

THE JOURNAL

JOHN S. MANN, EDITOR.

CONDERSPORT, PA.

Thursday Morning Aug. 7, 1856

Republican Nomination.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JOHN C. FREMONT,
OF CALIFORNIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR CASAL COMMISSIONER.

Thomas E. Cochran,
OF YORK COUNTY.

FOR ADDITOR GENERAL.

Darwin Phelps,
OF ARMSTRONG CO.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Bartholomew Laporte,
OF BRADFORD CO.

We had the pleasure of attending, in company with L. F. Maynard, Esq., a large meeting in Roulet, on Friday evening last. The turn-out was much better than we expected, and the spirit of the meeting was full of encouragement. There were several from a distance of five and six miles.

Samuel Palmer was called to the chair, and Seneca Pomeroy acted as Secretary. Mr. Maynard then delivered an able address, in review of the principles and action of the founders of the Government in relation to slavery extension, which he contrasted with the action of the Pierce Administration and the Cincinnati Platform; from which he drew the conclusion that John Charles Fremont is the only candidate for President for whom a Jeffersonian democrat can consistently vote. As Mr. Maynard cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and his last (Presidential) for Franklin Pierce, this address must have a good influence. We followed with a few remarks, when a Fremont club was organized, and delegates elected to the County Convention.

The meeting broke up a little after 11 o'clock, adjourning to meet again Aug. 22, and we retired to very pleasant quarters. Yes, that trip to Roulet was a very pleasant one. Keep the ball in motion.

The Clearfield *Reflector's* Journal comes out ably and zealously for Fremont. We commend its leading editorial in the number of July 28, to the *Muncy Luminary* and *Williamsport Press*, especially to the latter. We think the candor and moderation of the *Journal*; should lead the *Press* to give its reasons for supporting Fremont a calm consideration. If the *Luminary*, *Center Democrat*, *Lewistown Gazette*, *Williamsport Press*, and one or two others, would act as wisely as the *Clearfield Journal* has, Fremont's success in this State would be put beyond doubt. But if these papers persist in advising their readers to throw away votes on Millard Fillmore, they may succeed in giving the State to Buchanan.

The Fremont meeting at the Baker school house, on Friday afternoon last, was a cheering one. The singing and speaking was well calculated to increase the fire for Freedom.

We call attention to the letter in another column from Lawrence, which we copy from the *Honesdale Democrat*, kindly furnished us by a relative of Rose Jenkins, the writer. Rose is a sister of Mrs. S. M. Mills, of Colasburg in this county, and if there is a single person in the county of Potter who still affects to doubt the published statements as to the horrible outrages committed in Kansas, under the Douglas system of governing Territories, we hope he will be shown Rose's letter. If this simple and unaffected narrative does not touch the hardest heart, then may God pity their poor, dried-up souls.

The Republicans of Condersport have organized an active Fremont & Dayton Club. The officers were elected on Thursday evening last, as follows:
President A. G. Olmsted, Esq.
Vice-President Jacob Beckhow,
Secretary G. B. Overton,
Cor. Secretary J. F. Maynard, Esq.,
Treasurer N. Schoemaker.

The club will meet again at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance on Thursday evening, Aug. 14, at 8 o'clock, and regularly once in two weeks after that until Fremont is elected President.

The President has nominated to the Senate John W. Goary, of Pa., to be Governor of Kansas in place of Shannon, removed.

So the uprising of the people has at last compelled the administration to change its course in Kansas. Very good. Let the people continue the good work thus begun, and Kansas will yet be free.

At all the Buchanan mass meetings called in this State, slave holders from the South are the chief speakers. Their handbills read about in this way: "Hon. Howell Cobb of Georgia, Hon. J. L. Orr of South Carolina, Hon. S. W. Haines of Alabama, will be present and address the meeting." That is consistent. The Cincinnati platform was constructed by Slave holders for the benefit of Slavery extension. The nominee, if elected, will be controlled by Slave holders, and therefore it is very proper that slave holders should traverse Pennsylvania instructing their allies how to vote.

The Fremonters of Pike and West Branch had a spirited meeting on Saturday afternoon last, which was addressed by Isaac Benson, Esq., of this village and Mr. Gridley of Ulysses.

An energetic club was formed with the following officers:

President John Carriel,
Vice President Samuel Brown,
Secretary J. Q. Merrick,
Cor. Secretary S. H. Martin,
Treasurer David C. Enslay.

The opponents of slavery extension in Sweden held a meeting on Saturday afternoon, which was addressed by A. G. Olmsted, Esq., of this village. A good work has been commenced in Sweden, and we hope a majority of her voters will refuse to aid the slave holders in subduing Kansas.

The friends of Freedom in this county, have commenced to work in good earnest. Should they continue to work as efficiently until the day of election, we believe a majority will be given for Fremont that will astonish every body.

COLUMBUS, S. C., July 30.

The special elections in the districts of South Carolina lately represented by Messrs. Brooks and Keitt, have resulted in the unanimous re-election of both. The vote cast was large.

Here is an additional evidence that the brutal attack on Senator Sumner is justified and applauded by the entire body of slaveholders, or that the tyranny of this class is so complete, that no man in South Carolina dares express dissent.

BUCHANAN AND SLAVERY.—The *Richmond Enquirer* in setting forth reasons why Southern men should vote for Buchanan, says:

"He never gave a vote against the interest of slavery, and never uttered a word which would pain the most sensitive Southern heart."

If any Buchanan man in this county can show that the above assertion of the *Richmond Enquirer* is not correct, we shall be happy to publish the proof. Until such a proof is found we ask the opponents of Slavery extension how they can excuse their support of Buchanan.

A number of Fremont clubs have been organized in this county. That is well. We hope a club will be organized in every township before the first day of Sept. next. But the organization of clubs will be of little use unless they are working clubs. And the most urgent work now to be done, is "the systematic diffusion of political truth." The Buchanan club of Washington City is using the immense patronage of the National Government, and the machinery of the P. O. department, for the diffusion of pro-slavery, Border Ruffian documents. The friends of Fremont among the people—the township clubs, must counteract this Washington junta. They must do more. They must lay before every reader the history of the Kansas outrages and the life of our noble standard-bearer—then add such speeches as are marked by great power. If each club as soon as organized, will go to work to do a part of this labor, John Charles Fremont is certain to be the next President. Let every friend of Freedom do something.

Herbert, the Congressman who killed the Irish waiter at Washington, has been acquitted. Can't the men who published such full accounts of the Louisville riots, say something about this Washington murder? What is the reason every Buchanan member of Congress voted to screen the murderer of Keating? Simply because the victim was nothing but a waiter, and the murderer belonged to the slaveholding class.

DON'T VOTE AGAINST YOUR CONVICTIONS.

We extract the following from a letter from Topeka to a friend in the East. It is an appeal that honest men we think should heed:

It is an easy thing to sit in your comfortable home in New England, and think it is nothing to submit to what this corrupt Administration is forcing upon this free people; but no man who is worthy the name can be here and see these things, and feel this degradation, without having his blood boil with indignation and hot anger. And we have borne our wrongs till patience and suffering have almost ceased to be a virtue. And now, what are we to do? To whom are we to look for the redress of our wrongs? To the party in power? Have we not had full proof of the policy and principles of that party in the course of this Administration, and have we not a fresh earnest of what the policy and course will be in the platform of the Cincinnati Convention? Can any honest and candid man who knows these things, even tacitly sustain, or be attached to, that party? God help the man who goes in the face of his honest convictions and his duty in this thing!

MR. BUCHANAN'S RECORD.

The Slaveholders are never deceived in their men. They knew Pierce far better than the North did. They are equally sure of Buchanan.

The *Charleston Mercury* makes up the following record for Mr. Buchanan as a sufficient guarantee that he is reliable for the South. We commend it to the attention of anti-Nebraska democrats who are still undecided:

In 1836, Mr. Buchanan advocated and voted for a bill to prevent the transmission of incendiary publications through the mails. ("Incendiary" publications were considered to be printed matter of any kind, which spoke against slavery in any manner.—*Ed. Dem.*)

He advocated and voted for the admission of Arkansas.

He opposed and denounced petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

In 1837, he voted for Mr. Calhoun's resolutions, which embraced a complete, conclusive and direct assertion of the constitutional rights of the State, of slavery, and of the obligations of Congress to "strengthen and uphold" the institutions of the South.

In 1838-'39 and '40, he voted constantly with Mr. Calhoun, in laying Abolition petitions upon the table.

In 1845, he advocated and voted for the annexation of Texas.

In 1848, he sustained the Clayton Compromise.

In 1850, he urged the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law upon the people of the North, and openly remonstrated against the State of Pennsylvania denying of the Federal authorities the use of her prisons for the detention of fugitive slaves.

In 1854, he advocated the acquisition of Cuba.

In 1856, he sustains the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line and the Nebraska bill.

On all occasions, and under all circumstances, in the face of opposition in his own State, and among his own people, during a career of thirty-six years, in Congress, in the Cabinet, and in retirement, by his speeches, and by his votes, Mr. Buchanan has been the same unwavering and constant defender of the Constitution, the equality of the States, and the rights and honor of the South. We challenge the production of a single act of his life tainted with Free-soilism or hostility to the South.

It will be seen from the above that Mr. Buchanan as long ago as 1837 believed in "strengthening and upholding" slavery by Congress. Does he believe in it any the less in 1856?

FREE PRINCIPLES IN ROULET.

At the meeting on Friday evening last, strong resolution of the right stamp were adopted. We have room for only the following:

Resolved, That the outrages upon our Revolutionary Fathers were not more aggravating than those committed in Kansas upon peaceable citizens—men whose ancestors framed the Declaration of Independence and the constitution of the United States; and that the burning of Lawrence, the murder of Dow, Barber, Brown, and other villainous acts, are fair samples of the present Administration, and the fruits of Slavery in general.

Resolved, That suffering Kansas should be immediately admitted into the Union with her present Free Constitution which would put an end to the raging pestilence that endangers the safety of her citizens.

Resolved, That the Southern Platform upon which Buchanan and his party now stands, is nothing more or less than a repetition of the one upon which Pierce and his Border Ruffians have stood for the last four years, and their crying "peace, be still," stop agitation!—show their deeds are evil, and their downfall certain.

ANOTHER SYMPTOM OF HEALTH.

The cause of freedom yesterday achieved another substantial victory in Congress by adoption of Mr. Barbour's amendment to the Army Appropriation bill. The amendment was as follows:

"But Congress, hereby disapproving of the code of alleged laws officially communicated to them by the President, and which are represented to have been enacted by a body claiming to be the territorial legislature of Kansas; and also disapproving of the manner in which said alleged laws shall have been affirmed by the Senate and House of Representatives as having been enacted by a legal legislature, chosen in conformity with the organic law by the people of Kansas, no part of the military force of the United States shall be employed in aid of their enforcement; nor shall any citizen of Kansas be required, under their provisions, to act as a part of the posse comitatus of any officer acting as marshal or sheriff in said territory."

On motion of Mr. Wakeman, of New York, the amendment was amended by adding the following words:

"Said laws, and every part and parcel thereof, being declared null and void."

Mr. Barbour's amendment as amended, was then adopted by a vote of 72 to 57, the largest majority yet cast by the opposition.

The significance of this vote is not confined merely to its bearing upon the administration policy in Kansas but is much more comprehensive. It is the third great victory which has been achieved in the present Congress over the slave oligarchy, and each succeeding one with less difficulty than its predecessor. The first was achieved in the election of Speaker. That battle was fought desperately for two whole months, because the pro-slavery interest felt that a single check to their progress would be fatal. So it proved. The victory organized the Republican party and officered it with the ablest and most influential men in the northern states. The Philadelphia convention was one of its fruits; the perfect submergence of Buchanan in all the free states by the overwhelming enthusiasm for Fremont was another.

Then came the question upon the admission of Kansas with a free state constitution. This too was carried, though, had the bill been introduced at the commencement of the session, or before the backbone of the nullification interest had been broken by the election of Banks, it could easily have been defeated. But the forces of the enemy were dispirited, and it passed by one majority. Within a fortnight that victory is followed up by another, still more significant—the adoption of the amendment to the Army bill, to which we have already called attention, by a majority of fifteen.

We beg those who, like Col. Benton, think we ought not to attempt to do anything more for freedom in Kansas because the Senate is against us and nothing unacceptable to the South can pass that body, to note these facts and symptoms; how the cause of freedom grows by what it feeds on, and how the resistance to the great principles of truth and justice, upon which republicanism rests, grows feeble and feeble. Let Fremont be elected this fall, and we have no doubt that any measure in behalf of free territories which his friends might support, would pass the Senate by a handsome majority. That body abounds with such men as Cass and Bright, whose pro-slavery energies would wilt like a young cabbage plant, under the rays of a free-soil administration, and who would desert the South as readily, and with as little shame, as they did the North, when they discover that the country is now in earnest about keeping slavery within its constitutional limits.—*Even. Post.*

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL.

Presidential Prospects—Fremont, in the West, Duty of the North—James Redpath—The last Pope—Laws of Kansas—A Buchanan Speech—Political Strains—An Argument—A Moral.
CHICAGO, Ill. July 28, 1856.

I am more and more convinced every day, that the *idea* of November will decide whether Kansas will be a Slave State or a Free State. It is useless to talk of sending men to Kansas to fight for Freedom. Suppose men would go there to fight, and in sufficient numbers to conquer the Ruffians, what then? Why, they would then have to conquer the United States troops and declare an Independent Republic, which the free people of Kansas are not at present prepared to do, however much the circumstances of their oppression might justify such a course. What course then remains for liberty-loving people to do? Simply this: to go

to the polls and vote for Freedom or Slavery, whichever they prefer for Kansas. The battle is no longer in Kansas but in the North. If the pro-slavery party of the North, assisted by their masters at the South, elect Buchanan, then Kansas will be a Slave State. If on the other hand, the People's candidate is elected over the heads of the Black Democracy, then Kansas, that beautiful territory, will be as free as King Alfred the Great desired the people of England to be, over a thousand years ago—as free as the air of heaven. In the mean time, the free people of Kansas will have enough to do to defend themselves as they have only done heretofore, till the day comes when they are to know the result. Were the people to rid the Territory of the highway robbers which infest it, the act would be considered heinously treasonable in the eyes of the office-seekers who loaf around the stores and side-walks of your village.

Before me sits the celebrated James Redpath, the special-Kansas correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat*. He left Kansas on the 7th inst. to escape imprisonment for High Treason. He looks worn out with fatigue. He reports the people as reposing on one hope—catching at that hope as drowning men will catch at a straw—that armed men are coming from the North to their support. They are told that they must look entirely to the civil law for redress of grievances. What an insult! Look to the civil laws of Kansas for redress! You might as well look for holy water in a Know Nothing council room. You might as well look for a long life in a dose of arsenic as look to the civil laws of Kansas for redress.

Then again I suppose Gen. Smith will ask the people to look to the *criminal* laws of Kansas for the punishment of crime! In that case if justice were possible, as it is not, Pierce would have some new officers to appoint. For instance—an Indian Agent vice Clark hung for the murder of Barber; a Governor, a Marshal, a Secretary &c., vice Shannon, Donelson, Woodson, and others, sent to the Penitentiary for burglary, arson, larceny, and other crimes. Yes, if justice were done to the people of Kansas, there would be a rattling of dry bones in Washington and other places, as well as in Kansas.

I have had some fun, of course, in my travels to this city. One incident is worthy of record.

Going through a by street of Buffalo on my way to the wharf to see the steamboat on which I was to go to Detroit, I was attracted by a crowd in the bar room and around the door of a grocery, glancing in the name of "The Daniel O'Connell Hotel," by Patrick James O'Toole." At first I thought it was a fight, (the thermometer being at 94), but on getting closer, I discovered it to be a political meeting. The speaker was a drunken Yankee, a tall, black haired, red faced, long nosed, man apparently about thirty-five years old. He stood on a low kitchen range stove which stood in the centre of the grocery, and around him, stood many a stalwart Irishman. Under his left arm he held a cane, while with the first finger of his dexter hand he emphasized his remarks. His nasal twang was refreshing especially whenever he became vituperative. Here is a part of the speech:

"Another thing Fremont did, which no Christian man would do under any circumstances whether a Catholic or a Protestant, and I ask you American citizens to remember it to him at the polls. I argue that a man that would do what Fremont does is no human being, he is an animal and nothing shorter. [A voice. What did he do?] Yes; well might you ask, "what did he do?" Follow citizens; this here Fremont when he was in Mexico, took a dislike to mutton and "what did he do?" (Here the speaker spoke in a low tone, and in a voice a compromise between a hiss and a growl, concluded the oration.) "Follow Citizens he—lived—seven—years—on—dog!"

Here every Irishman took his pipe out of his mouth and expectorated, and I left. It was said to be a Buchanan meeting, and you will doubtless see the proceedings in full, with the rest of the speech, in the *Pennsylvania*.

There is a good deal of excitement on the Presidential question every-

where in the West. This is evident from the votes taken on public conveyances, and the incessant discussion on the great question at issue. On the Express from Hornellsville to Buffalo on Wednesday, a vote was taken as follows: Fremont 32, Fillmore 9, Buchanan 12, undecided 8. On the steamboat Mississippi, from Buffalo to Detroit, on Tuesday, the vote stood: Fremont 27, Fillmore 19, Buchanan 7, undecided 8. On the Express on the Mich. Central Railroad, on Friday, the vote stood: Fremont 31, Buchanan 9, Fillmore 3. All these "political straws" have been published and you have probably seen them in your exchanges. I write them because they come under my own observation.

Mr. Redpath tells me that every man—every free state man in Kansas—no matter what name his party was known by while in the States, is in favor of John C. Fremont for President, Republicans, Democrats, Whigs, Know Nothings, Germans, Irishmen and Indians—all desire to see him elected. The latter especially the Delawares, take great pleasure in talking about their next "Great Father," and telling of his kindness to them when he was only known to them as "The Iron Man."

Intelligent men of the Border Ruffian, or rather the Black Democratic party, concede that if they lose Pennsylvania, Buchanan will be defeated. One Black Democrat honestly said to me, "I have some doubts about our carrying Pennsylvania for Buchanan, for the reason that if he is elected there will be few changes made in the offices, and hence there is nothing to incite them to extra efforts on his behalf. The people have little or no confidence in Pierce or his office holders, so that they cannot effect much. All the efforts to carry the State for Buchanan will be made by men who desire to hold the party together for future use." The people should weigh this argument long and well; for in my opinion it contains the whole gist of Black Democracy. Yes, its very heart-blood—office-holding, and public plunder.

I like to be certain of success. There is a pleasure too, in hope, of which I have been deprived within a few days, by a knowledge of the certainty of the success of our principles in New York, Michigan, and Illinois. There is a great pleasure in certainty, and I enjoy it right healthy.

I see that the *Democratic Press* of this city had an article one day last week on the withdrawal of Timothy Ives. It goes on and states the facts in the case, and draws a moral therefrom for the benefit of some men of the same class in Illinois.

I will start for Kansas on Tuesday but have not decided whether I will go up the Missouri or through Iowa and Nebraska. You will hear from me next week, in either case.

H. Y.

From the *Honesdale Democrat*.

MR. PENNIMAN—The following letter has just been received from Lawrence, Kansas. It was written by Miss Jenkins, a sister of Mr. Gains Jenkins, now imprisoned with others on a charge of high treason by the bogus authorities of Kansas. As Miss Jenkins and her brother formerly resided in Honesdale, her letter may be of interest to your readers.

H. PLUMB.

LAWRENCE, (KANSAS), July 7.

DEAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS—I received your letter this evening; the first I have had from home for several long weeks. I know you have written me often, but the mails are frequently searched and destroyed. We cannot depend on them with any certainty. I little expect that you will ever see this letter.

I am still alone with the children. Ann has not been at home for more than a week. The prisoners have been more strictly guarded for several days past than usual. They have not been permitted to see or have correspondence even with their wives. The reason assigned was that the free state Legislature was to meet on the fourth at Topeka, and they wished to keep the prisoners from knowing what might transpire on that occasion till it was over. The Legislature did meet, but before an organization could be effected Colonel Sumner, at the head of some United States troops, marched into town and commanded them to disperse. No resistance was offered, nor was any intended at the outset. There were at the time near a thousand free state men assembled from different parts of the territory, and rumor said that Gen. Lane with his