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The Beaver Argus.

M. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor.

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Col. Forney on Lecomptonism.

Last Thursday, Col. Forney spoke at Troytown, N.Y., on the political issues of the day, his speech being published in his own paper of Saturday. His course in the coming election has been a matter of some speculation. We give a few extracts to enable our readers to see how the land lies. Here is the way the Colonel speaks of this in the summer of 1856, when he was Mr. Buchanan's right hand man:

"Why did the Presidential election of 1856 become doubtful? Because the publication of the North had been stirred up to the deepest depths by the excesses of the Pro-Slavery minority backed by the Federal Power in the Territory of Kansas. That was the only question? It was not the Ostend Circulars, it was not the Pacific Railroad; it was nothing but the single issue—shall the people of Kansas be permitted to dispose of their own affairs in their own way? Shall they vote upon their domestic institutions, not slavery alone, but upon all their institutions, unopposed by the levity of the Administration on the one hand, and the onslaughts of bands of foreign marauders on the other? This was the question, the whole question, the only question. No man felt more deeply in reference to Kansas than Mr. Buchanan. I can talk more freely about it. In his letter of acceptance of the nomination and in the speech he delivered to the committee upon it in his parlor at Lancaster, at which it happened to be present, he laid stress upon the great principle that the will of the majority should prevail. Why, said he, "I will go to the South and the North must be secured; and the only way to secure North is to convince our voters that when I get in to the Presidential chair I will do right with the people in Kansas. I am now sixty years of age. I cannot have any chance for a re-election, and if I have a safe way to secure it is to be strong with my own people at home. I watched the struggle from my retirement in London; I have seen what I conceive to be mistakes of others. I am not responsible for the Administration of President Fillmore; therefore, I will inaugurate a new race. I will show the country that a Pennsylvania President will stand firm to the pledges of a Pennsylvania gentleman, a Pennsylvania Democrat." Now, fellow citizens, in that letter of acceptance, it is not necessary for me to prove it here—you will find that he took distinctly that the people of the Territory of Kansas should be protected in the exercise of suffrage, unawed by any influence whatever, and that the will of the majority should prevail.

Here is James Buchanan in the spring of 1857 inaugurated President, and pledged his inaugural to administer honest popular sovereignty in Kansas:

"As if for the purpose of accumulating a popular pledge—as if for the purpose of getting up a myriad of promises upon a question, what did he do next? He sent round to see whom he should get to Kansas, for the purpose of settling a fixed question which had rendered us, what it had been graphically termed, the grave-yard of Governors." He is a considerate man; he would not be likely to take an ordinary man. He selected a gentleman, a statesman, who had presented by a large portion of the leading and prominent men of the South, in his Cabinet, who had for 12 years represented his State in the Congress, and sat with Mr. Buchanan in the Cabinet of Col. Polk. He selected Mr. J. Walker; and when he called upon Mr. Walker and asked him to proceed to the meeting, Mr. Walker said to him, 'Why, Buchanan, that would finish me forever. I have ruined every man who has gone to you, and it will ruin me. I have got into a life when I cannot afford to let my prospects and probably the happiness of my family.' And indicated as if gifted with a knowledge of the future, 'I cannot run the risk of being probably betrayed and deserted by the Administration that appoints me.' Buchanan said to him, 'Mr. Walker if you go there, you will settle this question a few weeks. Everything is ready; you are instructions. I pledge you to find that everything you desire to do for your way you shall have.' Mr. Walker, as if inspired by a sublime suspicion, said, 'Mr. Buchanan I will not go to you, unless I can meet your face to face; and ascertain from that man, in person, whether they will agree that I shall go there and carry out the objects of the campaign of 1856, allowing the people of Kansas to decide upon their institutions in their own way.' Accordingly a meeting of the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan was called. At the meeting every member of the Cabinet was present, except Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Walker were present. Mr. Buchanan in the chair. Governor Walker said, 'I have desired this meeting because I have determined not to go to Kansas unless I have full instructions to carry out my wishes, as expressed to the President. If there is any opposing voice in me, I do not want to go; it is by an inevitable position; but if I have

the permission and consent of you, gentlemen, I will go.' The Cabinet was polled; one member of the Cabinet objected to the programme laid down by Gov. Walker. I need not mention his name. Gov. Walker said: 'That settles the question, gentlemen; I do not wish to go; a single negative is sufficient, and I will return from the field. But they took that member of the Cabinet into an adjoining room, and there they convinced him that Gov. Walker was right. They returned and gave Walker his instructions. He went to Kansas with his instructions in his pocket, and accompanied by a gentleman well known to the country, Mr. Stanton, another Southern statesman, and old Buchanan man, who went out with similar pledges.'

There is a peep behind the curtain late in the fall of 1857:

I did not for a moment believe that the Administration had concluded to abandon the principles which had put them into power; that they were resolved to make their policy a test; so when I went to Washington and called upon my old friend I said to him, 'Mr. Buchanan for the first time in our lives we are at variance; I find myself standing by one great principle, having followed your lead, and you have deserted it.' [Laughter.] 'Well,' said he, 'can't you change too?' [Laughter.] 'If I can afford to change, why can't you afford to change?' [Laughter.]

If you and Douglas, and Walker, will unite in support of my policy, there will not be a whisper of this thing; it will pass like a summer breeze.'

The Colonel remonstrates:

But then Mr. Buchanan you must tolerate this difference of opinion. Gen. Jackson tolerated differences of opinion, in his friends; Col. Polk tolerated differences of opinion, and you differed with him in his views on the tariff, and yet you remained in his Cabinet. [Mr. Pierce tolerated differences of opinion.] But here you are. Men who put you where you are—who say nothing at your hands—who have refused your favors—have trifled them under foot; here they are, asking to be tolerated in the indulgence of an honest opinion. The reply to that was in manner and in substance, 'Sir I intend to make my Kansas policy a test.' [Well sir, said I, 'I regret it; but if you make it a test with poor offices, we will make it a test at the ballot-box.')

Now, gentlemen, we who act with Mr. Haskins, who follow the flag borne by those great heroes of the day—those immortal moral chieftains, Henry A. Wise and Stephen A. Douglas—are constantly twitted with contemptuous names, such as the so-called Black Republicans. [Laughter.] But here you who are Americans witnessed the efforts of the Administration to make a union with you! The Administration can combine with the Americans. [I believe you are called Knowledge] Not Knowledge sometimes, and that it is all right. If it is Black Republicans come out for Lecompton, he is immediately washed clean and white.—[Laughter.] Why, gentlemen, the principles that we fought for in 1856 are now reduced to Lecompton. We may be true to the Northern Star upon every real principle, but if we don't go for Lecompton we are damned indeed. [Laughter.] But if I am a Republican or an American, become Lecomptonized, he is not only speedily forgiven, but he is elevated to the highest seat in the synagogue, and he is pointed at as a brand rescued from the burning. Thus I find myself turned out of the Democratic party, because I will not consent to leave Democratic principles. [Laughter.] This is an age of newspapers and telegraphs on the land and through the sea. [Cheers.] And when these things transpire there would be no God in Heaven if the ballot box did not stamp such a party in October next. [Cheers.] And you in New York, who think the Democratic party is sold body and soul to this official despotism, take care lest when November comes you do not find that the Democrats think a good deal more of their principles than they do of their organization. For my part, speaking for Pennsylvania, I am confident that on the 12th of October next, when you open the New York Tribune, Herald and Times, you will see under the Telegraphic head figures like these: '40,000 majority against the Lecompton candidate.' [Cheers.] That is the way we will mark there—yes, we will do more, we will stand by John Hickman, we will stand by Montgomery, and wherever a Lecomptonite is trotted out we will try to defeat him, whether regularly nominated or not. I am not to be terrified by that Chinese thunder of organization. [Laughter.] I am willing to combine with any good man, no matter what is his name, who joins with me to rescue the American name from this culm, and this disgrace. Why, gentlemen, in 1856, to go back to that but for an instant, we would never have secured the Republican vote for Mr. Buchanan if we had not placed ourselves over head and heels for their doctrine.—[Applause.]

Let me say a word in conclusion on the subject of popular sovereignty. You Republicans are coming to it, and, gentlemen, you will come to it. Now mark: there is but one way for it. I saw the other day a speech made by a distinguished New York journalist—and I speak of him as distinguished for many things, though we have differed for many years—I mean Mr. Greeley. [Cheers.] He pointed the way to the coming time. He has been denouncing popular sovereignty as a bumble. It would have been a bumble indeed, if all the Democrats now co-operating with him had surrendered to the Administration. It is not a bumble—it is a living principle. But when people to the number of 13,000, have been strong enough in their own will and their own way to put down the army of the United States, and beat the slaveholders' minority, with \$70,000,000 of property, overruled with Federal officers, with the Senate and House against them—with the President betraying his trust—after this tell us not that this principle is a ham-

bug, thus backed and sustained. Why, what does such wonders must be real, must be right. Come it, gentlemen, the men who are for Congressional intervention here are Lecomptonites; men whom you despise, and they are constantly telling you, day after day, that they despise you. We offer to you the principles of popular sovereignty brought from the fair field of Kansas, covered all over with glory. We have proved that we stand by it; we have turned our backs upon the Administration; we have rejected its patronage; we have banished its blandishments—no light thing to do at any time, and particularly at a time like the present, when our country has been swept away by such a whirlwind.

We have given these extracts to enable our Republican readers to see how the wind blows and also to let Anti-Lecompton Democrats judge what so well an advised leader as Colonel Forney thinks is their duty.—*Pitts. Jour.*

ROADSIDE COLLOQUY.

"And so Squire, you don't take a country paper?"

"No, Major: I get the city papers on much better terms, and so I take a couple of them."

"But, Squire, the County papers often prove a great convenience. The more we encourage them the better their editors can make them."

"Why, I don't know any convenience they are to me."

"The farm you sold last fall was advertised in one of them and thereby obtained a customer. Did you not?"

"Very true Major; but I paid three dollars for it."

"And you made much more than three dollars by it. Now, if the neighbors had not maintained and kept it ready for your use you would be without the means to advertise your property. But I think I say your daughter's marriage is one of those persons that did cost you anything?"

"No, but—"

"And your brother's death was thus published, with a long obituary notice. And the destruction of your neighbor Briggs's house by fire. You know these things are exaggerated till the authentic accounts of the newspaper set them right."

"O, true, but—"

"And when you were elected Squire, the Printer printed your name, and afterwards kept it before the people in his official directory, for which—"

"Yes, yes, but these things are news to the reader. They cause the people to take the paper."

"No, Squire Grudge, not if all were like you. Now, I tell you the day will come when some one will write a very long eulogy of your life and character, and the printer will put it in type with a heavy black line over it; and with all your riches, this will be done for you as a grave is given to a pauper. Your wealth, liberality, and all such things will be spoken of, out the printer's boy, as he spells the words in arranging the types to these sayings, will remark to you:

"Poor mean devil, he is even sponging an obituary. Good morning Squire."

Population of the Globe.

A distinguished professor of the University of Berlin, Herr Dietrich, has lately procured a paper in regard to the world's population, and it is generally believed that it is the most carefully prepared and most reliable work that had yet appeared on the subject. After some detailed estimates in regard to the five great divisions of the world; he arrives at the conclusion that the present population is about twelve hundred and eighty-three millions, as follows:

Population of Europe 272,000,000; of Asia 720,000,000; of America 200,000,000; of Africa 89,000,000; of Australia 2,000,000. Total population of the globe 1,283,000,000.

The average number of deaths per annum, in certain places where records are kept, is about one to every forty inhabitants.

At the present time the number of deaths in a year would be about 32,000,000 which is more than the entire present population of the United States. At this rate the average number of deaths per day is 87,616; the average per minute, 61. Thus, at least, every second a human life is ended.—As the births considerably exceed the deaths, there are probably 70 or 80 human beings born per minute.

"We are sorry to say it—we do not wish to say it—but must, as faithful chroniclers say it, namely:

Victoria's daughter, Mrs. Princess of Prussia, quarrels with her husband; or Mrs. Prince of Prussia quarrels with Mrs. Princess—that is, they do not think exactly alike, and Mrs. Victoria is with the "happy pair" trying to tie the "true lover's knot" a little tighter. The story that the young princess actually ejected the prince from the nuptial couch by placing her royal little feet against his royal highness's ribs, and then suddenly extending her royal curved organs of locomotion into a positive bee-line, is doubted by Prussian engineers.—*Boston Post.*

"A Quaker had his broad brimmed hat blown off by the wind, and he chased it for a long time with fruitless and very ridiculous zeal. At last, seeing a roguish looking boy laughing at his disaster, he said to him:

"Art thee a profane lad?"

The youngster replied that he sometimes did a little that way.

"Then," said he taking a half dollar from his pocket, "thee may damn yo under fleeing the fifty cents worth."

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MEMORABLE DECLARATIONS.

"Let us not lose sight of the fact that Mr. Buchanan and his fellow laborers in the great field of pro-slavery Democracy are endeavoring to fasten upon this country a new policy—one which shall make this a great slave republic. Republicans bear in mind the great fact that in voting for the Democratic candidates you are voting for doctrines that until the present administration no one except John C. Calhoun ever dared openly to defend—doctrines which send slavery with the flag and the constitution of the United States wherever they go. Had the Republicans in the press or on the stump alleged, in 1856, that 'Democracy' had any such schemes and plans for extending slavery as the administration has disclosed, we had been laughed to scorn. Yet the President has not abandoned one single measure which he has initiated—not one. He finds it politic to keep it dark, just as present the principles which govern his administration will be defeated in September."

"The San Francisco Bulletin, in its summary prepared for the steamer of the 5th instant says:

"The past fortnight has not been very propitious in news items in this part of the world. Our people have been enjoying a kind calm after a Fraser river tornado, which swept away so many of our young men to explore the wilds of the north."

"The approaching election engrosses most attention just at this time. The Democratic party, if preserved intact, has no serious opposition in California; but just now a schism exists in the ranks, growing out of the Buchanan and Douglas trouble. Bradenick, who has just returned from Washington, being the leader of the Douglas Democrats in this State, is engaged in the horrid task of battling against Federal patronage and influence here. Judging by the Convention at present assembled at Sacramento, the administration wing appears in the ascendancy; but it is difficult to tell the real sentiment of the people. An effort is being made to secure the fusion of the Douglas wing of the Democrats with the Republicans. There is little probability that it will succeed. If it does, the Democratic ticket will be defeated in September."

"The first arrival mail by the steamer Oregon on the 20th July. The same night the citizens of that place engaged in a general rejoicing to celebrate the event. On the 24th July the first return overland mail closed at Placerville and started on its long journey across the plains, taking out about one thousand passengers from California. A number of passengers also started by this route with the mail."

"SLAVERY existed at that period (1864) and still exists in KANSAS, UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. This point has of late been FINALLY DECIDED by the highest tribunal (Judge Taney) known to our law. How could EVER HAVE BEEN DOUBTED IS A MYSTERY."

"Or from his Message:

"It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest Judicial Tribunal, that SLAVERY EXISTS IN KANSAS BY VIRTUE OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES."

"KANSAS is, therefore, as much a STATE as GEORGIA or SOUTH CAROLINA."

"Or this, from the Dred Scott decision:

"The African race was so far inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect; and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to Slavery for his benefit."

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