THE WATCHMAN.

S. S. SEELY AND B. R. HALL, EDITORS.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. PACKER.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND.

SUPREME JUDGES,
WILLIAM STRONG.
JAMES THOMPSON.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
SAMUEL GILLILAND.

FOR SHERIFF,
THOMAS McCOY.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
JOHN HOFFER.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER
JESSE L. TEST.

FOR TREASURER,
ISAAC BUFFINGTON.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JACOB W. EHRHARD.

FOR CORONER,
DANIEL DERR.

FOR AUDITOR,
CHRISTIAN MARKS.

DEMOCRATS AWAKE

YOUR OLD ENEMY UNDER NEW NAMES IS IN THE FIELD AGAIN! ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!——TOWNSHIP MEETINGS. The Democracy of the several Townships are requested to meet at the following times and places

At Zion, on Wednesday Evening September 9th
" Milesburg Thursday " " 10th
" Unionville, Friday " " 11th
" Harrisonville, Saturday " " 12th
" Jacksonville, Monday " " 14th
" Eagleville, Tuesday " " 15th
" Hublersburg Wednesday " " 16th
" Port Matilda, Thursday " " 17th
" Boalsburg, Friday " " 18th
" Knox's School House
Benner Tp., Saturday " " 19th
" Pine Grove, Monday " " 21st
" Half Moon, Tuesday " " 22d
" Howard, Wednesday " " 23d
" Mechanicsville, Friday " " 25th
" Rock School House,
Saturday " " 26th
" Phillipsburg, Monday " " 28th
" Centre Hall Tuesday " " 29th
" Askey's School House,
Snow Shoe Tp Wednesday " 30th
" Malholland's School House,
Burnside Tp., Thursday Evening, October 1st
" Potter's Mills, Friday " " 2d
" Buffalo Run, Saturday " " 3d
" Madisonburg, Monday " " 5th
" Milheim, Tuesday " " 6th
" Aaronsburg, Wednesday " " 7th
" Spring Mills, Thursday " " 8th
" Eagle School House,
Boggs township, Friday " " 9th
" Main's School House
Howard Tp., Saturday, " " 10th

Competent speakers will be present on all of the above occasions to address the people on all the issues of the day. Patriots of all parties are invited to attend. It is expected that the Township Committees will make all necessary arrangements for the meetings, and if any other localities desire meetings they will be provided for by making their wants known to the Chairman of the Standing Committee.

By order of the Standing Committee
JOHN H. MORRISON, Chairman

The Democracy and its Administration.

It is true that Mr. Buchanan has occupied the Executive Chair but six months, a period so short, that in time of tranquility, it might be said with force, "the Administration has not yet been tried." But we apprehend this cannot now be said. The Administration has passed the most trying ordeal, and its position to-day, is one that must rejoice the heart of every true patriot, irrespective of party associations, for we cannot yet believe that the mass of the American people do not feel an earnest pride in the successful Administration of the Government, even though that success be gained by the party opposed to their peculiar political opinions. We all have the same interest in the welfare of the country, and we should all feel the same pride in its repose. We all seek the perpetuity of American institutions, and we should all feel the liveliest emotions of pleasure and gratitude, when we see on every hand, as we do now the strongest evidences of peace prosperity and concord abounding throughout the length and breadth of our Heaven-favored land!

We have said that the Administration has been tried. It is true. When Mr. Buchanan took the oath of office, the country for three years had been convulsed with the wildest contention and the most unhappy strife. Slavery agitation had produced its legitimate results. It had destroyed fraternal affection, uprooted national confidence, blinded the judgments, perverted the reason and inflamed the passions of the people.—In the very midst of a storm like this, Mr. Buchanan took the oath of office and entered upon the discharge of its most trying duties. But six short months have passed away, and now look out upon the tumultuous sea of American politics and observe the change! It is such a change as the storm-tossed mariner witnesses, with joyful heart, rising calmly and steadily out of the ocean, when the clear day breaks in upon the darkness of a night of tempest and waves. A repose almost profound has already settled down upon the country. Fierce passions are still, contending factions are at rest, violent animosities are giving way to discordant relations, the howl of Agitation has died away in the distance,—but above and beyond all, a sense of quiet security, a sound *National confidence* has been restored, giving the most earnest assurance that the palmy days of the Republic are returning, to shed their benign influences upon every department of the government, and every section of our common country.

Nor is this the first time the American nation has witnessed such results from the success of the Democratic party. On the contrary, it forms but another link in the lengthened chain of its mighty achievements. From the organization of the Government, the whole history of that party is resplendant with triumphs such as this. In the formation of a government like ours,—formed without a model,—sprung spontaneous from the wise and patriotic judgment of our fathers—every year of its progress startling the world with its wonderful expansion of population, territorial acquisition, commerce, arts, and, in fact, all the elements of a National distinction, without a parallel in the history of the world,—we say under such circumstances, it could but be expected that the gravest questions of national policy would arise for settlement. In the past sixty years, indeed, we have been obliged to make a National character, and to settle a National policy that it has taken five centuries for other civilized nations to settle,—and, what is more, our Government now stands far in advance of those in many of these respects. The Democratic party is the only political party that has preserved its organization through all the conflicts and tumults that this rapid course of Governmental events has witnessed. What wonder, then, that that party should have experienced reverses, when its whole pathway has been but one unbroken struggle in the settlement of a Governmental policy for the greatest empire of people upon earth! It *has* experienced reverses, and in this consists one half of its glory, for it *always* rises from defeat stronger in its energies,—stronger in the affections of the people,—stronger in its union of sentiment and action than ever before. It is now arising from another of those struggles, beautiful in its giant proportions, purified of its bad material and hailed by the quiet and patriotic sentiment of the country as its ancient and long-tried deliverer.

It would seem, from present indications, that the Democratic party and the country might now have a season of repose. Those great questions of internal, financial, commercial and foreign policy, which we have been called on to settle in the past, have been settled, *in principle*, and in the nature of things, will remain settled as long as the Government shall last. They seem to be thoroughly established landmarks, and have become a part of the National character.—Questions of practical detail in their application to peculiar circumstances, will, of course, arise constantly, in the Administration of the Government. But the *principles* upon which the policy rests are settled and acquiesced in. The last foe has been met and conquered. Nothing remains now but the one element of slavery that, by any possibility, can again plunge the country into those fearful contests through which it has been safely delivered in the past by the Democratic party.

In looking at this question we confess that, whatever may have been our apprehensions in the past, we have little for the future. The Democracy have grappled with it, and for a time it looked like a death-struggle, but as it has always been in the past, so now.

"The more it alters the struggle is past,"

the real principle upon which the country is to repose in security hereafter has been secured in its application to this dangerous subject, and on that doctrine it will rest for all time to come. Fanaticism has spent its fury, it is no longer alarming. It is quietly and certainly dying a death beyond resurrection. It cannot live out the Administration of Mr Buchanan. An Administration surrounded and pervaded as it is, with all the elements of statesmanship and greatness.

We might write much more on this subject but have already said enough for one article. We feel an exultant pride in the present condition of our country, for we see in it the bow of promise for the future. We look now, we hope now, we pray now for a long time of domestic repose, that sectional hatreds may be forgotten, strife cease, and general prosperity and gladness reign supreme in the councils of the country.

If there is any advantage which the Democratic party possesses over its opponents, other than its principles, it is found in the strict adherence to the good old system of nominating its candidates. That system has become sacred both from its age and availability. It cannot be dispensed with only at the hazard of disorganization and ruin, and every good *honest* and *sagacious* Democrat would as soon think of deserting his colors as to entertain an idea of opposing a ticket when once formed. But we have seen the party defeated in times past by *professing* Democrats, like "wolves in sheep's clothing," pushing themselves forward on every occasion; mixing in with the hard fisted Democracy, and affecting an honest desire to promote its good, but *finally* to obtain a portion of its "*loaves and fishes*," they at once cast off the disguise, and the *wolf* in all its native ferocity became apparent! We have instances of this kind in this county. But let us shun them—let these selfish and unprincipled creatures learn that Democracy, will recognize nothing that is unbecoming of itself.

The Black Republican papers of this place, are laboring hard to make the impression that the Democratic party is not united in support of the County Ticket, and that owing to *our* division they expect to elect some of *their* candidates. They need give themselves no uneasiness about the matter, as the Ticket will be elected by a triumphant majority. There is not more than *four or five* men in the County but will give the nominees their hearty support—and those *four* or *five* men have never been accused of being reliable Democrats.

SUPERVISOR.—James Diefenbach, Esq., has been appointed Supervisor of the Upper Division of the Juniata Canal, in place of Col. J. P. Hoover, resigned. The resignation of Col. Hoover was tendered to the Company on the 3d of August, but, by request of the engineer of the line, Mr. Foster, he continued to discharge the duties of the office until the first of September.

Support the Ticket.

Fellow Democrats, if you wish to sustain the Democratic party; that party which in former times you have as one man supported, cast your votes for the Democratic ticket, which has been fairly nominated in the County Convention, strictly in accordance with the usages and ancient custom of the good old party. If you wish to adhere to the Delegate system of nominating candidates, let that adherence be fully shown forth by supporting none other than those candidates, whom the Convention has placed in nomination. If you wish to prevent a *factious opposition* from defeating your expressed will, unite as you have done heretofore, and the result cannot fail to be successful. The candidates before you are all good men, deserving your undivided support.

Democrats, are you Ready for the Battle? That's the question. Behold the cohorts of Black Republicanism, and their new allies, the Disorganizers, are taking the field for battle, (sneakingly though,) and it behooves us, who follow the safe precedent established by our patriotic forefathers, in adhering to regular nominations, to be also up and doing. How far the *factious* and *unprincipled* of our party may succeed in their work of *Disorganization* is not for us to inquire. *The reward of Traitors awaits them!* But regardless of their designs, it is our duty as true Democrats to rally in support of the Ticket. Rally then Democrats in the majesty of your strength, and put your seal of condemnation upon the course of those who are attempting meanly and sneakingly to divide your strength, and defeat your expressed will. Rally for the sake of your country. Rally for the sake of your party, and Rally because you have a sovereign power to do so! Vote the whole ticket, and a victory as gratifying as complete will assuredly await you.

Must Stand It.

The Clinton *Democrat* says that the dog-days appear to have about the same effect on Republican editors as they have on the canine species. All around us they are snapping and snarling, as though they imagined that ill-humor, hard names, and vile epithets, were means of improving their dreary prospects.

Gentlemen—perhaps we should ask public pardon for such use of that term—permit us to remind you that such a course of conduct will not relieve you of your misfortunes your doom is before you and you must endure it—you need not apply hard names or epithets to us, for they won't stick—and you cannot make your black cause look white by trying to blacken other causes and people. Take our advice, then: endure coolly and complacently; and above all, do not fly in a passion because of the certainty of it. Negro Republican Plug Ugly Know-Nothingism is down Wilmot must go down with it, and you must go with them. Then you will have reached the lowest depth, and then you can get some other humbug to rally around. In the mean time, "keep cool."

Democrats Beware.

The opposition Journals in this place and their sympathisers are engaged in circulating falsehoods in reference to the Democratic party and its candidates. Let Democrats beware of all such reports. They are unfounded and untrue. Just now they are busy in their efforts to create the impression that our worthy candidate for Sheriff, Thos McCoy, Esq., has been and is now a member of the Know-Nothing order. We are perfectly satisfied, from our own minds that this is untrue, and that the report has been put in circulation by our opponents to weaken our ticket. Mr. McCoy, we know, never voted any other than the regular nominated Democratic ticket. Again we say, Democrats beware. These lying reports are put in circulation by unprincipled men, and have no foundation in truth.

Individual Influence.

This one fact should be distinctly presented to the mind of every Democrat: THERE IS NO MAN WITHOUT INFLUENCE. *There is no Democrat but can do something for the good cause.* In conversation in the dissemination of documentary matter—in refuting and putting down the sophisms and falsehoods of the Black Republican electioneerers and the Black Republican press and especially in taking sure steps to get every Democratic voter to the polls, and keeping the ballot box free from pollution. Be on the look out for pipe layers and disorganizers—every Democrat can do much. It is the people's business—and will they not see to it?

ADVERSE DECISION.—A Washington despatch states that the Attorney-General has decided against the extraordinary claims of Mr. Heywood, the late Marshal of Utah, more than $20,000 of which were for conveying the Judges of the Territory to and from the places of holding the courts. The expenses for numerous guard-houses, wagons and provisions were not those of ministerial officers. The expenses of a Judge on his way to Court are decided to be his own.

We do not think worth while to reply to the slanders of the Black Republican press, against our worthy and popular candidate for Governor, Gen. Packer. He is too well known for them to make any impression. Never in any election for the Gubernatorial chair was there such a difference in the candidates, in point of experience, and every other qualification as now exists between Packer and Wilmot.

HON. S. T. SHUGERT.—We are pleased to learn that this gentleman, Chief Clerk in the Patent Office, is likely to be appointed Commissioner of Patents. Mr. Shugert has labored hard for the success of Democratic principles, and as he is well qualified for this important position, the Democracy of Pennsylvania would rejoice in his appointment.

Read the able letter of the President in to-day's paper.

Wilmot Some Years Ago.

It is somewhat amusing to look over the opposition papers of a few years ago. Then as now they had remarks to make of Hon. David Wilmot, but how different their tone then! Then he was the betrayer of the interests of Pennsylvania—and the "*execrations of every friend of Pennsylvania* were to fall upon and follow him until he reached that place "where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched." He is the same Wilmot still, except that he is a renegade from the Democratic Party, governed by an insatiable ambition for power and place, but how changed their tone. Now he cannot be lauded too much—now although the interests of Pennsylvania are at stake, not a word is said about his former betrayal of them but he is lauded as the greatest man living, simply because he holds a particular view on the slavery question with which the Gubernatorial election in Pennsylvania has nothing to do.

The following are a few extracts taken from the Harrisburg Telegraph. We shall probably furnish some others.

[*From the Harrisburg Telegraph, July 15, 1846. the edited and published by T. Fenn.*]

The British Free Trade Bill.

It must be gratifying to every friend of his country and particularly to every Whig, to know that of the 114 votes which were given in the House for the Administration British Free Trade Bill, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN were Loco Locos, and but ONE Whig. And he from the Loco Foco State of Alabama.

OF NINETY-FIVE, who stood up for the tariff against the Free Trade policy SEVENTY ONE were WHIGS, SIX NATIVE AMERICANS and but TWENTY LOCO FOCOS (seven of whom were here in Pennsylvania, four from New York two from New Jersey, and one from Maryland. But ONE BRITISH FREE TRADE TORY WAS FOUND IN ALL PENNSYLVANIA! and that was WILMOT, of Bedford. THE EXECRATIONS OF EVERY FRIEND OF PENNSYLVANIA WILL FALL UPON HIS YOLLOW HEAD WHERE THE WORM DIETH NOT, AND THE FIRE IS NOT QUENCHED.

[*From the Harrisburg Telegraph, July 8, 1846.*]

What will the people of Pennsylvania say to this outrage upon her faith, her interests, and her honor? Will she tamely bend to the hand that dealt the blow, or will she spurn the treachery, and say henceforth let there be but one party in this State and that devoted solely to the interests, the prosperity and the welfare of our citizens? Will she not say, henceforth, Southern Free Trade shall be made to feel our weight united and standing shoulder to shoulder in our own cause and that of our country? Hereafter, let there be but one party in the Keystone, one strong, united, indivisible party, with the determination to ask nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong.

We regret in being able to record the votes of all the Loco Foco members in Congress, from this State, EXCEPTING WILMOT, OF BRADFORD COUNTY, against the repeal of the Tariff of 1842. *This recreant son who basely betrayed her interests and voted with the Free Traders, should be banished from her territory. His infamous treachery should be avenged by disowning and turning him upon the South for support.* HIS NAME AND HIS DEED WILL STINK IN THE NOSTRILS OF EVERY TRUE HEARTED PENNSYLVANIAN FOREVER—whilst those of Brodhead, Thompson, Foster, and all the other Loco Focos, and the Whigs, who nobly did their duty to Pennsylvania will be held in grateful remembrance [illegible] the fact that Richard Brodhead, Secretary Walker and Mr. Polk are Pennsylvanians [illegible] them.

Mr. Wilmot in Pittsburg.

The Black Republican candidate for Governor despairing of success in this quarter, has crossed over the Allegheny with a view to rouse and encourage his adherents in the West. Mr. Wilmot spoke in Pittsburg on Friday night, and his speech is thus noticed by the Post:

He may be a very honest man. But he certainly is not an effective popular speaker. Last night, at Lafayette Hall, he occupied about two hours with a tame and lumbering exposition of precisely the same ideas upon slavery, Kansas &c., which we have heard and read a hundred times before. He advances nothing new or striking. He is a plain speaker, without a manner and with very few pretensions to eloquence. Had we not known it was Dave Wilmot we might readily have mistaken the speaker for a Western Methodist preacher delivering a anti-slavery sermon. The audience was evidently disappointed."

THE MCKEESPORT MURDERERS.—Judge Lowrie, of the Supreme Court, sitting at Pittsburg, last Thursday granted the application for a writ of error in the case of Henry Fife, Monroe Stewart and Charlotte Jones, convicted of the murder of George Wilson and Elizabeth McMaster, at McKeesport, and now in the Allegheny county prison. The effect of this will be to bring the whole case before the Supreme Court for review, but will scarcely be of any benefit to the prisoners, except to delay their execution. The writ is made returnable on the 4th of October.

P. T. BARNUM.—Just as the steamer Arabia was about to sail on Wednesday, 26th ult., Mr. P. T. Barnum, who had taken passage for Liverpool, was arrested on a "Jerome clock note," held as he says, by a broker, who shaved it at about half its face.—Mr. B. told the officer that if the broker wanted his "body" he was welcome to it, for he had not known what to do with it these two years. Barnum says that most of his persecutors are men who obtain the clock notes at unlawful interest, and he looks to the Court to liberate him from their grasp.

The monetary panic in New York has created much excitement in business circles.—Several new failures have been reported last week. As usual in such panics many are reported to have suspended payment who are perfectly sound. The excitement has considerably abated.

The nett amount in the Treasury at this time, subject to draft, is $19,500,000, distributed as follows: In New York, nine and a third millions; in Philadelphia, two millions and two-thirds; in New Orleans, over a million and a half.

The "Black Know Nothings, Black Republicans, &c.," are making tremenduous efforts to get their men out to the Nigger Meeting on the 24th inst.

PEN, PASTE & SCISSORS.

Busy—Our farmers.

In a Hub-bub—The Plug Uglies.

Woolly-head, free trade Wilmot is coming.

Humbug—The *Horn-town Nigger* meeting.

Beware of false charges against the Democratic candidates.

"Keep your eye open tight," for hypocritical Democrats.

To get teeth inserted, pay a visit to Valentine's pear tree.

Great Cry and Little Wool—An Ethiopian infant, just born.

Shugert's Virginia Bay travels in the dust of nobody else's team.

Several buildings were recently lost by fire at Montoursville, Pa.

The Texan papers abound with statements of Indian hostilities.

The Stroudsburg Bank commenced operations on the 31st ult.

Cool around the edges—The morning's and evening's, just now.

It is supposed Hazlehurst will beat Wilmot some thousands in the State.

A thousand cattle died from starvation on the Island of Galveston, Texas.

We are again indebted to Gib for a late Missouri paper. Send us a shanghai next time.

The majority in this County for the State and County Ticket, will be about one thousand.

Martin Dolan, Esq., has our thanks for the interest he has taken in our behalf. Good fellow.

A brother of Mrs. Cunningham is now confined in the jail at Riverhead. He is said to be a very bad character.

The man who made an impression on the hearts of a gazette, has taken out a patent for stone cutting.

Soft soap in some shape pleases all, and generally speaking, the more *lye* you put into the better.

Pittston in Luzerne county, a town of 8000 or 9000 inhabitants, has no public or common schools. Shame.

Considerable dissatisfaction exists in the Black Republican ranks. Some of them are determined to cut the ticket.

Common whisky, especially that of the "burning order," will remove peach and berry stains almost immediately.

The man who as a rule, thinks every thing and everybody "a Bore" always makes an exception in favor of—himself.

A communication from C. J. Jones, Esq., in regard to M'Kim's confessions will be found on the first page of to-day's paper.

The saying that "there is more pleasure in giving than receiving," is supposed to apply chiefly to kicks, medicine and advice.

It is proposed to annex the little State of Delaware to Maryland, New Jersey to Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island to Connecticut.

C. J. Jones, formerly local editor of the Hollidaysburg Standard has taken charge of the local department of the Reading Daily Gazette.

It seems that Senator Sumner is guilty of the *littleness* of carrying with him in his European troubles, for the purpose of exhibiting it, the coat which he had on when caned by Mr. Brooks.

The communications that appear in the opposite papers in this County, over the signature of "A Democrat from Potter," are written in bitterness by the coarsest kind of a Black Republican Tool.

Peach. The first supply of this delicious fruit was brought into town last week. They only cost a dozen only. But notwithstanding the price was high, they went like hot cakes.

Curious description of Weakness we have received. A lad is consumed in a wag's query to his sweet, when she gave him some chuck to eat, if she would try to coax that chuck on towards him the smoothe more.

Row in the circus. Two young gals of Harrisburg elope with some of the men connected with Lillard's Circus on Monday night last, and have not since been heard from to the great distress of their parents who reside in Walnut street.

The physician of the House of Correction, at Lawrence, Mass., reports it almost impossible to treat delirium tremens successfully now, in consequence of the utter prostration of the nervous system of drunkards by the strychnine so generally used in the manufacture of liquors.

On Saturday, the 22d ult., a vote was taken by the stockholders of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad, to decide whether or not the work should be let, and we learn that a large majority were in favor of letting it. We suppose the work will now be commenced in a short time.

A lucky chap at Washington, who has the prescription, says: "A woman is the least made more of all. Take three pounds of pettiness, four grains, two tear drops, with gumption at discretion; stir briskly, and apply while warm to the blind side of a Secretary, and you have a never failing prescription for getting office."

An English papers, says: "An old maid recently died, who left property to the value of nearly £8000. She was all her lifetime getting ready to get married, and had stitched up 182 sheets, 63 coverlets, 50 blankets, 27 beds with 1120 pounds of feathers, 64 pillows, 52 handkerchiefs, and numerous other articles."

She "purposed" to get married, but no one "proposed," and she became "indisposed" when God "disposed" of her.

A good day is coming, for the printers and the people—when printers shall be paid a fair price by Patent Medicine advertisers and the people no longer humbugged by worse than worthless medicines. Until then the cure-alls can find no place in the Globe.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

That's what we call "talkin' out in meetin'." If every editor in the State would adopt the same terms, it would not only prove beneficial to the printer, but to those who are daily humbugged in purchasing them.

We understand that a case of seduction, under very aggravating circumstances, was recently practiced in Williamsport, upon a girl 14 years old, by a man from the northern part of the State, who was residing in that place. Popular indignation was greatly excited, and on last Monday evening the scoundrel was rotten egged in the street. Preparations were made to tar and feather him on the following night, when he unfortunately escaped from town.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions at Harrisburg, this week, Charlotte McLaughlin plead guilty to keeping a disorderly bawdy house. The Court sentenced her to an imprisonment of six months, a fine of $200 and costs of prosecution.

THE Doylestown Democrat says the Asiatic cholera has made its appearance in the lower sections of Bucks county. In the vicinity of Falls, Morrisville and Bristol townships, several persons have already died of the disease.

The Memorial

OF PROFESSOR SILLIMAN, AND THE REPLY OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—The following is the memorial of Professor Silliman and forty-two others, of Connecticut, addressed to his Excellency, James Buchanan, President of the United States:

"The undersigned, citizens of the United States, and electors of the State of Connecticut, respectfully offer to your Excellency, this, their memorial. The fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is, that the people shall make their own laws, and elect their own rulers. We see with grief, if not with astonishment, that Governor Walker, of Kansas, openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing through him an army, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own nor of the United States but laws which it is notorious and established upon evidence that they never made and rulers they never elected. We represent therefore by the foregoing, your Excellency is held up and proclaimed, to the great derogation of our National character, as violating in its most essential particular the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union. We call attention further to the fact that your Excellency is in like manner held up to this nation, to all mankind, and to all posterity, in the attitude of levying war against a portion of the United States, by employing arms in Kansas to uphold a body of men and a code of enactments purporting to be legislative, but which never had the election nor sanction, nor consent of the people of the Territory. We earnestly represent to you Excellency that we have also taken the oath to obey the Constitution and your Excellency may be assured that we shall not refrain from the prayer, that the Almighty God will make your Administration an example of justice and benificence and with His terrible majesty protect our people and our Constitution."

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 15th, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: On my recent return to this city, after a fortnight's absence, your memorial, without name, was placed in my hands, through the agency of Mr. Haratio King, of the Post Office Department, to whom it had been entrusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and to give it an answer.

You first assert that "The fundamental principle of the United States, and of our political institutions, is that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers." You then express your grief and astonishment that I should have violated this principle, and through Gov. Walker have employed an army, "one of the purposes of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws, not their own, nor of the United States, but laws, which it is notorious and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected." And as a corollary from the foregoing, you represent that I am "openly held up, and proclaimed to the great derogation of our National character, as violating in its most essential particular, the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the Constitution of this Union."

These are heavy charges, proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and if well founded ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them you should have clearly ascertained that they were well founded. If not, they will rebound with withering condemnation upon their author. Have you pondered this preliminary too, and then, on what, however imperfect, is the evidence of your country? Have you taken into account the situation of your country? Have you weighed the fact that I am laboring under a strange delusion. Should this prove to be your case, it will present a memorable example of the truth that political prejudice is blind even to the evidence of the plainest and most palpable historical facts.

To these facts, let us refer. When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential Office, on the fourth of March last, what was the condition of Kansas?

This Territory had been organized under an Act of Congress, passed the 30th of May 1854, and the Government in its branches was in full operation. A Secretary of the Territory, a Chief Justice, two Associate Judges, a Marshal and a District Attorney, had been appointed by my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and were all engaged in discharging their respective duties. A code of laws had been enacted by the Territorial Legislature, and the Judiciary were employed in expounding and carrying those laws into effect.

It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen, respecting the election of members of the Territorial Legislature, and of the laws passed by them. But at the time I entered upon my official duties Congress had recognized the Legislature in different forms and by different enactments. The Delegate elected to the House of Representatives, under a Territorial law, had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration. In fact, I found the Government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory.

Under these circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain this Government, to protect it from the violence of lawless men who were determined to rule or ruin; to prevent it from being overturned by force, in the language of the Constitution, to "Take care that the laws be faithfully executed?"

It was for this purpose, and this alone, that I ordered a military force to Kansas, as a *posse comitatus*, aiding the Civil Magistrate to carry the laws into execution. The condition of the Territory at the time, which I need not portray, rendered this precaution actually necessary.

In this state of affairs, would I not have been justly condemned, had I left the Marshal and other officers of a like character, impotent, to execute the process and judgements of a Court of Justice, established by Congress, or the Territorial Legislature, under its express authority—and thus have suffered the Government itself to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people? And yet this is what you designate as forcing "the people of Kansas to obey laws, not their own, nor of the United States." And for doing which, you have denounced me as having violated my oath.

I ask, what else could I have done, or ought I to have done? Would you have desired that I should abandon the Territorial Government, sanctioned as it had been, by Congress, to illegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil war and bloodshed, which every patriot had deplored? This would indeed have been to violate my oath of office, and to fix a damning blot on the character of my Administration.

I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending a military force to Kansas, to aid in the execution of the civil law, reflects no credit upon the character of our country. But let the blame fall upon the heads of the guilty. Whence did this necessity arise? A portion of the people of Kansas, unwilling to trust to the ballot box, the certain American remedy for the redress of all grievances, undertook to create an independent Government for themselves. Had this attempt proved successful, it would, of course, have subverted the existing Government, prescribed and recognized by Congress, and substituted a revolutionary government in its stead. This was usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of Connecticut to undertake to establish a separate government within its own limits, for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might have complained against the legitimate government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority and produce universal anarchy.

I ought to specify more particularly a condition of affairs which I have embraced only in general terms, requiring the presence of a military force in Kansas. The Congress of the United States had most wisely declared it to be the true intent and meaning of this act—the act organizing the Territory was not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed by the same act, that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

Slavery existed at that period, and still exists in Kansas, under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been finally decided, by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new Territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment by prohibiting them from bringing into it whatsoever is recognized to be property by the common constitution. But when the people, *bona fide* residents of such territory proceed to frame a State Constitution, then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves, whether they will continue to modify or abolish slavery. To them and to them alone does this question belong, free from all foreign interference. In the opinion of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, the time had arrived for entering the Union, and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpose of framing a State Constitution. This law was fair and just in its provisions. It conferred the right of suffrage on every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory, and for the purpose of preventing fraud and the intrusion of citizens of near and distant States, most properly confined this right to those who had resided therein three months previous to the election. Here was a fair opportunity presented for all qualified resident citizens of the Territory, to whatever organization they might have previously belonged, to participate in the election, and to express their opinion at the ballot box on the question of slavery. But numbers of lawless men still continued to resist the territorial government. They refused to be either registered or to vote, and members of the Convention were elected legally and properly without their intervention.

The Convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a Constitution for themselves and their posterity, and in the state of incipient rebellion, which still exists in Kansas, it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States. Should this become necessary in defending the Convention against violence, while framing a Constitution, and in protecting the *bona fide* inhabitants qualified to vote under the provisions of his instrument, in the free exercise of the right of suffrage which it shall be submitted to them for their approbation or rejection. I have entire confidence in Governor Walker, that the troops will not be employed, except to repel a final aggression, or in the execution of the laws, and that not until the powers of the Civil Magistrate shall prove unavailing. Following the wise example of Mr. Madison towards the Hartford Convention, illegal and dangerous combinations such as that of the Topeka Convention will not be disturbed, unless they shall attempt to perform some act at which will bring them into actual collision with the Constitution and the laws. In that event, they shall be resisted and put down by the whole power of the Government in performing this duty. I have the application of my own conscience, and, as I humbly trust, of my God.

I thank you for the assurance that you will refrain from prayer that the Almighty God will make my Administration an example of justice and benificence. You can greatly assist me in arriving at this blessed consummation, by exerting your influence in allaying the existing sectional excitement on the subject of slavery, which has been productive of much evil and no good to any one, and which, if it succeed in attaining its object, would ruin the slaves as well as the master. This would be genuine philanthropy. Every day of my life, I feel how much I am to perform the duties of my high station, without continuing in the service of the Divine Providence.

Yet placing my trust in Him, and in Him alone entertain a good hope that He will enable me to do equal justice to all portions of the Union, and thus render me an humble instrument in restoring peace and harmony among the people of the several States.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

A Falsehood Exposed.

It is not true, as the Black Republican prints allege, that the State has paid counsel fees or other expenses in the suits brought by H. S. Mott, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and others. Counsel were paid by the State *only in the case of the Canal Commissioners against the same defendants*, an official proceeding, which the Court decided it was *their right and duty* to institute, and in which the great taxation question was decided, and the Constitution vindicated against a proposed violation. In that case, it is clear, the State should pay the proper expenses incurred and nothing more has been done. It is ridiculous to say that the Canal Board should have employed the Attorney General as counsel to conduct the cause, when it is notorious that he was hostile to the suit, and was, in fact, employed on the other side! This logic would render it impossible to have counsel at all.

The unjust, dangerous and unconstitutional provision in the Act for the sale of the Main Line, which released the prospective purchaser forever from the payment of all taxes to the Commonwealth, was assailed by the bill in equity brought by the Canal Board, in their official capacity, and was struck down by the Supreme Court. The public heartily approved that decision, and it was acquiesced in by all concerned; and as the Commonwealth was the real party interested, it is but just that she should bear the reasonable expenses incurred in conducting the suit. So, says an Exchange.

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