

HARRISBURG, Sept. 13, 1856.  
EDS. JOURNAL: We have heard the news from Maine! And what glorious news! Nothing like such tidings to nerve the patriot's heart and soul to action—to inspire that unwavering and unshaking confidence which to obtain it, of itself, half the victory. Now, I am no poet, but just look at this:

"O, how you heard the news from Maine!  
"Come, Maine, all honest and true."  
The people Fremont and Dayton too,  
Just as five thousand, an honest crew;  
The good old flags look so blue—  
And whether we'll skin that old Buck,  
Black Buck, and Breckenridge too—  
And whether we'll skin that old Buck,

Now who could have perpetrated  
That which an inspiration like, that  
gave us the glorious news from the  
North East? And noble Iowa! Who  
could have anticipated such a triumph  
here?

The high-lazzar of Shamocracy has  
traced the "handwriting on the wall,"  
and it needs no second  
Daniel to repeat the interpretation  
of the book. Vermont has spoken also;  
and is her voice improving? Like  
the voice of Ethan Allen summoning  
Liberty's foes to surrender, it strikes  
dumb into the camp of the enemy.  
But back!

Old Pennsylvania's coming soon,  
Come, soon, so fearless and strong;  
She never submits to giant wrong;  
She is doing for old Fugias a funeral song,  
And send them up Salt River so long,  
With their drivers of "niggers and Buck—  
Buck, Buck, what awful bad luck—  
With their drivers of niggers and Buck.

No doubt of it whatever. The only  
question remaining to be decided in  
the Keystone State, is the quantum of  
majority which she will give for the  
gallant "Pathfinder." Her people are  
waking up, and will have a voice in  
the decision of the momentous ques-  
tions of the day. Shall the curse of  
Slavery be extended ad infinitum?

Shall Pennsylvania's peaceful sons  
who seek for homes in the "Land of  
the free and the home of the brave,"  
be caged in prisons vile for naught?  
Be gagged, and robbed, and straggled  
with impunity? No! Her sons will rather  
"shoot" for Liberty than shut their  
eyes and ears to the important issues  
now presented. Aye! and their  
chiefs shall be heard from Maine to  
Texas—from the Palmetto plains of  
South Carolina to the prairies of Kan-  
sas crimsoned with the blood of those  
whose crime was that they sought free  
homes in a land guaranteed to Liberty  
by a compact as solemn and binding  
as the Constitution of these States—  
that boasted palladium of Liberty.

Liberty, did I say? Yes! that Con-  
stitution and its defenders will yet se-  
cure liberty even in Kansas.

The people of Harrisburg are not  
indifferent to the success of true Re-  
publican principles, you may be as-  
sured. On the morning of the 10th  
inst. (the anniversary, you are aware,  
of Perry's victory) the boom-  
ing of cannon proclaimed the triumph  
of light and the downfall of Shamoc-  
ratic tyranny. Hunkers confess that  
Levy and Maine disappointed them,  
and I believe they would now be dis-  
appointed if Pennsylvania should not  
cast her vote in the same direction.

"How do you like the Democratic  
nomination for Congress in Lancaster?"  
said a Fogie the other day. "Why,  
what of it?" "They have nominated  
an old line Whig," said he, with an air  
of triumph. "They have! I remem-  
ber," said I, "that they had four old  
line Whigs on their ticket in Maine."

We had another great meeting here  
on the evening of the 11th inst. Gov.  
Ford of Ohio addressed us in his pec-  
uliarly rich and interesting manner.  
He made the pet arguments of Shamoc-  
racy appear ludicrous in the extreme.  
Just think of it! Such well  
known secessionists as Jeff. Davis, Sto-  
vets, and Toombs, volunteering to save  
the Union! If the Union really was  
in danger, they would certainly be  
found trying to hasten its dissolution,  
which they are now doing secretly by  
the most effectual means in their pow-  
er.

Yours truly,  
H.

REMARKABLE CELEBRATION.—There  
was a splendid celebration of American  
Independence at Quincy, on the 4th  
inst. The oration was delivered by  
Hon. Charles Francis Adams, the Decla-  
ration of Independence was read by  
his talented son John Quincy Adams,  
and the services were held in the  
church under which repose the remain-  
s of Presidents John Adams and  
John Quincy Adams.



JOHN C. FREMONT, EDITOR.

COUDERSPORT, PA.

Thursday Morning, Sept. 25, 1856

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
JOHN C. FREMONT,  
OF CALIFORNIA.

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

STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR CASAL COMMISSIONER,  
Thomas E. Cochran,  
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,  
Darwin Phelps,  
OF NEW-YORK CO.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
Bartholomew Laporte,  
OF BRADFORD CO.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS,  
GEN. WM. H. IRWIN, OF MIDDLESEX.

FOR ASSEMBLY,  
ISAAC BENSON, OF POTTER,  
ROBERT KNOX, OF LYCOMING.

For Associate Judges,  
JOSEPH MANS,  
G. G. COLVINS,  
A. C. TAGGART,  
W. H. HYGGINSON,  
S. S. RAYBOLD,  
H. P. SIZER,  
DR. AND. STROUT,  
FOR COUNTY SURGEON, Z. T. ROBINSON.

Gov. Reecer is out for Fremont!

The letter from this distinguished  
friend of Kansas, which we publish in  
another column, will convince every  
man, who does not close his eyes to  
the light, that a vote for James Bu-  
chanan, will be a vote to make Kansas  
a slave State. This letter is the great-  
est acquisition to our cause raised thus  
far in this campaign. We hope our  
friends will see that it goes into the  
hands of every voter.

Every voter who desires the  
election of Fremont, should bear in  
mind that the question of his election  
will be settled by the State election.  
Should the Buchanan State ticket be  
carried, the Buchanan electors will  
carry the State in November. On the  
contrary, should the Union State tick-  
et be elected by a handsome majority,  
it will ensure the triumph of Fremont  
and Fremont in November. There-  
fore we urge every friend of Fremont  
to be sure and be on hand at the State  
election. Give the State ticket your  
entire support and all will be well.

William F. Parker, the great  
gun of the Buchanan party, made a  
sorry figure here on the speakers'  
stand. He falsified the history of his  
country, and vilified the administration  
of Francis R. Shunk, in order to apol-  
ogize for slavery extension. He gave  
as a reason for the passage of the  
odious fugitive slave bill of 1850,  
that the Supreme Court of the United  
States, had decided the fugitive slave  
bill of 1793, unconstitutional. This is  
not true. No such decision was ever  
made.

Then, in order to make a fling at  
Hon. David Wilmot, he stated that the  
Wilmot Proviso in the session of 1847,  
was attached to the army bill, which  
statement was a gross falsification of  
history—the Wilmot Proviso was at-  
tached to the three million appropria-  
tion bill that had no connection with  
the army bill whatever. Then, in or-  
der to exhibit himself as the open and  
avowed ally of the South, and the op-  
ponent of his own State, Mr. Parker  
stated, that the anti kidnapping bill of  
1847 was a disgrace to the State.

We have only to say in reply to  
this silly vilification of Pennsylvania  
Legislation, that the Hon. John C.  
Knox, now one of the Judges of our  
Supreme Court was in the Legislature  
in 1847—that he was the leading man in  
getting that bill through, and that it re-  
ceived the signature of honest Francis  
R. Shunk, as Governor. We submit  
that an act of assembly passed under  
such auspices, is above the attack of  
any man now living, and that Mr.  
Parker disgraced himself by this brazen  
statement.

The Republican demonstration on  
Wednesday of last week, exceeded any-  
thing of the kind ever seen in this county.  
Unlike our opponents we made no effort  
to secure a crowd. We sent out no  
hand-bills. We announced no names  
of Governors, Senators, and other  
prominent men, merely to draw a  
crowd. But the Coudersport Repub-  
lican Club simply announced a Mass  
Meeting on the 17th, and invited the  
other clubs in the county to meet with  
them. The love of liberty which is  
flaring up the hearts of the people did  
the rest, and therefore we look upon  
the demonstration of Wednesday as  
perfectly and completely triumphant.

The Buchanan meeting the day before  
was not as large as ours by at least  
one half, and yet the managers of that  
meeting had secured this and the  
neighboring counties for help. They  
had placarded the whole county for  
fifty miles round, announcing the pres-  
ence of Senator Bigler and Mr. Hath-  
away, and had privately told the faith-  
ful that James Buchanan himself would  
be present. Knowing their mighty  
efforts, we look upon the meeting on  
Tuesday, as an indication of weakness  
on the part of the Buchanan cause.

The meeting on Wednesday was all  
that a Republican could desire. The  
delegation from Homer arrived about  
10 o'clock, and came into town with  
flags flying and drums beating under  
the direction of Jacob Peet as marshal.  
This was a strong delegation. It made  
a fine appearance, and was an honor  
to the cause. The delegation from  
Routlet arrived about the same time,  
with a beautiful flag flying from a tall  
hickory which did glorious execution  
later in the day. These delegations  
were joined here by the "Republican  
Car" of Coudersport, which with  
another four-horse wagon was filled  
with the two glee clubs of this village.

These were headed by the Andover  
brass band, and under the direction of  
the assistant marshals went north as far  
as Nelson Clark's to meet the several  
delegations from that part of the coun-  
ty. The procession was formed at  
Mr. Clark's about half past eleven, un-  
der the direction of Major S. M. Mills,  
chief marshal, assisted by Messrs. G.  
B. Overton, Arch' F. Jones, Jacob  
Peet, Adolph Jones and Master James  
Johnson, assistants. The marshals made  
a fine appearance and showed great  
skill in forming and directing the pro-  
cession which was at least one mile in  
length. The Friendship brass band  
came over with the Sharon delegation,  
and the Andover jaw-bone band came  
down with the Allegany delegation.

When the procession was formed these  
several bands were so arranged as to  
give music to the entire procession,  
and in this order it came into Town  
about half past twelve. The display  
of flags and banners was magnificent.  
Among so many that did credit to those  
who got them up it may seem invidious  
to single out one or two for special  
notice, but we cannot resist the desire  
to speak of the beautiful banner car-  
ried by the young glee club of this village,  
composed entirely of young girls. The  
body of this banner was white satin.  
It was tastefully trimmed with blue silk  
ribbon properly arranged around the  
edges, and in the center an artistic  
hand had painted the words: "The  
Coudersport girls are for Fremont and  
Jessie too."

The "Republican Car" floated a  
beautiful National flag, and a handsome  
banner prepared by the ladies of Cou-  
dersport which we should be willing  
to see displayed at any Fremont meet-  
ing in the Nation.

The Sharon flag was characteristic  
of the men who got it up—at the head  
of the list.

The delegation from Hebron was the  
crowning triumph. It was two hun-  
dred strong and each one a host.

Allegany did nobly. Genesee and  
Sweden did well. The procession  
marched down main street to first,  
down first to east—up east to fifth, up  
fifth to main, where the head of the  
procession became the rear and the  
chain was unbroken, in addition to  
which the center with the Homer music  
was taken up third to main street, and  
this street was filled with teams two  
or three abreast for several minutes,  
when after three roaring cheers for  
Fremont and freedom the crowd dis-  
persed for dinner.

As the procession marched up east  
street an incident occurred worthy of  
notice. The Buchanan men, had the  
bad taste to stretch their banner across  
the street from Mr. Ives to the build-  
ing occupied by Mr. James, so as to  
make the Fremont men march under  
it—an insult which only the allies of  
Border Ruffianism would think of of-  
fering to political opponents.

But most of our friends were pro-  
tected from the premeditated insult,  
by the height and strength of the Rou-  
let flag staff, and the determination of  
the men who held it. When the flag  
staff struck the rope which held the  
Buchanan banner, the leaders of lun-  
gerism in this county who stood watch-  
ing it, said to the Fremonters, "you  
have got to lower your flag." The words  
were scarcely uttered, ere the Buchan-  
an banner was trailing in the dust, and  
the Roulet Fremont flag waved in tri-  
umph. At this, a shout went up that  
was good to hear.

We hope our opponents will learn  
from this incident that there are cer-  
tain proprieties of life, which it is  
never safe to disregard.

The meeting was called to order at  
half past two by A. G. Olmstead, Esq.,  
President of the Coudersport Fremont  
Club, who introduced Hon. C. B. Cur-  
tis, of Warren to the largest assembly  
ever convened in Coudersport. Mr.  
Curtis' speech was able, logical, and  
to the point. For two hours he kept  
the undivided attention of the entire  
assembly. At the close of his speech  
Dr. William Elder, of Philadelphia  
took the stand and for more than two  
hours, poured forth a flood of wit, logic,  
and argument, such as we never heard  
equaled before. We make no attempt  
to notice his speech for the reason that  
we have not the ability to do it. The  
enthusiastic cheers which rent the air  
at frequent intervals, and the loud calls  
to continue after he had spoken over  
two hours, showed that the speech  
went home to those who heard it.

At seven o'clock the crowd disper-  
sed—mostly for home—but enough re-  
mained to fill the Court House in the  
evening to its utmost capacity.

A LETTER FROM GOV.  
REEDER,  
ON THE  
APPROACHING ELECTION OF PRES-  
IDENT AND THE CANDIDATES.

NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 18, 1856.  
To the Editors of The Evening Post:  
GENTLEMEN: The letter of your cor-  
respondent H., and your editorial com-  
ments upon it of the 16th inst., soon  
in common courtesy to demand a re-  
ply. Your correspondent does not  
err in saying that I desire the success  
of the Republican party and the elec-  
tion of their candidate, and that I am  
ready to contribute any honorable  
effort to bring it about. This is not  
the result of any preference as to men,  
but in spite of it. With Colonel Fre-  
mont I am unacquainted. I have never  
seen him, nor had any communication  
with him, direct or indirect, verbal or  
written. On the other hand, my feel-  
ings of friendship and admiration for  
Mr. Buchanan, as a man, are of no  
ordinary character, and are strengthened  
by years of friendly intimacy and  
reciprocal acts of kindness, interrupted  
to this time by a single misunder-  
standing or unpleasant feeling; and I  
would at any time defend him promp-  
tly and indignantly against personal  
attacks upon his reputation. I believe  
him to be a man of distinguished abili-  
ty, of high integrity and valuable ex-  
perience. He is surrounded, too, in  
Pennsylvania, by many political friends  
whom personally I love and esteem,  
and to whom I am united by ties of  
long-cherished political and social in-  
timacy, and the loss of whose friend-  
ship I should regard as a great calam-  
ity. For more than a quarter of a cen-  
tury I have steadily labored with the  
Democratic party, and never doubted  
that I should do so during my life.

For years I have exerted myself to  
bring about Mr. Buchanan's nomi-  
nation. In 1848 and 1852 I was one  
of those who carried for him the delegates  
of our district, and was his zealous and  
ardent supporter. On each occasion  
I was in the National Convention as  
one of his delegates.

These ties are exceedingly strong  
and hard to sever, especially with one  
who is naturally of a conservative cast,  
and slow to change old habits of thought  
and action; and I have resisted for  
months the convictions that were urg-  
ing me to my present declaration. I  
have diligently sought reasons and ar-  
guments to save myself the pain of

breaking up old associations and alien-  
ating myself from my old friends, but  
all in vain: My love of country and  
hatred of oppression would not allow  
my self-interest by committing what I  
believe to be palpably wrong, or else  
enroll myself in opposition to the Democ-  
ratic party.

I see no reasonable hope of justice  
and sympathy for the people of Kansas  
in the success of the Democracy. In  
its ranks, and with the power to con-  
trol its action, are found the Border  
Ruffians of Missouri and their accom-  
plices of the South, who have trampled  
upon the Constitution and all the es-  
sential principles of our Government,  
robbed Kansas of its civil liberty and  
right of suffrage, laid waste its terri-  
tory with fire and sword, and repudiated  
even civilization itself.

In its platform I find the enunciation  
of principles which would put the rope  
about the necks of men for exercising  
the constitutional right of petitioning  
Congress for a State Government, or a  
redress of grievances far worse than  
those which led to the war of the Revolu-  
tion, and a declaration stigmatizing  
as "armed resistance to law" the moder-  
ate and justifiable defense of men  
shamefully and infamously oppressed  
by ruffian violence and outrage, be-  
yond all human endurance.

I find the whole party of the nation  
assembled in National Convention,  
with but one individual dissent, ex-  
pressing its "unqualified admiration"  
of an Administration which has lent  
itself as the tool and accomplice of all  
the wrongs inflicted upon Kansas, and  
by its venality and feebleness brought  
the country to an intestine war.

I had all its Representatives in Con-  
gress, with three individual exceptions,  
laboring in earnest zeal, by speech and  
vote, to cover up the iniquities of this  
Administration and the Border Ruf-  
fians of Missouri, and to suppress a  
fair investigation of outrages which  
shock both humanity and republican-  
ism, and defy the Constitution and the  
law.

I find these same representatives,  
after the truth was elicited in spite of  
their efforts, still refusing to relieve  
the people from a code of laws impos-  
ed upon them by a foreign army, and  
still refusing to admit them into the  
Union, only for reasons which, in the  
cases of nine existing States, had been  
declared untenable and of no account.

I find them disregarding a Free  
Constitution adopted in a legal con-  
stitutional and time-sanctioned man-  
ner, (and which no man can doubt to  
have reflected the will of the people)  
and appointing a law to produce a sub-  
stitute, which it is easy to show would  
have perpetuated in this State Govern-  
ment, the usurpation which had by  
force already seized upon the Govern-  
ment of the Territory.

I find them refusing to make appropria-  
tion for the army, unless that  
army is to be used to enforce a code  
of laws violative on their face, of the  
Constitution, erected by a Legislature  
in violation of the laws of the United  
States, and imposed by foreign force  
upon a conquered and subjected Amer-  
ican citizen.

I find them, in a word, steadily aid-  
ing by all their Congressional action,  
to make a Slave State in northern lat-  
itudes, and that, too, against the will  
of its inhabitants.

I find that one Member, who more  
than any other stood out against the  
enslavement of his white fellow-citi-  
zens, is refused a re-nomination by the  
Democratic party of his district.

I find in the canvass now going on  
that the whole tone of their party press  
is in the same direction. When the  
first startling intelligence of the out-  
rages in Kansas reached the States,  
their editors denounced the foul wrong  
in terms of fitting indignation. It  
was but a spasmodic effort, however,  
and in deference to the South, and the  
prevailing sentiment of the party, they  
have dropped off one after the other,  
until now, so far as I have been able  
to ascertain, there is not a Democratic  
paper which dares boldly to justify and  
defend the Free-State party, and de-  
nounce their invaders. In place of  
encouragement and sympathy for their  
outraged fellow-citizens from the  
North, there is little else than jeers  
and ridicule for their oppressed and  
suffering condition—misrepresentation  
of their motives and conduct, and a  
pretended incredulity of the state-  
ments and appeals which they send to  
their brethren of the States.

I find their speakers exhibiting the  
same spirit, some of them ignoring the  
question entirely; others of them treat-  
ing it with perversions, misrepresenta-  
tions and false issues; and others tak-

ing openly the side of the oppressors;  
but no one of them advocating the  
cause of Kansas, or favoring her ad-  
mission under the Free-State Consti-  
tution adopted by her people.

In the public demonstrations and  
processions of the party, I find banners  
and devices containing brutal insults,  
in response to the appeals of that peo-  
ple for protection against unparalleled  
wrongs, calculated, as no doubt they  
must be intended, to prepare the  
masses for a continued refusal of jus-  
tice and protection, and a relentless  
persistence in outrage and oppression.

I find all the Democrats South, and  
a portion of the Democracy of the  
North, boldly repudiating the Kansas-  
Nebraska bill, by insisting that Slavery  
has a right to go into the Territo-  
ries, in spite of Congress or the peo-  
ple; and that the inhabitants of the  
Territory have no right to pass Terri-  
torial laws to forbid it or exclude it.  
Democratic Representatives from  
Pennsylvania even, in the Senate and  
the House, hold and proclaim these  
opinions; while other Representatives  
from Pennsylvania, with Democratic  
leaders from other States, declare  
themselves publicly to be non-committal  
upon this heresy; the inevitable  
tendency of which, it is easy to show,  
will be to prevent almost entirely the  
formation of any more Free States.

Having originated a movement my-  
self to aid our people by sending them  
men and money, and having prosecuted  
it with the strictest avoidance of  
party character, and a studied neu-  
trality as to the political canvass, and  
having earnestly asked the coopera-  
tion of men of all parties, I have failed  
to enlist in it, to my knowledge, a single  
Democrat. In the conventions of  
Cleveland and Buffalo, called without  
distinction of party, in furtherance of  
this enterprise, there was no Demo-  
crat present but myself. This cannot  
have been from any want of generos-  
ity or of means, but only in deference  
to the prevailing tone and sentiment  
of the party which is enlisted upon the  
other side of the question. And not  
only have they abstained from aiding  
the movement, but in their presses  
and by their private influence, they  
have endeavored to cripple and retard  
it by sneering at it, warning the com-  
munity against it as treasonable, and  
declaring that the money would be  
misapplied, thus endeavoring to pre-  
vent contributions even from friends of  
the measure.

I might go on with this catalogue  
and enumerate other indications, if  
necessary, showing that the prevailing  
tone of the party is hostile to Kansas;  
but I consider it only necessary to add  
that what I have seen relates but to the  
North. The South, where the mass of  
the party is to be found, makes no pro-  
testion, as a whole, to the advocacy of  
anything but pure Border Ruffianism.

What, then, have the Free State men  
of Kansas to expect from a Democratic  
Administration, even if presided over  
by Mr. Buchanan? If he could be  
left to act upon his own impulses, un-  
affected by external influences, and  
free from all prejudices and obligations  
express or implied, the case would be  
very different. But unfortunately this  
is not so. His election would ulti-  
mately be considered a decisive against  
us, whatever may be his own private  
feelings. His offices at Washington,  
in Kansas, and elsewhere, would neces-  
sarily, to a large extent, be filled with  
our enemies. His information would  
come through a distorted medium; and  
finally, he could not act without first  
having made up his mind to be  
abandoned and deserted upon by his  
own party. The South would charge  
him with violating his pledges, and  
turn upon him with the interest jus-  
tifiably; and at least a portion of the  
Northern Democracy would follow  
their example. He would thus be left  
without a party to support in Admi-  
nistration, unless he should cast himself  
into the arms of the Republicans. We  
cannot, it seems to me, either ask or  
expect him to do this upon a question  
where party lines are so plainly drawn  
before his election. Like all other  
men in the same situation, he must  
obey the party sentiment on which he  
is elected. That there are Democrats  
in Pennsylvania who are full of indigna-  
tion against the conduct of the South  
in regard to Kansas, I am well aware,  
and that they would use their influ-  
ence to redress her wrongs, I am well  
satisfied; but they are too few in pro-  
portion to the whole party of the  
Union to sustain his Administration in  
a war with his party. They have es-  
sentially been unable to make their opinions  
appear and be felt in the party, and of  
course cannot do so hereafter. I non-  
etheless believe in their power.

I repeat that I have been forced to  
these conclusions after no slight strug-  
gle with my feelings and inclinations.  
Should Mr. Buchanan be elected, and  
his administration be different from  
what my judgment compels me to be-  
lieve, I shall give it my cordial appro-  
bation, and my feeble though willing  
support. As I believe now, I must  
regard the Democratic party as fully  
committed to Southern Sectionalism,  
toward which, for some time past, it  
has been rapidly tending, and I quit  
it, well assured that my duty to my  
country demands at my hands this sacri-  
fice of personal feeling.

Very truly yours,  
A. H. REEDER.

breaking up old associations and alien-  
ating myself from my old friends, but  
all in vain: My love of country and  
hatred of oppression would not allow  
my self-interest by committing what I  
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robbed Kansas of its civil liberty and  
right of suffrage, laid waste its terri-  
tory with fire and sword, and repudiated  
even civilization itself.

In its platform I find the enunciation  
of principles which would put the rope  
about the necks of men for exercising  
the constitutional right of petitioning  
Congress for a State Government, or a  
redress of grievances far worse than  
those which led to the war of the Revolu-  
tion, and a declaration stigmatizing  
as "armed resistance to law" the moder-  
ate and justifiable defense of men  
shamefully and infamously oppressed  
by ruffian violence and outrage, be-  
yond all human endurance.

I find the whole party of the nation  
assembled in National Convention,  
with but one individual dissent, ex-  
pressing its "unqualified admiration"  
of an Administration which has lent  
itself as the tool and accomplice of all  
the wrongs inflicted upon Kansas, and  
by its venality and feebleness brought  
the country to an intestine war.

I had all its Representatives in Con-  
gress, with three individual exceptions,  
laboring in earnest zeal, by speech and  
vote, to cover up the iniquities of this  
Administration and the Border Ruf-  
fians of Missouri, and to suppress a  
fair investigation of outrages which  
shock both humanity and republican-  
ism, and defy the Constitution and the  
law.

I find these same representatives,  
after the truth was elicited in spite of  
their efforts, still refusing to relieve  
the people from a code of laws impos-  
ed upon them by a foreign army, and  
still refusing to admit them into the  
Union, only for reasons which, in the  
cases of nine existing States, had been  
declared untenable and of no account.

I find them disregarding a Free  
Constitution adopted in a legal con-  
stitutional and time-sanctioned man-  
ner, (and which no man can doubt to  
have reflected the will of the people)  
and appointing a law to produce a sub-  
stitute, which it is easy to show would  
have perpetuated in this State Govern-  
ment, the usurpation which had by  
force already seized upon the Govern-  
ment of the Territory.

I find them refusing to make appropria-  
tion for the army, unless that  
army is to be used to enforce a code  
of laws violative on their face, of the  
Constitution, erected by a Legislature  
in violation of the laws of the United  
States, and imposed by foreign force  
upon a conquered and subjected Amer-  
ican citizen.

I find them, in a word, steadily aid-  
ing by all their Congressional action,  
to make a Slave State in northern lat-  
itudes, and that, too, against the will  
of its inhabitants.

I find that one Member, who more  
than any other stood out against the  
enslavement of his white fellow-citi-  
zens, is refused a re-nomination by the  
Democratic party of his district.

I find in the canvass now going on  
that the whole tone of their party press  
is in the same direction. When the  
first startling intelligence of the out-  
rages in Kansas reached the States,  
their editors denounced the foul wrong  
in terms of fitting indignation. It  
was but a spasmodic effort, however,  
and in deference to the South, and the  
prevailing sentiment of the party, they  
have dropped off one after the other,  
until now, so far as I have been able  
to ascertain, there is not a Democratic  
paper which dares boldly to justify and  
defend the Free-State party, and de-  
nounce their invaders. In place of  
encouragement and sympathy for their  
outraged fellow-citizens from the  
North, there is little else than jeers  
and ridicule for their oppressed and  
suffering condition—misrepresentation  
of their motives and conduct, and a  
pretended incredulity of the state-  
ments and appeals which they send to  
their brethren of the States.

I find their speakers exhibiting the  
same spirit, some of them ignoring the  
question entirely; others of them treat-  
ing it with perversions, misrepresenta-  
tions and false issues; and others tak-

ing openly the side of the oppressors;  
but no one of them advocating the  
cause of Kansas, or favoring her ad-  
mission under the Free-State Consti-  
tution adopted by her people.

In the public demonstrations and  
processions of the party, I find banners  
and devices containing brutal insults,  
in response to the appeals of that peo-  
ple for protection against unparalleled  
wrongs, calculated, as no doubt they  
must be intended, to prepare the  
masses for a continued refusal of jus-  
tice and protection, and a relentless  
persistence in outrage and oppression.

I find all the Democrats South, and  
a portion of the Democracy of the  
North, boldly repudiating the Kansas-  
Nebraska bill, by insisting that Slavery  
has a right to go into the Territo-  
ries, in spite of Congress or the peo-  
ple; and that the inhabitants of the  
Territory have no right to pass Terri-  
torial laws to forbid it or exclude it.  
Democratic Representatives from  
Pennsylvania even, in the Senate and  
the House, hold and proclaim these  
opinions; while other Representatives  
from Pennsylvania, with Democratic  
leaders from other States, declare  
themselves publicly to be non-committal  
upon this heresy; the inevitable  
tendency of which, it is easy to show,  
will be to prevent almost entirely the  
formation of any more Free States.

Having originated a movement my-  
self to aid our people by sending them  
men and money, and having prosecuted  
it with the strictest avoidance of  
party character, and a studied neu-  
trality as to the political canvass, and  
having earnestly asked the coopera-  
tion of men of all parties, I have failed  
to enlist in it, to my knowledge, a single  
Democrat. In the conventions of  
Cleveland and Buffalo, called without  
distinction of party, in furtherance of  
this enterprise, there was no Demo-  
crat present but myself. This cannot  
have been from any want of generos-  
ity or of means, but only in deference  
to the prevailing tone and sentiment  
of the party which is enlisted upon the  
other side of the question. And not  
only have they abstained from aiding  
the movement, but in their presses  
and by their private influence, they  
have endeavored to cripple and retard  
it by sneering at it, warning the com-  
munity against it as treasonable, and  
declaring that the money would be  
misapplied, thus endeavoring to pre-  
vent contributions even from friends of  
the measure.

I might go on with this catalogue  
and enumerate other indications, if  
necessary, showing that the prevailing  
tone of the party is hostile to Kansas;  
but I consider it only necessary to add  
that what I have seen relates but to the  
North. The South, where the mass of  
the party is to be found, makes no pro-  
testion, as a whole, to the advocacy of  
anything but pure Border Ruffianism.

What, then, have the Free State men  
of Kansas to expect from a Democratic  
Administration, even if presided over  
by Mr. Buchanan? If he could be  
left to act upon his own impulses, un-  
affected by external influences, and  
free from all prejudices and obligations  
express or implied, the case would be  
very different. But unfortunately this  
is not so. His election would ulti-  
mately be considered a decisive against  
us, whatever may be his own private  
feelings. His offices at Washington,  
in Kansas, and elsewhere, would neces-  
sarily, to a large extent, be filled with