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COUDERSPORT, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1856

Republican Nomination

For President,

John C. Fremont,

OF CALIFORNIA.

For Vice President,

William L. Dayton,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Every slaveholder, and every apologist for slaveholding, is opposed to the agitation of that question. Why? Because their deeds are evil. Because oppression can only be sustained by brute force. Hence the assault on Sumner. That is the only way he could be rewarded. Hence the burning of Lawrence, and the murder of Dow, Barber, Brown, and other active free State men in Kansas, for that is the only way to introduce Slavery into that Territory.

The outrages upon our Revolutionary fathers were not as aggravating as those which have been perpetrated in Kansas, and yet every Buchanan man either defends these outrages, or ignores their existence. The Cincinnati Convention instead of condemning the authors of the troubles in Kansas, condemned the victims of these as traitors, so did George the third and his defenders condemn Washington and his associates as traitors. So did all despots condemn those who oppose their aggression upon the rights of the people as traitors.

The Republican National Convention nominated Hon. William L. Dayton, ex Senator from New Jersey for Vice President.

The platform adopted at Philadelphia by the Republican Convention is published in another column, and is a glorious document. We challenge any Buchanan man to compare it with the Cincinnati platform. The Republican is unmistakably for freedom. The Buchanan is unmistakably for Slavery. Those who favor slavery extension, and the rule of Slavery, know for whom to vote, as the candidate says he may square his conduct according to that platform. There is no doubt of that. The slave holders had the collar on his neck before he was nominated.

The New York Herald which never supports a Presidential candidate destined to defeat, says of Buchanan, he is nothing more nor less than the nominated successor of Pierce, fully committed to all those filibustering projects abroad, and all those insurrectionary measures at home, which will make the administration of Buchanan only a continuation and an aggravation of the administration of Pierce.

We have favorable reports from the growing crops from nearly every section of the country. In one or two townships the pigeons made sad havoc with the corn, but with this exception, the crops are very promising—and the weather for some time back could not have been more favorable.

We publish in another column a letter from Lawrence, detailing the manner of subduing the people of Kansas to the tyranny of the slave power.

We give the name of the writer in full, because the danger which hangs on the brave pioneers in that ill-fated Territory will not permit us to withhold it.

Men of Potter County; most of you know Sheldon Russell. You know that he tells you the simple truth in this letter; and knowing this, we ask you how much longer will you look on, with folded arms, and see such outrages perpetrated in your name. If your neighbors house was on fire, you would rush to his assistance. Your neighbors in Kansas have a worse misfortune than fire upon them, and they have a right to demand your prompt assistance. Will you refuse it? Are you slaves to party? If not, you will at once give your influence to

save your neighbors and friends in Kansas, from being robbed and killed to make way for the extension of slavery into that Territory.

It is sixteen years since we felt at liberty to enter a Presidential contest on the winning side.

For sixteen years we have been proclaiming the danger of slavery aggressions, and now we have the privilege of entering a campaign with a majority of the American people entertaining the same views.

Will our friends bear in mind that it takes sixteen dollars every week to publish the Journal. For two weeks past we have been very handsomely remembered, and if it would only continue so the year round, we should be able to pay every demand against the paper from the receipts of the office. But if our patrons forget us, we shall find hard sledding—and now that victory is about to crown the efforts of free men, we hope to see every free press untrammelled by pecuniary troubles. Let joy fill every heart.

We are requested to give notice that the Rev. C. D. Burlingame, Presiding Elder of this District will hold the regular quarterly meeting services at the Church in this village on Wednesday the 9th day of July next, commencing at half past ten A. M.

That he will Lecture on Tuesday evening July 8th on the subject of Temperance, and on Wednesday evening the 9th: he will give an anti-Slavery address. We give this notice of these meetings with great pleasure, and hope the Church will be filled as it never was before. Let the friends of Temperance, and of free Kansas, see that every man and woman within ten miles of Coudersport reads this notice, and has a special invitation to attend.

THE BUCHANAN COUNTY TICKET.

The county Convention of the pro-Slavery democracy met in Coudersport on Wednesday evening of last week, to make out a ticket; and after the usual amount of fighting, trading, and double dealing nominated the following ticket:

- Congress, H. H. DAVIS.
Assembly, D. W. G. JAMES.
Sheriff, J. M. KILBOURN.
Associate Judges, MILLS WHITE.
E. O. AUSTIN.
Treasurer, SAM. THOMPSON.
Co. Commissioner, J. H. HARRISON.
County Auditor, TIRUS BURN.

At this stage of the proceedings we retired, and we can say nothing about the resolutions until we see them, but are informed they were pro-slavery as the Cincinnati platform. It is passing strange how low some men will stoop for the sake of a nomination for office.

No intelligent man can be deceived at this time in his vote. Those who mean to help make Kansas a free State, cannot vote for James Buchanan, or any man who supports him. Whoever pretends to the contrary, is grossly ignorant, or monstrously depraved.

THE PEOPLES CANDIDATE.

The Republican Convention which met at Philadelphia on the 17th of June, to deliberate on the best means of restoring peace to the Nation, have placed in nomination for the Presidency, JOHN C. FREMONT of California. We shall not pretend that we prefer him to Hale, Chase, Seward, or Sumner; but we believe he is the only man that could be elected; and therefore we refer to our fingers ends at this nomination.

That Col. Fremont will be inaugurated President of the United States on the 4th of March next, should he live till that day we have no doubt.

His uniform success in every undertaking points to this result. All the signs of the times indicate it. His untiring energy and great strength of character guarantees it; and the chivalric enthusiasm which his name every where inspires among the people render his triumph as certain as that of General Jackson.

He is a Southerner by birth and education, but his opposition to the spread of slavery, and to its aggressions upon the rights of freemen, is as resolute and determined, as that of either Banks or Sumner.

Fremont is now in his forty third year, and is therefore in the very prime of life. His name is already familiar

in every house where the newspaper is read, and his bold intrepidity in scaling the rocky mountains in mid-winter, without chart or guide, will attract to his standard all who love a brave hearted man—such as the hour now demands.

James Buchanan, his competitor is timid and time-serving, cold and calculating. For the sake of a nomination for the Presidency he has turned his back on the matured principles of his life, and taken a position in favor of Border Ruffianism, and the tyranny which is fast fanning a civil war through out the nation.

In glorious contrast to this, is the People's Candidate. The great explorer. The champion of free California. The man to save Kansas from the clutch of Slavery. Therefore we throw up our hat, and shout for FREMONT AND FREMONT.

ORGANIZE FOR FREEDOM.

We have said in another article that we had no doubt of the election of Col. Fremont. But this is predicted on the belief that the friends of Freedom will immediately go to work, and that they will continue at work to the close of the election day in November.

Any other cause than this will endanger the cause and will court defeat.

We shall therefore devote our best efforts to securing a perfect organization in every township in this county; as that is the most efficient work we can suggest. Remember Pennsylvania is the battle ground—and that in 1840 the successful candidate only had 240 majority. It may be still less next fall. In the Providence of God, it may rest on the voters of this county to decide who shall be the next President of the United States. In view of this responsibility we appeal to the friends of free Kansas to organize in each township without delay.

Don't wait for speeches from abroad. Call your meeting, draw up a short constitution, get every man to sign it who desires free speech in Washington, and free men in Kansas, then adjourn to another part of the Town, present the constitution again—read portions of Sumners speech and some other Republican document, and so make your meetings profitable without help from abroad.

There ought to be at least one meeting in every school house in the county, and there will be, if our friends do their duty. We shall be happy to attend a number of these meetings, and there are several others in Coudersport who will do the same; but let them be held whether any one attends from out the township or not. Be sure that a few copies of Sumners, Sowards, or some other good document is at each meeting. As soon as the townships are organized, then we propose to hold a County meeting, with representatives from each Republican club.

Friends of freedom, the first thing to be done is to organize; and without this nothing will be well done. We can increase our majority two hundred in this county by a systematic, and thorough organization; and that majority may elect the President. The fires of freedom are brightly burning. The nomination of Fremont is every where hailed with enthusiasm; we fight for Liberty, for Truth, and Justice; and therefore we should fight bravely, and enthusiastically as our fathers did—and thus we shall gloriously triumph as they did.

Great Kansas Meeting in Pennsylvania—Speech of Governor Pollock

The citizens of Union and Northumberland counties, Pennsylvania, held a great mass meeting at Lewisburg, on Saturday last, to express their indignation at the atrocities daily perpetrated in Kansas by the slave power, and at the infamous attempt to restrain free speech in Congress. The Rev. Howard Malcom, President of the University at Lewisburg, presided, assisted by a number of well-known citizens. The Hon. James Pollock, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was then introduced, and received with enthusiastic applause. He spoke warmly and indignantly of the outrages of the slave power upon Kansas, and of the grave offence against freedom of speech and of the representative rights of sovereign states that is involved in the gross assault upon Senator Sumner. As a man and as a citizen, he felt bound to make his public protest against these invasions of constitutional privileges, deliberately planned and subsequently justified by the spirit of slavery. He would adopt the words of another, and say that "the

North would not, the South dare not, and a world in arms can not dissolve our Federal Union;" he would endure almost any suffering and sacrifice, except the loss of freedom of speech and of personal liberty, to preserve the Union in its true design; but to demand such sacrifices for even that end was more than freedom could ever yield.—Evening Post.

Now that the Governor has tasted the pleasure of speaking for freedom, we hope he will continue in the good work, with such energy as will make up for his long silence.

Borders Men.—Among the emigrants from the Southern States to the territory of Kansas, was a large party headed by Col. Buford, which was organized in military style, but went without guns, making a pretense of carrying instead each man a Bible, formally presented to the party by a clergyman. Our readers have been furnished with ample means of marking the course of these men since their arrival in the territory. The recent attack upon Lawrence took place immediately after that event. They went to Kansas without guns, but were furnished with them by the government agencies, and have ever since been armed, committing all sorts of outrages and depredations. The latest report of their doings is contained in the following paragraph from a letter in the St. Louis Democrat, dated Topeka, May 28th:—

"It is currently reported in this vicinity, from good authority, that for several days a party of Col. Buford's men were encamped near Osawatimie, forty-five miles south of Lawrence, committing many depredations upon the property of the squatters, who at last became enraged, made an attack upon the camp, killed five of their number, and drove the remainder into Missouri."

In fact, so far as we can judge from what appears in all the accounts published by both sides, the majority of the southern emigrants who reached the territory this spring are not settlers in any sense, but more armed militia enlisted by the national authorities to expel the Free Soilers, and effect the subjugation of the territory. And from appearances, they are effecting this work by pillage, murder, and the most diabolical terrorism.—Philadelphia North American.

Republican Platform Adopted Philadelphia June 13th, 1856.

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

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

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

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

4. Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, and secure the blessings of Liberty, and contains ample provisions for the protection of the life, liberty and property of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them; Their Territory has been invaded by an armed force;

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

The rights of the people to keep and bear arms have been infringed; Test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office;

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

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, has been violated; They have been deprived of life, liberty, and property without due process of law;

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

The right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect; Murders, robberies, and arson have been instigated and encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished;

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

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

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

7. Resolved, That a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean by the most central and practical route is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and as an auxiliary thereto, the immediate construction of an emigrant route on the line of the railroad.

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

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

JO. KNOX, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Illinois, a Pierce elector in 1852, and a life-long Democrat, in a public meeting at Rock Island, came out openly and boldly for a union of all the anti-slavery extension elements in the North against the aggressions of the pro-slavery party. Mr. Knox's influence, backed up by his eloquence, will be sensibly felt in the coming campaign.

William H. Bissell, of Illinois.

This gentleman has been nominated for Governor of Illinois, by the opponents of the Nebraska Act. Mr. Bissell has always been a firm and reliable democrat, and never ceased to act with that party, until tested out of it by the newfangled dogma which Douglas and Pierce have seen proper to incorporate into the democratic platform by which the Kansas Nebraska Bill is endorsed as "a wise and a just measure," and all men who refused to take this test are excluded from the democratic party.

In the contest between a democrat like Bissell, and a tool of the nullifiers like Richardson, we are cordially in favor of Bissell's election, and we are of the opinion that his nomination will have the same effect upon Douglas and Richardson, that "the muskets at twenty-five paces" had upon Jeff. Davis, when the latter gentleman sent a challenge to Bissell. Jeff. backed down without fighting, and so will Douglas and Richardson.—Missouri Democrat.

IMPRESSION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

(Special correspondence of the Journal.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1856.

Nearly Eighty years ago the men of this continent assembled themselves together in this city to take into consideration the wrongs and outrages forced upon them by tyranny, and to suggest to themselves and to the country a remedy. To-day an assembly of the people, counting its members by hundreds, have met for the same purpose. The Republican National Convention of Eighty years ago, which had for its platform the glorious Declaration of Independence, took the ground that Slavery was an evil, and that Freedom ought to be national. The Republican Convention of to-day reaffirms that doctrine, spurned as it was a few days ago at the Cincinnati Convention by men professing to believe in the idea of a free Government, and the people will show that though Slavery repudiates, they will ratify the re-assertion of these glorious principles.

Yesterday, the Convention met in the Musical Fund Hall in Locust St. This hall is capable of accommodating between two and three thousand, and it was crammed full and hundreds could not get into the building at all. I got a seat with the Kansas delegation and found among them many old friends, among them, but not as a delegate was W. G. Roberts the Lieut. Gov. elect of our State, whose fidelity to honest democracy is not at all certain even if he did attend the Cincinnati Convention. The facts in the case are, that he was refused a seat in the Convention, and was not at first even allowed to be a looker-on; that afterwards as soon as he read the Border Ruffian Platform he refused the invitation of a friend to be a looker-on; that in short, he is as good a Republican as there is in America.

Mr. Roberts is a democrat who is too honest to say he believes Kansas ought to be a free State, and then vote to make it a Slave State, (and voting for Buchanan is virtually voting Slavery into Kansas) on the contrary he declares himself in favor of the man who favors the admission of Kansas as a free State immediately. Democrats in Coudersport who brag over Gov. Roberts' adherence to the party will please make a note of this.

You will have read ere this, of the proceedings of the convention, so that it would be mere waste of time and your space, even to make a synopsis of them. Enough that throughout the entire convention the most perfect unanimity prevailed. Even the New York Herald of this (Thursday) morning admits that no convention ever assembled together so completely confidentially Congress where there was so little anxiety about men and so much anxiety about the success of measures, and as a consequence no convention of such magnitude ever exhibited so much harmony.

I need say nothing about the platform drawn by David Wilmet, and adopted by the convention because it will be published in the Journal simultaneously with this letter, but if there is a democratic elector in Potter County who can deny suggestively the truth of a single assertion in it, or who can show who said any of its principles are illegal and not in accordance with the doctrine laid down by the fathers of this republic, I would like to know his name. The leaders may make a great howl over Pennsylvania's favorite son, "Old Buck" and many other endearing names coined for the occasion; but the people will remember him as "Ten Cent Jimmy," and the part he took in the farce at Ostend, nevertheless. James Buchanan is undoubtedly a wise and able statesman, but calculated without his host when he supposed that the North would swallow him on a pro-slavery platform. The time for men is past—measures alone can restore harmony to the country.

At 5 o'clock P. M. on the second day of the session, John C. Fremont was nominated by the following vote on the first ballot: Fremont 359, McLane 196, Seward 1, Banks 1, Sumner 2. McLane's name had been withdrawn before the balloting began, and he would probably have received 250 votes—not more than that. The