

COLUMBUS CITY, Aug. 9th, Saturday evening again. The sun has just bid the broad and fertile valley of the Mississippi a kind good night. The gold and crimson hues of unacquainted luster, are gradually changing into the soft gray of twilight. The enjoyments of the day are closed, and the mind is left to luxuriate upon a happy which nature seems to say is ordered alone for it. Yes, another week with swiftest flight has passed away. I regret it not, for with its close comes my old friend, the Journal, ever highly prized by me, but never half so much as now. When far, far away from our native home, that loved spot which is bound to our hearts by ten thousand sacred ties, when every friend save a few, who has hitherto clustered around our pathway, strewn it with flowers, and making life an Eden of happiness, are hundreds of miles from us, then how doubly dear are tidings of those who yet tarry behind! and while your friends "at home" are perusing that never failing little sheet, it also bids adieu to the place of its nativity, and by the aid of steam swiftly pursues its way over the beautiful prairie-land and across the Great Father of Waters, until it reaches the Potter County school girl of yesterday, and the Teacher in the West of to-day; and believe me it meets not with a more hearty welcome in any sister State. As a matter of course, the wranglings and sufferings of Kansas, and the great political campaign which is so soon to close, are the principle topics of public interest in your midst; such is the case here. The people are awakening from their lethargic state, and exerting themselves in the glorious cause which every true lover of liberty advocates.



JNO. S. MANN, EDITOR.

Coudersport, Pa. Thursday Morning Aug. 28, 1856.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT. JOHN C. FREMONT, OF CALIFORNIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, OF NEW JERSEY.

STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. Thomas E. Cochran, OF YORK COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL. Darwin Phelps, OF ARMSTRONG CO.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL. Bartholomew Laporte, OF BRADFORD CO.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS. A. G. OLMSTED, OF POTTER, Subject to decision of the Congressional Conference.

FOR ASSEMBLY. ISAAC BENSON, OF POTTER, Subject to decision of the Legislative Conference.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES. JOSEPH MANN, G. G. COLVIN.

FOR SHERIFF. A. C. TAGGART.

FOR TREASURER. W. H. HYDORN.

FOR COMMISSIONER. S. S. RASCOE.

FOR AUDITOR. H. F. SIZER.

FOR CORONER. DR. ANDREW STOUT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR. Z. F. ROBINSON.

THE FREMONT CLUB OF COUDERSPORT HAS MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO HOLD A MASS MEETING

at this place, on Wednesday, September 17th. Eminent speakers will be present, and the different Township clubs are invited to attend in such force as will indicate their attachment to the cause.

CONGRESS IS AGAIN IN SESSION.

Immediately after the adjournment notified in our last, the President issued a proclamation calling an extra session, at which it is expected the Senate, which reflect the wishes of the Pierce administration, will coerce the House, which reflects the wishes of the people, into submission. That is the order of the Slave Power. The freemen of the North must be subdued. And the Doughfaces of every county-seat in the free States, so act as to encourage the slave power in their high-handed outrages. Thank God, the people are every where disclaiming themselves in favor of freedom, and of sustaining the House in its noble position. Witness the glorious result in democratic Iowa, eight thousand majority for the Republican state ticket, is thundering over the free States. There's a good time coming.

THERE IS STARTLING NEWS FROM KANSAS.

The free State men, despairing of relief from Congress, have resorted to the last terrible remedy—the right of self defence. Several battles have been fought and it is reported, that Governor Robinson and the other prisoners have been rescued. We shall make no comments on this intelligence at present as it may prove incorrect.

That is the only question in this campaign. So say the South. So admit every intelligent man in the North. The South says Slavery shall be extended. Douglas, Pierce and other Doughfaces of the North repeated the Missouri Compromise that Slavery might be extended. And now the question is shall the work which Pierce and Douglas commenced be consummated? The South says it shall be consummated, and James Buchanan is presented by the slave power as a reliable instrument for the completion of this work. No man in the South has any doubts of James Buchanan's intention to complete the work which Pierce has commenced, and we have yet to hear any reason given in the North for doubting his position on this question. True, Ralph Leet, a young man who used to live in this county, says he don't believe, Buchanan will favor slavery extension. But does Ralph Leet know what Buchanan will do, as well as Stephen A. Douglas, Howell Cobb, Dr. R. Atchison, Robert Toombs, and other slave holders of that stamp who control the party. Is not the Pierce administration compelling every office holder in the free States to act as agents for the support of Buchanan. Is not every Post Master required to become an active partisan in the Buchanan "electioneering army"? Does not this show that Buchanan's election will be but a continuation of Pierce's?

It is mere pretence to say that the success of the Cincinnati Nominees, will not be the triumph of Slavery extension. If there were any doubt on that subject, would the Slavery extension men be a unit in his favor? The New York, Kentucky News, is probably as good authority as the Buchanan leaders of this county. That paper states the issue thus:

"Every day, as the campaign progresses, the line which divides the two great parties become still more and more narrow, and every day but makes the issue, the great National question, which is now before the people, but still more apparent. Is Slavery to be extended into the Territories of the United States? If so, Mr. Buchanan is the man, the Cincinnati platform is the principle, and the Democratic party is the party, by which it is to be done. If Slavery is to be confined within its present limits and the Territories to be declared now, henceforth and forever, Free, it must be done by the Republican party, its principles and its nominees. This, the masses cannot fail to see—this is the issue."

Dare the Buchanan men in this county, publish the above extract from the Kentucky News, and show that it is incorrect if they can.

Shall Slavery be extended is the only question to be decided in November. Those in favor of Slavery extension are all supporting Buchanan. Those who are indifferent on that subject, will support either Buchanan or Fillmore, according to their fancy, but those opposed to Slavery extension will generally support Fremont, and those who do not, will vote against their own convictions of duty, we think. We shall continue to think so, until some body gives some reason for believing that Buchanan will deceive the slave holders.

THE DEFEAT OF BUCHANAN MEN.

If we needed other evidence of a glorious triumph in November, than the enthusiasm of the people, we have it in the desperate falsehoods of the Buchanan leaders. Men who feel the least confidence of success never resort to such publishing falsehood for argument, as our opponents have done from the start in this campaign. The last to which our attention has been called, is the assertion that "the disunion abolitionists are supporting Fremont." We have seen several men from different parts of this county who say, this is the burden of the cry of the Buchanan leaders in this county when they go among the people, and we presume such is the fact, for we find the Lyeoming Gazette, of Aug. 20th, deliberately endorses the same falsehood.

The Gazette contains quite a notice of "tract No. 7" of the disunion abolitionists, published at their rooms in New York.

It quotes several passages from this tract and then says: We do not consider such sentiments as subjects for discussion, nor do we regard the blood thirsty incendiaries who are engaged in writing and disseminating them among the people as entitled to any other consideration than such as the government extends to traitors. Parties are to be judged by their own declarations, and parables, and papers containing these, and similar declarations, have been and are now, circulated in this community by the paid agents of the Fremont party.

The man who penned those words, wrote slanderously and falsely. We believe he knew it was false, but if he did not at the time, he must know it now, for the same intelligence that procured him "tract No. 7," would have procured him a copy of the New York Anti-Slavery Standard, the organ of the Disunion abolitionists, which paper is as much opposed to the election of Fremont as is the Lyeoming Gazette or any of its associates, and bitterly opposes the Republican party in every number. In its leading editorial of Aug. 9, the Standard opposes Fremont for the following among other reasons:

"There is no reason why an abolitionist, who refuses to give slavery any political support, should make an exception in favor of this candidate. Perhaps his very virtues may make him a more dangerous man than his less scrupulous competitor. If the election of Colonel Fremont should have the effect of quieting agitation and making the North sit down quietly under the Constitutional guarantees of slavery, surely it were better that Buchanan or Pierce reigned over us. Let not order reign in our Warsaw, whatever else betide.

That is the position of the disunionists of the North—opposition to Col. Fremont because his election would strengthen the Union, and restore order to "our Warsaw."

And now, we challenge the Gazette, and the other opponents of Fremont, to defend themselves from the charge of gross slanderers. If any "paid agents of the Fremont party" in Lyeoming County have circulated "tract No. 7" or any other tract or paper containing disunion sentiments, the same of such agent can be given, let us have it. And those who are circulating that falsehood in this county, should be required to furnish some proof of the charge, admit their error, or be branded as deliberate slanderers.

The simple truth is, the disunionists both North and South oppose Fremont, because his election would restore peace and harmony to the country, and therefore strengthen the bonds of the Union. We have shown in this article the opinion of the Northern disunionists. Next week we will give the opinion of Southern disunionists.

We publish on the first page of this paper, the proceedings of a meeting held in this place in Feb. 1854 to protest against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Were the men who got up and controlled this meeting honest in their then position? If so, what has induced them to turn a summerset, and advocate a doctrine in opposition to the Missouri Compromise? Have the events of the last two years shown that the Missouri Compromise could be repealed with safety? If not, what reason can Messrs. Knox, Ives, Kilbourn, Haven, White and the other Buchanan voters in this meeting, give for their present support of the Cincinnati platform which endorses the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the Nebraska Kansas bill, as "the only sound and safe solution of the Slavery question." The position occupied by the Buchanan leaders of this county now, is directly opposed to that occupied by them in 1854. Can any one of them give a sensible reason for the "change" which has come over them. But see proceedings.

REMEMBER!

The pro-slavery party propose to "save the Union," but at the expense of Freedom, and will make it a slave oligarchy.

Listen to the noble words of Colonel Fremont, and say—Will you have one or both?

If I am elected to that high office for which your partiality has nominated me, I will endeavor to administer the Government according to the true spirit of the Constitution, as it was interpreted by the great men who framed and adopted it, and in such a way as to preserve BOTH LIBERTY AND THE UNION."

AMOROUS FIREARMS.—In Newcasle Pa., Sam Cannon has been fined \$10 for kissing Rebecca Rose against her will. On paying the fine and costs Cannon was discharged. We suppose he was loaded with "grape" at the time of the occurrence.

LAWRENCE CITY, KANSAS, August 14, 1856. I stated in my letter from St. Louis Mo. that my voyage up the river promised to be interesting, in which conjecture I was not disappointed. For about the first two hundred miles, but little was said about the exciting scenes in the Territory, people of all shades of belief seeming to care little about discussion. The policy adopted by me before I started from St. Louis, was to avoid all discussion or expression of opinion, unless such a course was forced upon me, and to this policy I adhered. The third day on the river was election day in Missouri, and there was a good deal of excitement in every town we touched at. I got off at every town from Jefferson City to Leavenworth, and got returns indicative of the defeat of Col. Benton, which I trust is not the fact.

On board the boat few people knew the opinions of the others nor did they care to ask. I saw too, that there was a general distrust of each other about politics without knowing why, and nobody talked politics. This quietude was brought to a close by our arrival at Glasgow where we saw the first cannon, mounted so as to command the entire river, at this place about a quarter of a mile wide. We stopped here about an hour and in the meantime I went ashore and examined the gun. I asked one of the hard-faring democracy who stood close by, what the cannon was placed there for, and by whom. He said it was "set there to shoot the d—d Abolitionists by the young men," meaning the boys, in this state the word boy is applied indiscriminately to human chattles of from 1 to 100 years of age. After gathering all the information from him I could in relation to the science of throwing balls, turned my steps towards the steamboat. In coming down the levee I overheard one say to another that there were five abolitionists aboard, but as they were going to Nebraska, they were harmless. Up to that moment I was unconscious of the existence of a free state man on board besides myself. As there were eighty passengers on board I gave all hopes of finding out which were the abolitionist, but was glad they were aboard even if I did not know them. The sight of the cannon seemed to make up the people, and as we proceeded up the river politics took full swing. The Benton democrats took conservative free soil grounds, arguing that Slavery did not pay in Missouri, and that it would not pay in Kansas; that it was a curse to Missouri and would be a curse to the territory.—The anti-Benton democrats and know-nothings, and a small company of Georgians bound for the territory, took the ground that slavery was a blessing to both races; that without its extension there could be no Union; and to supported these grounds they offered arguments which you can hear at any time from the "terrified" old line office seekers in Coudersport.

The near approach to the territory and the sight of another cannon at Wayne City seemed to give courage to the Georgians, if threats of immediate annihilation to all unfortunate Abolitionist who might happen in their way, was indicative of courage. It was during one of these eloquent outbreaks of the Georgia chivalry that I discovered one of the abolitionists.—After hearing a general anathema from the Captain of the Company upon all free soilers, and a wish to blow them all to a territory not yet disputed, the said Captain was very much surprised and seemed insulted by a question put to him by a far younger man than himself. The question was, "Are you an American citizen?"

The Captain eyed the interrogator from hat to boots and said, "Have you any doubts on the subject sir?" "I have indeed, sir," said the other "because no American citizen, who appreciates truly the glorious privileges of citizenship, and who knows the nature of our government, would talk as you have done."

This was said with an earnest coolness which surprised even myself.—The Georgian recovered in a moment and putting on a rathful countenance, asked the other "What state do you hail from, sir?"

"This is my native State."

"You a Missourian and abolitionist!" "A Missourian, but not an abolitionist; I am in favor of making Kansas a free State. If I settle there, as I intend to do, I will help carry out my principles at all hazards. Let me tell you one thing which may be useful to you hereafter although I don't know you, and may never see you again. It is this: All Missourians are not Border Ruffians, nor are all Free State men Abolitionists." Here the young Missourian left the young Georgian to his reflections and went to his room. After a while the Georgian turned to me and said:

"That fellow talks right smart, and there may be some truth in what he says, but I don't think the abolitionists have any right to that territory."

"All men in this country," I responded, "have equal rights in any part of it, no matter what their opinions may be; and the Constitution guarantees the peaceful enjoyment of them, alike to all."

The Georgian did not seem to see into this for he made no reply. I found the Missourian and the other free state men, and advised them to go with me to Lawrence which they afterwards did. At Brunswick, Lexington, and Kansas City, Border Ruffians Committees came aboard to see all was right. At Kansas City, I saw the four free state men pointed out to a Committee but they were not molested nor even questioned. At this point the Georgians got off and immediately hired teams to go to Westport. Just as the boat was leaving, the Georgia Captain came and shook me by the hand and wished me success. I returned the compliment and added, "Should you happen to be taken by the Abolitionist in Kansas just mention my name and they will treat you kindly." But before he could recover from his astonishment enough to ask what my names was, the boat was out in the river and we were on our way to Leavenworth City. We arrived in Lawrence safe the next night.

There is nothing of importance going on here. Private advices from St. Louis, apprise us of the arrival there of 500 southerners, bound for the territory, in small parties. I came up with the second contingent, and if they are fair specimens, I have no fears for Kansas. They will give trouble and may incite new scenes of blood shed, but "young gentlemen" and "poor whites" make but sorry pioneers, and as soon as the plauder ceases they will leave.

Lane's men have entered the territory taken claims, and laid out two new towns. Lane has gone back to Iowa.

The Herald of Freedom will be started here in two or three weeks. I am going to Alton next week on business. The prisoners are all well.

H. Y.

THE SKINS BRIGHTEN EVERY DAY.

We have given in another column a list of important accessions in this State from the old line democracy. The accessions from the Fillmore men are quite as frequent.

The following extract from a Washington letter to the N. Y. Eccl. Post, is full of encouragement. "The signs of Fremont's election become every day more cheering, even to those who can only see them through the medium of a Washington atmosphere. The friends of Fillmore themselves, admonished by his recent reverses at the South, concede the hopelessness of his election, and are beginning to rank themselves either on the side of Fremont or Buchanan, according to their individual sentiments upon the great issues of the present campaign.

Two important accessions to the supporters of Fremont have just come to my knowledge. Mr. French Evans, the author of the Philadelphia platform, on which Fillmore was nominated, and a warm advocate of Fillmore, has announced his purpose of taking the stump in Pennsylvania in favor of Fremont. He is an effective and able speaker. Louis Fitzgerald Tasistro, late translator in the State Department, also a friend of Fillmore, and one of the best stump speakers in Maryland during the Taylor campaign, has resolved to enter the lists for Fremont. Mr. Tasistro, is a man of extraordinary accomplishments, and is capable of doing great service to the Republican cause.