracy of the Empire State, in solid and united columns, are rushing to the rescue."

"To the rescue" of course means to elect Mr. Buchanan, President. Which is "the sectional party," is a question for him to settle with Mr. Fillmore, who accuses Mr. B's party as "sectional" in its aims. If he alludes to the meagreness of the number which nominated Mr. F., he has him.

But what does he mean by "outlaw"ing 15 States? We know of no such thing in the North. We suppose therefore that it must mean that if the South can't continue to have its own way, it will "outlaw" the 15 free States this side of Kansas.

If, as some suppose, Mr. B. means to hit the Republicans for not nominating a candidate from the Slave States, we say the charge makes up in mendacity all it lacks in malice. No State is "outlawed" because it has no candidate; no man is "proscribed" because he is not nominated. The Republican party will not impair a constitutional right of any section of the Republic. Freedom is liberal and beneficent—claiming equal rights, it yields the same. But Slavery "outlaws" races, and puts whole States under condemnation.

If Mr. Buchanan means that Slavery and Liberty must each always have one on the ticket, he is wrong. In 1828, he "outlawed" the whole North, by voting for Jackson and Calhoun, extreme Southerners. (If the North "outlaw" him the same way, he need not wonder.) Several North's States followed his example. Delaware and Maryland once voted for Northern men for Pres. and Vice Pres., on the same tickets. The Philad. Sun shows, that from 1789, there have been 630 Southern Electoral Votes for exclusive Southern Tickets, and 490 Northern Electoral Votes for exclusive Northern Tickets. (As the North has a majority of the votes, she has shown for the most liberality.) The present President and acting Vice Pres. are Northerners, one from N. H., the other from Ind.

—These we believe are facts, which it is impossible to suppose Messrs. Fillmore and Buchanan are ignorant of. Strange that these elderly gentlemen—altho' both guilty of the wrong—never saw its heinousness until they found Fremont about to take from them every Free State and leave them to fight a bootless battle for a minority vote!

Then they set up a simultaneous howl for an act that has been repeatedly performed without the least danger to the Union!

Kansas "Settlers."

DOUGLAS' IDEAS OF "FREEDOM."
By all accounts, it seems certain that there is still a collusion or concert of proceedings between Douglas and the Border Ruffians, to make Kansas irremediably a Slave State. The Congressional Commission have established the fact, that before the signature of Pierce to the Kansas act was dry, Atchison and his crew had commenced organizing the secret bands which left Missouri and carried the Territorial Legislative and Congressional Elections. It is now evident that the exposure of these unparalleled frauds is producing an effect calculated to overthrow the party, without whose protection of Ruffianism the real settlers of Kansas would soon secure the Freedom to which by the most solemn compact she is entitled. The only Officer in Kansas who honestly attempted to execute the law—Gov. Reeder—was removed on a paltry pretence of land speculation, while the Indian Agent, Clark—a notorious murderer—is retained in his office, without even the form of a trial!

Douglas' new Bill is the first proof that the Buchanan party see the wave of popular indignation rising against them. They now half confess their former rascality, by abolishing a portion of their infamous enactments, but retain the miscreants who have abused their stations. They now ask to recognize the Missouri Legis. as legal, to let all the fraudulent voters, murderers, and robbers go unwhipped of justice, keeping all the property they have stolen, and try the Election over again! Any defeated party is "willing to try it over again"—of course! So Pierce, Douglas and Buchanan—trembling under the weight of popular indignation—now cry out for a new election, and have got up a long bill, which the Buchanansites in the Free States head "FREEDOM FOR KANSAS!"

Well, how do Buchanan & Co. hope to fool the North into the belief that they are in favor of "Freedom for Kansas?"

admitting her with a Free Constitution, of course (you will say,) for that would make the matter sure, and end the strife. Oh, no—that is not the way! Kansas has been promised to Slavery, and she must have it. But to give Buchanan a good chance at the North, they must pretend to be in favor of "Freedom for Kansas," and have "another election." So let Pierce appoint five Commissioners—(probably Atchison, Stringfellow, Jones, Buford, and one honest man for appearance's sake)—at Ten Dollars a day and expenses paid—to take "another census," and superintend "another election," ALL HONESTLY!!!—Who can object? But these are not in truth as good safeguards for an election as previously, for then Gov. Reeder superintended and appointed the election officers, who are now to be appointed by the Border Ruffian confederates. They will interpret the laws to suit themselves as they did before, with Marshal Donelson to command armed soldiers at every ballot-box! Thus managed, the past sufficiently shows that Freedom stands no chance, and Douglas and company well know it, or they would not urge it. Missouri might again send over 5,000 armed men, with banners flying, and overawe or outvote the legal citizens, and—no matter how many laws they violated—the Buchanan party would overlook the whole fraud, and sustain the wholesale treachery and swindle with the force of party drill and the civil and military power of the Federal Government!

It is bragged that the nominal "claims" made by the Border Ruffians, Buford's troops, and other Pro Slavery men who have openly avowed that they never mean to settle, but only to "subdue," is equal to the number of bona fide settlements of the honest Free State men who went there to live. But most of the prominent Free State men are imprisoned or driven out of the Territory. There is not a Free Press remaining in the Territory. The Missouri river—the only avenue of access to Kansas—is beset by armed pirates, who in open day plunder and drive back all Free State emigrants, while all Slave State men pass unmolested. The Missouri river is now a forest of Iowa and Nebraska. What mockery—what an insult—under these circumstances, to prate about or hope for a fair or honest election in Kansas!

Pretty much if not quite all the Buchanan and Fillmore papers advocate Douglas' bill. So do Stringfellow, the Border Ruffians, and all the friends of Slavery. The true and intelligent friends of Kansas however all denounce it as another device of the Slave power to perfect its Plot.

Editorial Correspondence of Lewisburg Chronicle.

Ross Co., Ohio, July 4, '56.

This is the 4th of July, I do believe—Uncle Sam's annual Sunday-go-to-meetin' day—the day when the old folks tell patriotic "lojia" stories; the middle aged spout patriotic foolery, (and get patriotically "boozed" too, I'm sorry to say); and the children fire off patriotic fire crackers, torpedoes, sky-rockets and similar missiles, which (owing to different tastes in the mode of celebration) are not heartily appreciated by the victims at whom they are thrown, especially the more nervous and un-patriotic portion of our venerable Uncle's free and independent, and highly respectable family. To-day, the country folks go to town, to see the fun; and town folks go to the country for the same object. Everybody, and everybody else, is trying to 4th of July somehow or other. If noisy folks have no cannon, they can charge and discharge pop-guns; if the rising generation can't send up a balloon, they can rig up a kite, and cheer it just as heartily as anything else. If the hungry can't get to a 4th of July dinner, they can buy a ginger cake, and get up a picnic of their own at the foot of a tree. But, after all, there are some, (and a considerably large "some") in our neighborhood, who have quite a different mode of observing this memorable festival. While I am scribbling, I hear the ringing of a New York Reaper in a neighboring wheat field which appears to be just as happy a "concern" as anybody else, and no doubt, when night comes, it will feel much better than some folks who recreate in different styles outside the harvest field.

Any person who is not raised on a farm, need not be told how provoking and harassing it is to obtain hands in harvest time. One can get plenty to promise, a month or two previous; but, when harvest comes, they come not. Being duly aware that this is the case, I was determined to try if I could not at least earn my bread and butter while here in the way of helping in the field. Not anticipating this sort of amusement when leaving home, I bro't no suitable dry-goods with me; but, "where there's a will, there's a way." I borrowed a rig-out from a friend. Now, as said friend is rather celebrated for altitude, you might probably imagine what sort of a figure I cut: the pantalons reach upwards to just about the shoulder, and downward—well, no matter how far, for it doesn't spoil them to roll them up; and, further, their width is amazing! The other garment, (the sons of toil, be it known, O reader, require but two pieces of clothing in harvest, I mean the shirt—is the property

of the same individual; all right and comfortable enough, except the sleeves, which however are extremely fashionable in the outer garments of the other sex—I mean they are the "full and flowing" article. Thus equipped, and embellished, furthermore, by a fiery bandanna suspended to a button, I, with a group of others—with some of whom I had played "prisoners base," "black man," &c., at school, a few years ago—broke for the wheat field, in pursuit of a fine reaper. The encouragement I met with from my comrades was rather questionable, mostly couched in the following and similar words: "We'll have your hide on the fence before noon, boy." Very well—didn't dispute it, at all—tho' so myself, but didn't say it. Noon came—dignity felt itchy—were wearing thro'—fared I was done. Tried it after dinner—felt better—stuck to it till night, and made a full hand: surprised them, and myself, too. Slept glorious all night, but when morning came, was about as supple as a crow-bar—joints snapped—leaders all froze up—wouldn't work—rolled out, however, and finally got up motion. Had breakfast—joints a little warm—oil began to lubricate—trudged to a neighbors, and set to work again. Stuck to it till noon—finger began to burn and show symptoms of letting the juices out. Noon came, and I left the field—caved in—took a rest. Next day tried it again, after a cradle, with better success—fingers are well, but the sun has nearly taken the hide off my nose; said organ is at present a brilliant red.

Great place for game, this land of Buckeyes, papaws, persimmons, Pennsylvanians and such like commodities. Gray squirrels, black squirrels, ground squirrels, and similar nut crackers, abound to some extent, although if either species are plenty, very few are aware of the fact. Your humble servant and correspondent, after listening to wondrous tales of the plentitude of fired up—browed a rusty shooting-iron, and marched boldly into the forest, with all the armor and munitions of war necessary for the vast occasion. After diligent search, spied a "gray" in a walnut tree, leaving a considerable trail; set him up, if he didn't like my company, he might seek better. Shot at a heap of things. On returning home, I found my "game" to sum up as follows: squirrels, nearly 1; blackbirds, a whole flock—say 20—in the woods, unharmed; panthers, tho' I heard one jumping upon me, but it proved to be a piece of bark blown down by the winds, so 0; woodcock, thought I heard one in the distance—about 0; mosquitoes (herein consisted my greatest slaughter) about a dozen—say 11; gnats, several; grasshoppers, a couple; sugar-tree, 1. Well, think the next time I go hunting, it will be with hook and line; the time will depend considerably upon the weather, for the creek that meanders through the neighborhood (Kinnikinnick) is about dried up, and if the rain doesn't hurry along by the credit of the Scioto river will also be at stake. But there is a puddle in the barn yard which, if it doesn't evaporate before I finish my letter, I think I will try my luck in. Have strong suspicions that there is one of those aquatic birds called snapping turtle in it, and if I catch him, salt can't save him: have a settlement to make with him. A cousin was trying to nurture a fine brood of terra-aqueous birds of the genus quackus quackii (if that isn't the Latin orthology for ducks, pray what is it!) This family consisted of seven pairs of beautiful little web feet, and they have all died the death. Their play ground was in and about said puddle, and I am strongly of the opinion that they came to their untimely end by reason of an unseen hand (or snapper) concealed in the water for the purpose of committing piratical depredations. And now, O Snapping Turtle, Esq. if you do not remain concealed, there is no telling what the consequence may be! If you have any juvenile turtles, make your will. And just consider for a moment what you would think if some duck should devour your offspring, and thus terminate the existence of the generation of S. Turtle, Esq. Yours, calmly, J***.

We see from various intimations in the "Buchanians" journals, that that party intend before election to get up all sorts of proof that Fremont is a Slave Holder, a Duellist, a Filibuster, a Catholic, and everything else bad which they hold dear and support! Fire away, gentlemen. Republicans won't believe any of your stuff; but if you can make any of your own men think your stories are true, many of them will therefore vote for Fremont, for he is personally immensely more popular than Buchanan.—Get up your "Last Cards!"

COL. FREMONT AND SLAVEHOLDING.—

Alluding to the statement that Col. FREMONT is a Slaveholder, the Editor of the Milwaukee Free Democrat states, "on the authority of JOHN C. FREMONT himself, that he never owned a slave, and was always opposed to the practice of holding slaves, and resolved, early in life, never to implicate in the business of buying, selling or holding men and women as chattels. This we had from the lips of both JOHN C. FREMONT and his accomplished lady."

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

COLONIZATION.—The ship Elvird, sailed from Savannah, Geo., recently, with 321 emigrants for Liberia. Forty-three were liberated by will of Jas. Kelly of Virginia, who also gave them \$15,000. Twenty-nine were from Kentucky liberated by Mr. Graves who also gave them \$15,000. Nearly all were liberated slaves. Rev. John Seys, an old missionary in Liberia, returned from a visit in the same ship. This body of emigrants is to form a new settlement on the high lands of the interior.

Ex-President Roberts is now in London, and has just concluded a commercial treaty with the three free cities of Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen.

Liberia has now been recognized as a Nation by eight Governments, and commercial treaties formed. Among these are England, France, Prussia, &c. Our government, under slavery influence, tho' it should have been the first to extend the friendly hand of recognition to our own progeny, still refuses. A filibustering government at Nicaragua, can be recognized without even decent deliberation and enquiry.

The colored population of Baltimore is 30,000, nearly all of whom are free, and many of them wealthy.

The colored population of Philadelphia is 13,000 (about one fifth of the inhabitants) of whom nearly half were born in free territory. Few of those have trades the number (including barbers, 248) being but 1694. They own about three millions of real estate.

We heard of a Buchanan man this year, getting up toasts for a 4th of July observance, declined receiving one for "Free Thought, Free Speech, Free Press," lest it should be construed into a political toast. Perhaps he was right—probably the very next thought would have been, who knows? As Slavery is not legally fastened upon Kansas yet, it went do to encourage "fanatical" ideas!—The fact reminds us of the "old-line Democrat" who attended a Whig celebration of the 4th in 1840 and who was listening to the reading of the Declaration of Independence when a jocular neighbor asked him how he liked that speech? Smoking one fist into the palm of the other hand, the "old liner" replied, "It's a damned Whig lie!"

(The Union reveals the same sensitiveness when it pronounces Fremont's name, Fremont: don't like that word "Free!")

PRENTICE, of the Louisville Journal, thus describes the editor of "the Democrat" of that city:

"He is unquestionably by the most pestilent thing that Louisville ever had. He is not a mere trouble to her, but a dire calamity. He is not a mere fly in her butter, a crow in her cornfield, a hog in her garden, but an earwig in her ear, a serpent in her bosom, a cancer in her nose, a tapeworm in her belly, and a fistula in her rectum."

People defending the duelling and bowie-knife "institutions" of the South, say it has a tendency to prevent the low personalities which abound in Northern newspapers. We aver on the contrary, that with all the murders and maimings at the South, their newspapers are worse than ours, and we give the above (from a "leading paper") as one of many proofs.

The Independent Democrat, Waukegan, has taken down the name of Mr. Buchanan, since he endorsed the Cincinnati Platform, and will support Fremont.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19, 1856.

Str.—A Convention of delegates, assembled at Philadelphia on the 17th, 18th and 19th days of June, 1856, under 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 policy of the present administration, to the extension of slavery into free territory, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State, and of restoring the action of the Federal government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, adopted a declaration of principles and purposes for which they are united in political action—a copy of which we have the honor to enclose—and unanimously nominated you as their candidate for the office of President of the United States at the approaching election, as the chosen representative of those principles in this important political contest, and with the assured conviction that you would give them full practical operation, should the suffrages of the people of the Union place you at the head of the national government.

The undersigned were directed by the Convention to communicate to you the fact of your nomination; and to request you in their name, and, as they believe, in the name of a large majority of the people of the country, to accept it.

Offering you the assurance of our high personal respect, we, your fellow citizens,

H. S. LANE,
President of the Convention.
JAMES M. ANSLAY,
ANTHONY J. BLENKOW,
JOS. C. HORNBLLOWER,
E. R. HOAR,
THADDEUS STEVENS,
KINGSLEY S. BINGHAM,
JOHN A. WELLS,
C. F. CLEVELAND,
CYRUS ALDRICH,
To J. A. Fremont, of California.

LETTER OF COL. FREMONT.

NEW YORK, July 8.

GENTLEMEN:—You call me to a high responsibility by placing me in the van of the great movement of the people of the United States, who, without regard to past differences, are united in a compact desire to bring back the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson. Comprehending the magnitude of the trust which they have declared themselves willing to place in my hands, and deeply sensible to the honor which their unreserved confidence in this threatening position of the public affairs implies, I feel that I cannot do less, than by a sincere declaration that, in the event of my election to the Presidency, I should enter upon the execution of my duties with a single-hearted determination to promote the good of the whole country, and to give effect to the just and wise policy of the Government, irrespective of party issues, and free from sectional strife. The declaration of principles embodied in the resolves of your Convention, expresses the sentiments in which I had been educated, and which have been ripened to convictions by personal observation and experience. With the preservation and approval, I think it necessary to revert to only two of the subjects embraced in these resolves, and to those only because events have surrounded them with grave and critical circumstances, and given to them especial importance.

Coming as the views of the Convention deprecating the foreign policy to which it adverts. The assumption that we have the right to take from another nation its domains because we want them, is an abandonment of the honest character which our country has acquired. To provoke hostilities by unjust assumptions would be to sacrifice the interests of the whole country, when all its interests might be more certainly secured and its objects attained by just and healing counsel, involving no loss of reputation.

International embarrassments are mainly the result of a secret diplomacy which aims to keep from the knowledge of the people the operations of the government. This system is inconsistent with the character of our institutions, and is itself yielding gradually to a more enlightened public opinion, and to the power of a free press, which, by its broad dissemination of political intelligence, secures in advance to the side of justice the judgment of the civilized world. An honest firm and open policy, whose deliberate opinions it would scarcely reflect.

Nothing is clearer in the history of our institutions than the design of the nation in asserting its own independence and freedom, to avoid going countenance to the extension of slavery. The influence of the small but compact and powerful States of slavery across the continent is the object of the power which now rules the government, and from this spirit has sprung those kindred wrongs in Kansas so truly portrayed in one of your resolutions, which prove that the elements of the most arbitrary governments have not been vanquished by the just theory of our own. It would be out of place here to pledge myself to any particular policy that has been suggested to terminate the sectional controversy engendered by political animosities, operating on a powerful class band together by a common interest. A practical remedy is the admission of Kansas into the Union as a free State. The border should, in my judgment, earnestly desire such consummation. It would vindicate its good faith—it would correct the mistake of the repeal; and the North, having practically the benefit of the agreement between the two sections, would be satisfied and good feeling be restored. The measure is perfectly consistent with the honor of the South, and vital to its interests. That fatal act which gave birth to this purely sectional strife, originating in the scheme to take from free labor the country secured to it by a solemn covenant, cannot be too soon discarded of its pernicious force. The only general remedy of the middle latitude left to the emigrant of the Northern States for homes cannot be conquered from the free laborer, who have long considered it as set apart for them in their inheritance, without provoking a desperate struggle. Whatever may be the persistence of a particular class which means results to hazard a serious effort for the success of the unjust scheme it is partially effected, I firmly believe that the great heart of the nation, which throbs with the patriotism of the free men of both sections, will have power to overcome it. They will look to the rights secured to them by the Constitution of the Union, as their best safeguard from the oppression of the class which—by a monopoly of the soil and of slave labor to fill it—might in time reduce them to the extremity of laboring upon the same terms with the slaves. The great body of non-slaveholding free men, including those of the South whose names were on the original petition, will discover that the power of the general government over the public lands may be beneficially exerted to advance their interests and secure their independence. Knowing this, their suffrages will not be wanting to maintain that authority in the Union which is absolutely essential to the maintenance of their own liberties, and which has more than once indicated the purpose of disposing of the public lands in such a way as would make every settler upon them a trespasser.

If the people trust to me the administration of the government, the law of Congress in relation to the Territories will be faithfully executed. All its authority will be exerted in aid of the national will to re-establish the peace of the country on the just principles which have heretofore received the sanction of the Federal Government of the States, and the people of both sections. Such a policy would have no allusion to that central party which seeks its aggrandizement by appropriating the new Territories to capital in the form of slavery, but would inevitably result in the triumph of free labor—the natural capital which constitutes the real wealth of this great country, and creates that intelligent power in the masses alone to be relied on as the bulwark of free institutions.

Trusting that I have a heart capable of comprehending our whole country, with its varied interests, and confident that patriotism exists in all parts of the Union, I accept the nomination of your Convention in the hope that I may be enabled to serve usefully its cause, which I consider the cause of constitutional freedom.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. FREMONT.

Dispersion of Kansas Legislature.

News from Topeka to the 4th instant announces that the Free State Legislature met there on that day. After it had assembled, Col. Sumner, commanded by Marshal Donison, rode into the place at the head of two hundred United States Dragoons, and planted two cannons at the head of the avenue commanding the place of meeting—Casselman Hall—the floor which Col. Sumner dismounted, went into the Hall of Representatives, and addressed them:—"I am called upon to perform the most disagreeable duty of my life, under the authority of the proclamation. I am here to disperse this Legislature, and therefore inform you that you cannot meet. I therefore, in accordance with my orders, command you to disperse. God knows that I have no party feeling in this matter and will have none so long as I hold my present position in Kansas. I have just returned from the borders, where I have been sending home companies of Missourians, and now I am ordered here to disperse you. Such are my orders; that you must disperse. I command you to disperse." Judge Schuyler asked, if they were to understand that they were to be driven out at the point of the bayonet? Col. Sumner replied, "I will use the whole force under my command to enforce my orders." The House then dispersed. A similar scene was enacted in the Senate, which also dispersed. Col. Sumner, a soldier, obeyed the commands of his superiors, and his conduct was characteristic, firm, but gentlemanly. We have now in the history of this Union a scene to rival the disruption of the British Parliament by Oliver Cromwell, or the French Assembly by Napoleon Bonaparte. The only parallel afforded in this country, is thus referred to by the Tribune:

"The unfranchised portion of the people of Rhode Island, under the old franchise, stood in the way of a re-franchisement, and in 1842 the people, in a movement, which culminated in the Dorr Constitution and Government of 1842. So far as legality, formality, 'law and order' are concerned, the Dorr movement may be said by an enemy to have stood on a par with the Free State movement in Kansas; but there was this wide difference in the cases—the Dorr movement was in opposition to a legal and honest constituted government—one whose political legitimacy was not and could not be disputed; while the Free State movement confronted a plotted, gigantic, and now demonstrated fraud—namely, the election of a Territorial Legislature for Kansas, by Missouri votes and bowie-knives, on the 30th of March, 1855. The Kansas case differs from the Rhode Island case in its vital point—that, whereas the Free-Suffrage men of Rhode Island, endeavored to correct an anomaly and inequality affecting the right of suffrage by ignoring and supplanting the existing and legally recognized Government, the Free Statesmen in Kansas had no valid internal government of the Territory to oppose; but only a flagrant, swindling, palpable imposture. Well, Mr. Dorr took the oath as Governor, his Legislature was organized, his Message delivered, acts passed, a militia force embodied, &c.—everything that the Free State men of Kansas have ever attempted to do, and a great deal more. Yet no bloody 'Algerine' ventured to interfere with ought of this—President Tyler ordered out no troops to suppress it. Not until the Dorr Government threw itself into direct and positive collision with that it sought to supplant, by attempting to take possession of the public property and munitions, forcibly dispossessing those who held for Charles Government, did any one dream of resisting Dorrism by force of arms. Compare this with the state of things now presented in Kansas, where the simple meeting of persons claiming to be a State Legislature is suppressed by Federal cannon and bayonet—order from the War Department at Washington, enforced by five companies of dragoons. The right of peacefully assembling to petition for a redress of grievances is thus virtually cloven down. The Free State men of Kansas, their presses all "crushed out" by Border Ruffian violence, are now prevented from making their wrongs known to their historical brethren in any authentic manner."

Now mark the difference. Pierce, Buchanan & Company sustain the Border Ruffian Legislature, which, it is confessed on all hands, was elected by fraudulent voters, and which has enacted and attempted to enforce illegal, unconstitutional, cruel, and sanguinary laws, to "subdue" the people, and rivet the chains of Slavery! The Topeka Legislature was (it is on all hands admitted) chosen by legal voters, at an honest election, duly notified, in the same manner as 6 or 8 other States have chosen their first Legislatures; but they have not attempted to enforce their laws as other States have done under similar circumstances. Yet this illegal and bloody code of the Border Ruffians is cited and attempted to be enforced by the civil and military power of the General Government; while the legal and non-enforcing body at Topeka is by the U. S. authority assailed and driven out at the point of the bayonet!—And all this is called "Democracy!"

The Cincinnati Sun and the New London (Conn.) Chronicle, heretofore committed for Fillmore, have come out for Fremont.