

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
lightly touched the "handwriting on
the wall," and it needs no second
Deaf to repeat the interpretation
of the book. Vermont has spoken also;
and with her voice improving! Like
the voice of Ethan Allen summoning
Liberty's foes to surrender, it strikes
down 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 strangled
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 booming
of cannon proclaimed the triumph
of light and the downfall of Shamoc-
ratic tyranny. Hunkers confess that
Iowa 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 re-
mains 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 MIFFLIN.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

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

For Associate Judges, J. G. COLVINS,
A. C. TAGGART,
For Sheriff, W. H. HYGGINSON,
For Treasurer, S. S. RADECK,
For Commissioner, H. P. SIZEM,
For Auditor, DR. ANDR. STROUT,
For Coroner, DR. ANDR. 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 MASS MEETING.

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
flashing 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
Roulet 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-
derism 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., seem
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 calamity.
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 nomina-
tion. 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 to prevail over my
feelings, and inclinations either to
delude my judgment or still my con-
science, and I am compelled to forfeit
my self-respect 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 find 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 conquered and subjected Amer-
ican citizens.

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 outrages
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 aggres-
sion, 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
his 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-
stration, 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 feel 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.

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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 conquered and subjected Amer-
ican citizens.

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 outrages
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